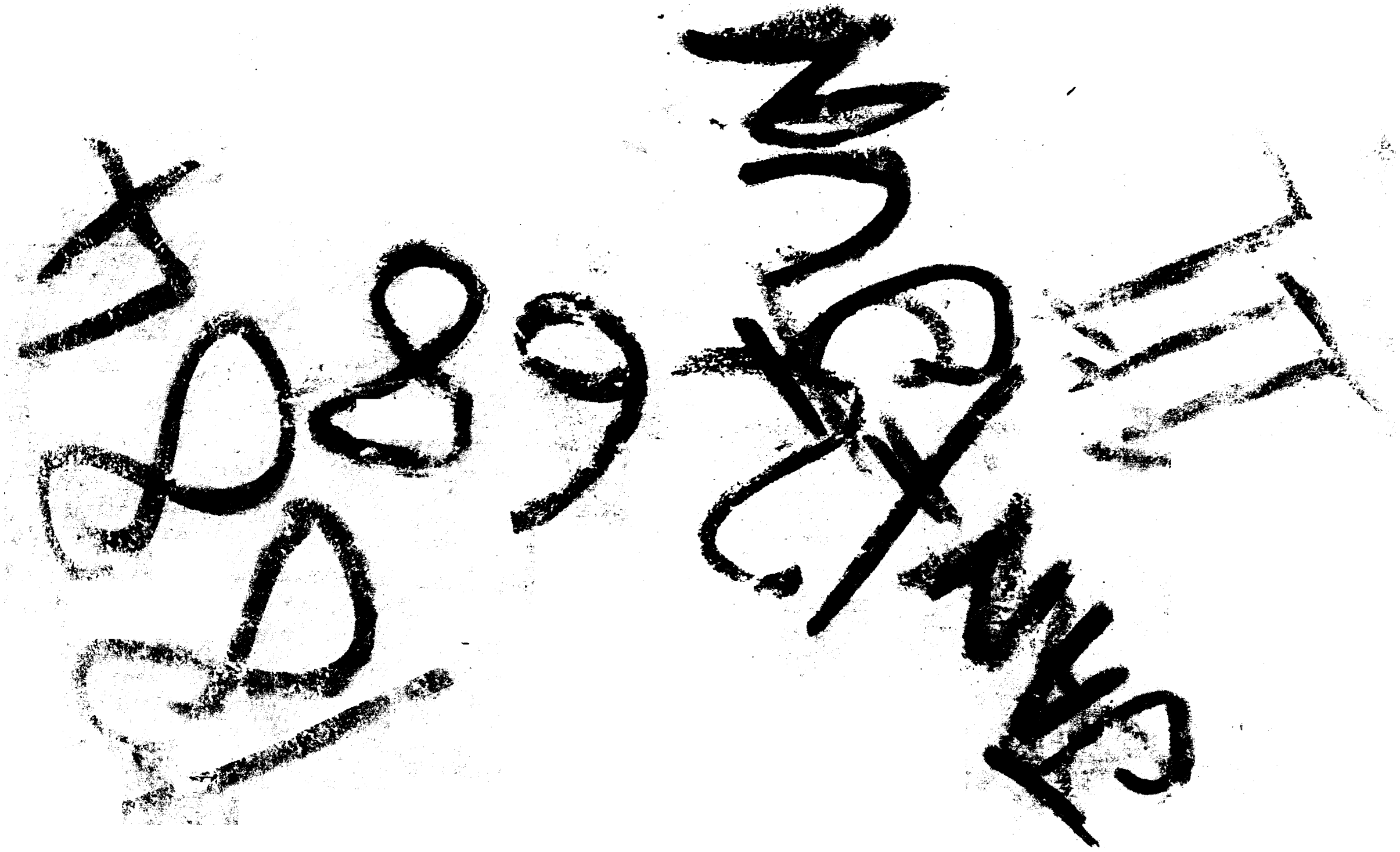


SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 2. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1882-83.

No. 31., dated Fort William, 3rd January 1884.

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

Read—

Administration Report of Irrigation Works in the Madras Presidency for 1882-83.

OBSERVATIONS.—During the year under review the Madras Irrigation Company's Canal was purchased by Government and placed under the charge of an Executive Engineer of the Irrigation Department, as a separate division, entitled the "Kurnool Canal Division." The amount provided in the Home estimates for the purchase of the Canal was ₹1,76,35,000, and the work has been included in the list of Productive Public Works, but as yet it does not even pay its working expenses.

2. The Madras Water-supply and Irrigation scheme and the "Buckingham Canal" (a tidal navigation channel connecting the navigable canals of the Godavari and Kistna Deltas with the town of Madras) have been added to the list of "Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept." These now amount to five in number, the expenditure on the three* originally included in this list being met from Imperial, and that on the other two from Provincial Funds.

* Chambrambakam Tank.
Palar Anicut.
Pelandorai Anicut.

3. The direct capital outlay is compared below with the allotments for 1882-83:—

	No. of Works in each class.	Grant for 1882-83.	Expenditure, 1882-83.
		R	R
Productive Public Works	7	1,87,17,461	1,86,15,996
Irrigation and Navigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	5	2,56,345	57,135

The grant for the year under head of Productive Public Works includes the sum of R1,76,35,000 provided for the purchase of the Madras Irrigation Company's Canal. The short outlay of the year under this head (R1,01,465) amounts to about 10 per cent. of the grant for outlay in India, and is mainly due to unadvoidable hindrances of work in the Godavari and Kistna Deltas.

The short outlay on Irrigation and Navigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept is due to a readjustment of the Capital Account and a credit of the amount charged to Public Works in excess of the normal value of work done on the Palar Anicut system during the late famine.

4. The acquisition of the Kurnool Canal has raised the capital outlay invested in Productive Public Works to a very considerable extent, and has materially reduced the returns yielded by this class of works in Madras. The total capital outlay incurred on Productive Public Works up to the end of 1882-83 (including indirect charges) amounted to R3,99,05,524; the gross revenue due to the new works (including share of enhanced land revenue) to R36,00,628; the maintenance charges, including indirect charges and those for collection in the Civil Department, to R10,71,970; and the net revenue to R25,28,658, yielding 6·34 per cent. on the total capital outlay to the end of the year. But if the outlay on the Sangam Anicut Works (which have not yet commenced to earn revenue) and the amount paid for the Kurnool Canal be excluded from the account, the net returns would be 12 per cent. on the capital outlay against 13¾ per cent. obtained during the previous year.

5. The capital outlay (direct and indirect) incurred to the end of the year on Irrigation and Navigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept amounted to R98,89,078; the gross revenue, including share of land revenue due to the works, to R3,13,196; the maintenance charges of all kinds to R2,75,206; and the net revenue to R37,990; yielding 0·38 per cent. on the total capital expenditure to the end of the year.*

*IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

	No. of Works.	Capital Outlay to end of 1882-83.	Gross Revenue.	Maintenance Charges.	Net Revenue.	Per cent.
		R	R	R	R	
Imperial	3	28,04,582	1,56,808	94,939	61,869	2·20
Provincial	2	70,84,496	1,56,388	1,80,267	−23,879	−0·34
TOTAL	5	98,89,078	3,13,196	2,75,206	37,990	0·38

6. The gross area irrigated by Productive Irrigation Works during 1882-83, including that watered by the old works, amounted to 1,757,579 acres. The area irrigated by the other Irrigation Works, including those for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept, amounted to 2,615,590 acres.

The corresponding areas for 1881-82 were 1,781,798 and 2,401,632 acres, respectively.

7. The area occupied for irrigation on the Godavari Canals amounted to 528,149 acres, the area taken up during 1881-82 having been 523,992 acres; but of the former area only 504,213 acres were effectively irrigated, the effective irrigation of the previous year having been 521,149 acres. The

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irrigation of sugarcane has increased from 2,265 acres in 1880-81 to 6,667 acres in 1882-83; any large increase in the cultivation of this crop would interfere seriously with the canal clearances which are necessarily carried out just at the time when labor is largely in demand for cutting and pressing the cane.

The total income derived from these canals (excluding that from old works) amounted to R16,59,129; the maintenance charges to R4,48,101; and the net revenue to R12,11,028; yielding 10·99 per cent. interest on R1,10,20,241, the capital outlay to the end of the year.

The navigation receipts and charges of 1882-83 are compared below with those of previous years:—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Excess Charges.	Excess Income.
	R	*R*	*R*	*R*
Average of 5 previous years	50,548	68,038	17,490	. .
1881	55,670	79,610	23,940	. .
1882-83	62,955	55,767	. .	7,188

The change from the system of keeping the navigation accounts by the calendar year to that of accounting by the official year is satisfactory. The rates of license fees were increased from January 1st, 1882, as shown below:—

	Old Rates, per ton of 50 c. ft.	New Rates, per ton of 75 c. ft.
	R	*R*
Cargo boats	2	3½
Passenger boats, 1st class	4	7
2nd „	3	5

The rates on rafts were reduced from R1 per 1,080 square feet of raft (for all kinds) to annas 4 per 100 square feet of raft for teak timber and annas 2 per 100 square feet for poles and bamboos.

The river began to rise on the 12th of June 1882, and did not again fall below the crest of the anicut until 23rd February 1883. An unusually high flood, rising to about 14 feet on the crest of the anicut, occurred on the 21st July 1882, and very heavy rain fell in the delta during the first week of October, considerable damage having been caused both by the river floods and the local rainfall.

8. The area irrigated on the Kistna Canals during 1882-83 was 261,158 acres, being 25,869 acres less than that of the previous year.

The total revenue (exclusive of that derived from old works) amounted to R9,30,768; the maintenance charges to R3,47,851; and the net revenue to R5,82,917, or 9·2 per cent. on R63,30,628, the capital outlay to the end of the year.

The navigation receipts and charges are compared below with those of previous years:—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Excess Charges.	Excess Income.
	R	*R*	*R*	*R*
Average of 5 previous years	19,379	32,421	13,042	. . .
1881	21,788	68,384	46,596	. . .
1882-83	39,559	62,683	23,124	. . .

The heaviest flood on record occurred in July 1882, rising to 20½ feet on the anicut crest; the highest flood previously recorded having been 19½ feet on the 20th July 1874. The river remained at a height of 10 feet or more on the

anicut for nearly three weeks, and much damage was done by the flood. In September there was a heavy local fall of rain, and another fall in the end of November, both of which breached the Ellore Canal. The rainfall of November also damaged the Commamur Canal seriously and caused considerable loss of crops.

9. Acres 63,653 were irrigated by the Penner Anicut Works, being 6,446 acres more than the area irrigated last year.

The total revenue credited to works executed by the British Government amounted to R1,29,974; the maintenance and collection charges to R26,843; the balance net revenue amounting to R1,03,131, or 6·19 per cent. on R16,65,159, the capital outlay to the end of the year.

The highest flood ever recorded in the Penner occurred on 30th November 1882, during which the river rose to the height of 19·3 feet on the crest of the anicut; the highest flood previously registered having been 18·37 feet on October 26th, 1874. This flood did a considerable amount of damage to the weir and under-sluices, and the local rainfall injured the irrigated crops in some places.

10. Acres 892,871 were irrigated by the Kavari Delta Works, the corresponding area of the previous year having been 897,221 acres.

The total revenue credited to works executed by the British Government amounted to R7,06,533; the maintenance and collection charges to R84,261; and the net revenue to R622,272, or 54 per cent. on R11,50,238, the capital outlay to the end of the year.

On the 23rd July 1882, a flood occurred in the Kavari, which rose to the height of 13·20 feet on the floor of the Kavari dam, being within 0·05 feet of the highest recorded flood, but the duration of the flood of 1882 was much greater than on any previous occasion. The season was favourable for the crops.

11. The area irrigated from the Srivaikuntham Anicut amounted to 19,516 acres; the total revenue due to new works to R98,201; the maintenance and collection charges to R25,183; and the net revenue to R73,018, or 5·56 per cent. on R13,12,135, the capital outlay to the end of the year. The supply in the Tambrapurni river was good, and no complaints were made of want of water.

12. Fair progress was made with the works of the Sangam Anicut, although they were delayed in the beginning of the year by insufficiency of labor. R5,65,000 were expended during 1882-83, and the outlay to the end of the year amounted to R8,02,073, out of a sanctioned expenditure, including all charges, of R35,69,049.

13. The gross revenue of the Kurnool Canal amounted to R76,023, and the maintenance charges to R1,39,731, leaving an excess of charges over income of R63,708.

The works were transferred to Government on the 6th July 1882, and on the 19th the Sunkesala Anicut was breached and seriously injured by a high flood in the Tungabhadra, which rose to within 0·30 feet of the level of the highest recorded flood. The work had stood well for 14 years, and was believed to be safe from all flood action. When the river fell, a temporary dam was constructed in front of the breach to maintain the irrigation, but this dam was itself carried away by an unusual flood at the end of November. The canal supply therefore failed; navigation was stopped for two months, and most of the irrigated crops would have withered but for local rain which saved them from drying up.

Water rates have been reduced, in order to induce the cultivators to convert their dry into irrigated land, and a further reduction is allowed of 50 per cent. during the first 5 years, and of 25 per cent. during the second 5 years, on all lands which have not been cultivated during the last 10 years. For blocks

of unoccupied waste land, taken up for irrigated cultivation and not less than 50 acres in extent, water is to be supplied free of charge for 5 years, and at half rates for the succeeding 5 years.

14. Owing to a misunderstanding of the figures submitted, the average water rates per acre of irrigated land were incorrectly given in para. 13 of the Review of Irrigation Operations during 1881-82. Even in the report now under review, the areas and water revenue are not shown separately for the first and second crop rice on the Godavari, Kista, and Penner Works.

Statements of areas irrigated and revenue derived similar to those given on pages 33, 36, 39 of the Report for 1882-83, should in future be given for all Productive Works and those for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept. The rates per acre on the works for which the above-mentioned returns are given vary considerably, as shown below:—

System.	Water Rate per Acre.	
	1st crop.	2nd crop.
	R	*R*
Kavari	2·98	2·40
Srivaikuntham	5·80	3·30
Chambrambakam	3·08	2·77
Palar	2·60	2·20
Pelandorai	2·43	2·15
Madras Irrigation	2·18	1·66

15. The irrigation from the Chambrambakam Tank amounted to 12,763, and that from the Palar Anicut to 66,212 acres—figures corresponding very closely to those of the previous year. The former work yielded 4·52 and the latter 4·22 per cent. net returns on the capital outlay; the returns of 1881-82 having been 4·83 and 3·89 per cent. respectively.

The working expenses of the Pelandorai Anicut exceeded the income by R42,491, or—10·97 per cent. on the capital outlay to the end of the year. The area irrigated from the work amounted to only 3,386 acres, but it is hoped that after the distributaries have been improved the irrigation and revenue will increase.

The Madras Water-supply and Irrigation scheme irrigated 7,435 acres of first crop and 2,985 acres of second crop rice, and the net revenue amounted to R34,985, or 2·05 per cent. on R17,09,997, the Capital outlay to the end of the year.

On the Buckingham Canal the working expenses exceeded the income by R58,864, but the year was unfavorable for navigation owing to very low water in the canal during the dry months and obstructions afterwards caused by the heavy floods of November 1882.

16. The direct outlay during 1882-83 upon irrigation works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept amounted to R15,67,318 against a final grant of R13,52,652. Of the total outlay, R2,29,994 were expended on extensions and improvements; R6,436 were allotted to meet old maintenance charges of works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, and the balance was expended on maintenance and establishments. The grant for the year was R2,76,560 and the expenditure R5,55,410 in excess of the grant and expenditure of 1881-82.

2,525,794 acres of first crop rice were irrigated from these works, yielding an irrigation revenue of R69,60,841; the average incidence of irrigation revenue being R2·75 per acre; 675,416 acres of second crop rice were also watered yielding an irrigation revenue of R13,92,589 at an average rate of R2·06 per acre.

The total outlay of all kinds during the year was 18·47 per cent. of the irrigation revenue derived from the works.

17. The direct outlay upon agricultural works during the year amounted to R5,67,993 against an allotment of R6,22,383, the outlay and grant of 1881-82 having been R3,48,579 and R3,74,588 respectively.

18. R64,253 were expended on the surveys and preparation of designs for Protective Irrigation and Navigation Works, and in February 1883 the estimates for the Rushikulya Irrigation scheme in Ganjam, amounting to R28,60,239, including all charges, were provisionally sanctioned by the Government of India.

19. The year 1882-83 was one of exceptionally heavy rainfall during both monsoons, and the floods in the Kistna and Penner rivers were the highest on record; while those of the Kavari and Tungabhadra rose to within 0·05 feet and 0·30 feet of the highest previously registered.

The rainfall of the year averaged 35·00 inches for all districts, the average of 1881-82 having been 29·27 inches.

20. The sanction of the Secretary of State was received to proceed with the Bill for the enforcement and control of statute labor in maintenance of minor irrigation tanks, and a draft Act for the management of Irrigation and Navigation Works in the Madras Presidency was under consideration during the year.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Madras for information.

Also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted for information.

The Governments of Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
The Agent to Governor General for Rajputana.

Also, that a copy be forwarded to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the Supplement to the Gazette.

HENRY A. BROWNLOW, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY ACCOUNT.

RAILWAY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

No. 5R.A., dated Fort William, 4th January 1884.

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

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 190 A.—G., dated 27th June 1883.

£

OBSERVATIONS.—Up to the 31st March 1883, the net amount advanced to the Guaranteed Railways (excluding the East Indian Railway) on account of guaranteed interest, less net revenue, the share of surplus profits paid to the Companies, &c., was . . 24,773,000

The net amount advanced to the East Indian Railway up to the 31st December 1879, when the Railway was purchased by the State, on account of guaranteed interest, the share of surplus profits paid to the Company, &c., was 3,517,000

The net profits accruing to the State from the East Indian Railway from the 1st January 1880 to the 31st March 1883 amount to 4,389,000

The net revenue from the East Indian Railway up to 31st March 1883 consequently amounts to 872,000

The net charge on account of Guaranteed Railways and the East Indian Railway up to 31st March 1883 may consequently be stated at 23,901,000

R

or, allowing for exchange at contract rates, about . . . 26,00,00,000

The net charge for interest, less traffic receipts, on account of State Railways classed as Productive Public Works up to the 31st March 1883, amounts to 4,51,14,967

The total Capital outlay on Guaranteed Railways, State Railways classed as Productive Public Works, and the East Indian Railway up to 31st March 1883, was as under:—

	R
Guaranteed Railways	72,75,42,464
State Railways	31,35,44,573
East Indian Railway	31,82,61,420
TOTAL .	1,35,93,48,457
or if the premium paid on the purchase of the East Indian Railway, or be added	6,55,00,000
to	1,42,48,48,457

The net revenue realized from these Railways in 1882-83 was as under:—

	R
Guaranteed Railways	3,58,11,717
State Railways	1,11,21,460
East Indian Railway	2,77,90,436
TOTAL .	7,47,23,613

This net revenue amounts to 5·50 per cent. on the total Capital outlay of R1,35,93,48,457, or to 5·24 per cent. on the total Capital outlay, *plus* the premium paid to the East Indian Railway Company on the purchase of that Railway.

The payments made to the Companies during the year on account of their share of surplus profits and contributions to the Provident Funds were as under:—

	R
Eastern Bengal	7,63,596
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	8,35,075
Great Indian Peninsula	32,67,233
East Indian	24,71,542
	73,37,446

Deducting this sum from the net revenue, the balance, R6,73,86,167, amounts to 4·96 per cent. on the Capital outlay of R1,35,93,48,457, or 4·73 per cent. on the Capital, *plus* the premium paid to the East Indian Railway Company on the line being purchased.

If to the Capital cost of the railways the amount of interest advanced to the Companies in past years, *viz.*, R26,00,00,000, and the net charge for interest on the Capital outlay on State Railways, less net traffic receipts, *viz.*, R4,51,14,967, be added, a total of R1,66,44,63,424 will be arrived at; the net

revenue of ₹7,47,23,613 would yield a return of 4·49 on this amount. Again, if the Capital be further increased by the premium paid on the purchase of the East Indian Railway, ₹6,55,00,000, to ₹1,72,99,63,424, the net revenue would amount to 4·32 per cent. on the enhanced Capital.

Deducting from the net revenue of ₹7,47,23,613, the payments made to the Companies of ₹73,37,446 on account of surplus profits, &c., the balance, ₹6,73,86,167, would amount to 4·05 per cent. on the Capital outlay, *plus* the balance of interest charges, or ₹1,66,44,63,424; or to 3·90 per cent. on the Capital outlay, *plus* the balance of interest charges, *plus* the premium paid to the East Indian Railway, or ₹1,72,99,63,424.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Observations be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations and the Officers noted in the margin, and the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana.
The Director General of Railways.

Ordered also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

SALE OF PLATFORM TICKETS AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

Circular No. XXXVII Railway, dated Simla, the 20th December 1883.

Read again—

Public Works Department letter to the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, No. 448R.T., dated 26th April 1883, and enclosure.
Letter from the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, No. 1065G., dated 2nd May 1883, and enclosure.
Public Works Department letter to the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, No. 558R.T., dated 15th May 1883.
Letter from the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, No. 1233G., dated 18th May 1883.
Public Works Department letter to the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, No. 920R.T., dated 20th August 1883, and enclosure.
Public Works Department letter to the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, No. 1157R.T., dated 20th October 1883, and enclosure.

Read also—

Letter from the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, No. 2542G., dated [illegible] October 1883.

RESOLUTION.—The overcrowding of the platforms of important railway stations at certain times by persons who are non-travellers has frequently been found to interfere with the proper working of such stations, and in view to lessening the inconvenience, both to the public and to the station staff, the railway authorities have in some cases introduced a system of issuing platform tickets, on payment of a nominal fee, by means of which persons desiring to see their friends off, or to meet them on arrival, can obtain admission to the railway platform.

2. The experiment has been tried with success at the Lahore station of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, and it is believed that the system is being adopted at certain large stations on other railways; but as doubts have been raised as to the legal right of the railway authorities to issue such passes, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that, in future, when the railway authorities desire to exclude all but ticket-holders from railway platforms, the intention shall be duly notified in the railway time-tables, and a printed notice to that effect, specifying the place where such tickets are obtainable and their cost, shall be drawn up with reference to sections 3 (*c*) and 41 of the Indian Railway Act No. IV of 1879, and posted up in a conspicuous place outside the station.

3. Such a notice, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is advised, would be a sufficient "warning off" to justify the officers of a railway in preventing any person from entering a railway platform without a ticket, and in proceeding against him, if necessary, under section 41 of the Act above quoted.

4. It will be distinctly understood that the Government *of India* considers a restriction of the nature herein referred to as undesirable, excepting where there is well established and absolute necessity for it, and that every facility should be given for obtaining tickets of admission, not only before the departure, but also before the arrival, of a train.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin for information and guidance; also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, and British Burma.
The Residents, Hyderabad and Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Biluchistan.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.
The Director General of Railways.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat: Present fortnight.	Wheat: Past fortnight.	Wheat: Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley: Present fortnight.	Barley: Past fortnight.	Barley: Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort): Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort): Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort): Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common): Present fortnight.	Rice (common): Past fortnight.	Rice (common): Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*: Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*: Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*: Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Sajjal), *Penicillaria Spicata*: Present fortnight.	Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Sajjal), *Penicillaria Spicata*: Past fortnight.	Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Sajjal), *Penicillaria Spicata*: Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavara, Varagu, Sawa, Cheena, Coralou, Murhwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.: Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavara, Varagu, Sawa, Cheena, Coralou, Murhwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.: Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavara, Varagu, Sawa, Cheena, Coralou, Murhwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.: Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram: Present fortnight.	Gram: Past fortnight.	Gram: Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood: Present fortnight.	Firewood: Past fortnight.	Firewood: Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt: Wholesale: Present fortnight.	Salt: Wholesale: Past fortnight.	Salt: Wholesale: Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt: Retail: Present fortnight.	Salt: Retail: Past fortnight.	Salt: Retail: Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Madras.	Ganjam	..	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...	17 0	19 6	...	17 14	21 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 3	46 14	...	26 10	20 0	...	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	Ganjam	Madras.
	Vizagapatam	...	10 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	12 5	9 3	...	13 10	11 5	...	23 13	24 13	...	...	...	...	24 3	23 3	...	46 13	22 3	...	93 5	93 5	...	...	...	14 5	14 0	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	...	9 14	9 0	...	...	...	...	12 14	13 14	...	15 0	18 0	...	19 3	29 13	...	...	...	...	30 14	34 10	...	52 0	25 3	...	194 6	121 8	...	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	Godavery	
	Kistna	9 13	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 2	14 2	14 2	15 13	21 5	21 5	25 0	...	...	...	27 3	27 3	25 0	30 13	30 13	18 3	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	15 3	15 3	Kistna	
	Nellore	10 5	10 5	13 8	...	...	...	13 14	13 11	15 13	14 8	14 8	17 0	22 2	22 2	26 6	...	...	...	24 10	24 10	32 13	25 3	25 3	21 0	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	15 6	14 13	14 13	Nellore	
	Cuddapah	14 0	14 0	16 14	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	13 5	14 8	33 3	33 3	33 0	13 33	33 5	25 2	34 8	33 0	30 0	39 10	37 0	27 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	17 8	16 10	16 10	Cuddapah	
	Anantapur	11 8	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 13	13 0	13 0	14 0	33 0	35 0	33 0	13 33	33 5	30 6	34 14	38 13	34 14	44 13	44 13	31 6	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	Anantapur	
	Bellary	16 5	16 5	19 3	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	19 6	46 5	39 0	13 30	28 3	28 3	38 13	38 13	38 13	39 3	39 3	31 6	94 13	94 13	94 13	15 13	15 13	15 13	15 8	15 8	Bellary	
	Kurnool	11 6	11 2	13 5	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 5	11 6	11 13	11 6	37 0	37 0	37 0	35 0	32 0	28 3	...	...	...	31 8	32 3	31 6	94 13	94 13	94 13	15 13	15 13	15 13	15 8	15 8	Kurnool	
	Madras	10 10	10 10	11 2	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 3	15 2	15 2	13 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	13 29	35 0	28 11	29 6	28 6	28 6	26 8	26 2	26 2	85 0	85 0	83 13	16 14	16 14	16 11	16 8	16 8	Madras	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	13 8	17 0	15 2	15 8	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	25 0	28 13	27 6	27 6	26 8	25 11	25 0	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 0	17 0	Chingleput	
	North Arcot	10 3	9 11	10 3	..	..	..	15 0	14 0	13 8	16 14	16 5	15 0	...	32 13	27 5	29 11	23 13	22 6	35 14	34 3	34 3	29 8	28 10	26 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 5	North Arcot	
	South Arcot	10 2	10 2	9 0	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	15 3	17 2	17 2	17 8	...	...	...	29 11	29 11	24 11	33 6	34 3	35 0	28 6	27 6	29 5	201 11	201 11	201 11	19 5	19 5	19 5	18 6	18 14	South Arcot	
	Tanjore	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	16 3	16 10	16 10	20 0	20 0	20 0	41 5	41 5	38 3	43 8	37 0	37 0	40 13	40 0	39 5	28 14	28 0	28 14	194 6	194 6	194 6	15 10	15 3	16 2	14 11	15 10	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	10 16	9 3	9 10	...	...	...	15 13	15 2	14 6	16 11	15 14	15 3	32 3	32 3	28 0	38 14	40 10	40 10	40 10	36 11	34 2	30 13	30 13	32 5	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 0	17 13	16 3	16 3	Trichinopoly	
	Madura	11 11	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	15 8	13 5	14 11	16 8	15 3	16 14	38 14	37 5	38 0	35 10	33 0	33 0	43 6	43 6	38 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	116 10	77 13	121 8	17 5	16 13	17 5	16 13	16 6	Madura	
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	13 2	14 5	14 5	16 6	16 13	19 3	...	...	...	35 5	35 5	35 5	...	...	...	26 6	26 6	26 6	70 0	70 0	73 0	18 5	16 13	18 5	17 13	17 13	Tinnevelly	
	Coimbatore	13 2	13 2	11 8	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	13 0	15 6	15 6	14 14	27 13	27 13	31 13	31 13	35 0	35 0	32 13	31 3	31 3	35 2	35 2	31 5	131 3	131 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	14 11	14 10	14 11	Coimbatore	
	Nilgiris	9 3	9 14	9 3	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 10	9 10	10 6	11 3	21 10	22 5	23 2	21 11	21 11	21 0	21 10	20 3	20 13	24 2	24 2	20 11	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	Nilgiris	
	Salem	12 6	12 11	11 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 10	16 0	16 0	15 0	36 6	36 6	26 6	32 13	29 8	32 13	37 10	34 3	30 15	35 8	34 8	35 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	17 8	17 8	16 0	16 14	16 14	Salem	
	South Canara	...	9 8	8 10	...	...	...	..	9 11	9 11	...	14 3	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 10	19 6	...	...	...	...	109 5	116 10	...	16 6	15 3	...	15 5	South Canara	
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 3	13 13	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 6	21 14	22 10	26 14	26 14	26 0	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	Malabar	
Bombay.	Bombay	10 9	10 6	9 3	19 2	17 0	19 2	7 10	7 8	8 3	11 7	11 11	12 10	18 6	19 2	17 14	14 2	15 15	14 11	12 9	11 8	12 1	15 12	15 15	16 14	58 3	62 6	59 9	16 12	16 12	12 9	14 6	14 6	12 9	Bombay	Bombay.
	Ahmedabad	13 8	13 8	13 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	17 8	17 0	19 0	15 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	15 8	18 0	19 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	Ahmedabad	
	Kaira	11 3	11 7	11 14	16 10	16 0	22 14	9 4	9 11	10 0	11 10	12 13	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 13	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 4	Kaira	
	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 6	14 3	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	Surat	
	Broach	12 2	12 2	12 9	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 1	12 12	12 12	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 13	16 13	16 13	25 11	25 11	25 11	13 15	14 15	16 14	58 3	62 6	59 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	Broach	
	Tanna (Salsette)	11 0	10 5	9 12	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 4	18 10	18 10	18 10	13 15	14 15	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	Tanna (Salsette)	
	Colaba (Alibág)	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	13 14	13 14	Colaba (Alibag)	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	18 6	16 10	14 14	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	7 4	12 10	12 10	10 15	20 4	20 4	20 0	16 1	16 1	16 3	25 4	25 4	29 14	15 4	15 4	16 15	128 0	128 0	128 0	12 14	12 14	14 8	12 11	12 14	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Násik	17 0	17 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	22 6	16 5	16 5	16 3	...	...	...	20 0	19 2½	18 2	79 6	73 0	91 5	13 15½	13 10½	14 8	13 12	13 7	Násik	
	Ahmednagar	15 0	14 12	13 13	...	...	...	9 8	8 13	9 3	11 9	11 3	10 9	21 14	25 0	26 0	17 0	17 10	21 2	15 6	15 6	15 6	17 4	17 4	14 15	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 3	14 3	13 10	13 15	13 15	Ahmednagar	
	Poona	12 10	12 10	12 10	9 4	9 4	...	9 13	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 0	23 15	23 15	25 23	17 10	17 10	21 2	...	...	...	20 0	19 2½	14 15	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 3	14 3	13 10	13 15	13 15	Poona	
	Sholápur	14 8	14 8	13 10	...	...	...	10 15	10 7	10 15	11 12	11 5	12 4	27 9	27 9	30 12	25 11	23 14	24 2	...	...	...	20 1	20 1	17 5	71 1	71 1	85 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 8	Sholápur	
	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)	18 0	19 0	18 8	16 8	16 8	15 8	7 8	6 8	6 12	12 0	11 8	11 8	32 8	33 8	34 0	28 8	30 0	27 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	130 0	11 9½	10 11	13 0	11 0	10 0	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)	
	Satara	14 12	15 11	10 11	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	8 3	11 7	11 7	10 0	18 0	19 13	21 5	17 7	18 2	20 3	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	11 11	122 10	145 10	129 7	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 2	13 2	Satara	
	Belgaum	18 9	17 6	18 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 8	11 11	14 0	13 0	12 14	21 0	20 10	26 3	22 0	18 14	25 0	25 14	25 13	39 0	18 0	16 15	12 6	65 0	65 0	75 0	12 0	15 8	13 0	11 8	15 0	12 8	Belgaum	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	25 0	27 0	31 0	31 0	35 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	9 13	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Ratnagiri	13 3	9 14	11 14	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	14 13	14 13	15 9	19 8	18 3	20 13	17 2	14 11	19 10	21 2	21 2	21 2	15 6	14 0	15 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 12	13 12	14 4	13 9	14 4	Ratnagiri	
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 14	16 0	22 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	12 7	14 0	16 0	11 7	13 0	14 0	Kanara (Karwar)	
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	11 6	10 8	10 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	15 0	23 0	23 0	26 10	21 5	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 10	20 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	
	Aden	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden	
	Asirgarh	13 12	13 12	14 6	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	10 5	14 4	14 4	14 0	21 10	19 7	21 1	18 11	15 12	17 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	15 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 4	12 4	Asirgarh	
	Baroda	10 8	10 8	9 9	12 4	11 11	14 0	7 9	8 3	9 5	11 11	11 11	11 11	16 5	17 8	18 11	15 12	17 8	15 3	18 11	18 11	17 8	13 7	14 0	16 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 10	14 10	15 4	14 9	14 9	15 3	Baroda	
	Disa	13 0	12 15	15 0	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	7 6	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	14 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Disa	
	Nimach	18 12	19 0	16 8	30 0	33 0	15 0	9 0	9 4	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	13 8	Nimach	
	Nasirabad	18 0	18 13½	17 8	25 14	25 0	24 9	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	27 7	27 0	26 8	100 0	90 0	80 0	*16 0½	*16 0½	*16 6¼	15 0*	15 0*	16 0*	Nasirabad	
	Rajkot	15 10	15 9	16 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	7 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	19 0	60 0	60 0	80 0	45 0	45 0	57 8	30 0	30 0	49 0	Rajkot	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	13 12	13 12	14 4	22 12	22 12	26 8	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 8	13 4	11 8	17 2	17 4	20 0	15 8	15 8	17 0	60 0	50 0	...	22 0	22 12	21 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	†12 12¼	†12 12½	†13 1	12 12	12 12	13 0	Upper Sindh Frontier	
	Karachi	13 0	13 4	12 8	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 12	9 4	9 8	13 0	15 0	15 0	27 8	32 0	40 0	22 12	15 8	15 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	95 0	95 0	105 0	17 11	17 11	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	Karachi	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	14 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	12 8	11 0	13 0	15 0	14 8	18 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	15 8	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 8	14 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
	Shikarpur	13 12	14 0	13 2	23 0	24 14	25 4	11 2	12 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	14 8	24 0	23 0	26 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	20 14	240 0	240 0	260 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 8	13 8	13 8	Shikarpur	
	Sukkur	14 8	15 0	14 8	28 0	25 8	30 8	9 8	10 8	11 8	14 8	15 8	19 8	21 0	22 4	24 8	21 8	20 8	24 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 8	23 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Sukkur	
	Tnar & Parkar (Umarkot)	12 0	12 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 7	...	...	...	17 2	17 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	112 0	120 0	14 12	14 12	11 5	14 12	14 12	11 5	Tnar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																												Prices per md. of 40 seers.							*Western Districts.*	Bengal.
	Burdwan	15 8	15 0	14 14	20 0	22 8	37 0	12 12	14 2	22 0	18 0	19 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 6	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	*R* 2 *a.* 15 *p.* 0	*R* 3 *a.* 0 *p.* 4	*R* 2 *a.* 14 *p.* 0	13 0a	12 15	13 12	Burdwan	
	Bancoorah	14 8	15 0	13 8	17 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	17 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	19 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	3 3 6	3 3 6	2 15 0	12 0b	12 0	13 4	Bancoorah	
	Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 8	16 8	18 0	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 0 0	3 1 3	12 0	12 0	12 0	Beerbhoom	
	Midnapore	12 0	16 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	11 8	11 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	17 0	145 0	155 0	155 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	Midnapore	
	Hooghly	14 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9c	13 9	13 9	Hoogaly	
	Howrah	13 8	13 8	13 4	17 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 0	14 8	14 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah	

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Contai 14 seers, Cuttack 13·8 seers, and Ramnagunge 13 seers.

b In the Bishenpore sub-division the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee.

c In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sultanpore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13·8 seers.

* Nambiar.

† In common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 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 sorts). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sorts). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sorts). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram Millet (Cholum, Cumboo), Horse Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram Millet (Cholum, Cumboo), Horse Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram Millet (Cholum, Cumboo), Horse Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Kuttenee Millet (Cangnee, Ragee), Peas and Spices. Present fortnight.	Kuttenee Millet (Cangnee, Ragee), Peas and Spices. Past fortnight.	Kuttenee Millet (Cangnee, Ragee), Peas and Spices. 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	12 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	7 0	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	13 5	11 14	16 0	16 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	9 4	16 0	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	15 4	14 8	14 8	...	24 10	26 3	12 5	12 5	16 0	13 14	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	13 5	12 4	11 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 4	14 8	14 6	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	15 8	16 0	13 0	15 8	13 5	21 12	13 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	25 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	15 12 to 16 8	15 12 17 4	20 4	30 0	30 0	10 8 to 10 12	12 0	16 0 to 18 0	13 4	13 8 to 14 0	20 0 to 21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	13 5	13 5	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	15 0	16 8	16 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	18 12	18 12	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	15 0	14 4	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	14 8	15 8	13 5	15 0	15 8	10 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	13 12	17 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	22 0	22 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	14 8	13 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	13 4	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	16 0	15 4	22 0	18 0	18 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	12 4	13 5	13 14	13 14	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	18 8	...	...	25 8	...	...	12 0	...	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	11 0	13 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	16 0 to 18 0	17 0	16 0 to 18 0	23 0	28 8	30 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	13 0 to 14 0	13 8	19 0 to 20 0	22 0	24 0	...	23 0	24 0	...
	Durbhunga	15 0	15 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	11 8	11 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	18 0	18 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	55 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	17 0	16 0	16 8	23 0	22 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 8	13 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	37 0	...	...	...
	Champarun	18 0	18 0	...	...	31 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	17 13	17 13	22 0	21 0	24 0	33 9	11 0	10 8	16 13	12 9	12 9	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur	15 12	15 2	16 6	20 3	24 0	31 9	11 11	11 15	17 11	13 14	13 14	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	13 2	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	17 1	18 6*	21 0	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	10 8	9 3	11 11	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	19 11	19 11	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	11 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribagh	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	24 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	15 0	14 0	22 0	19 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	16 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	14 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 8	21 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the retail price of common rice ranged from 21 to 31·8 seers per rupee.

d In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Barreet and Bassirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 11 seers, Baraset[illegible]

e In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea and Chooadanga 13 seers, Meherpore 11·8 seers, and Kumarkhali 11·4 seers.

f In the Satkhira and Bagerhat sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Dhemrain, Magura, and Narail 12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.

h In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jiaugunge 12·8 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.

i Both in the Nattore and Nowgong sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.

j In the sub-division the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee.

k In the serajgunge sub-division the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.

l In the Mohurr sub-division (at Fatkeria) the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.

m In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Mamekgunge 12 seers, Moonshegunge 10 seers 10[illegible]

n Both in the Goalundo and Madaripore sub-divisions the retail prices of salt was 12 seers per rupee.

o In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10·10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Barisal 9 seers.

p In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10·10 seers, Nurrea 12 seers, Jeanagore 11·4 seers, and Bhyrub 11 seers.

q In the Cox's Bazar sub-division the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Lessor Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murkwa, Nagnee), Pannum, Minjeeram, &c. Present fortnight.	Lessor Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murkwa, Nagnee), Pannum, Minjeeram, &c. Past fortnight.	Lessor Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murkwa, Nagnee), Pannum, Minjeeram, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Central Districts.															
BENGAL—*continued.*	Calcutta	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	11 0	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 12	80 0	80 0	90 0	...	...	3 0 0	13 4*d*	12 4	13 5
	Nuddea	...	...	...	16 13	17 12	21 5½	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	11 10*e*½	11 10	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 8*f*	10 8	11 0
	Jessore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	10 12*g*	10 12	11 8
	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	3 0 0	12 13*h*	12 0	12 0
	Dinagepore	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	14 8	160 0	180 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	12 0	11 8	12 0
	Rajshahye	...	...	...	16 8	18 0	21 9	240 0	280 0	240 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 2 0	12 0*i*	12 0	12 12
	Rungpore	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	3 5 0	...	3 0 0	11 14*j*	...	13 5
	Bogra	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	9 12	67 8	67 8	67 8	3 2 8	3 2 8	2 14 8	12 0*k*	12 0	12 0
	Pubna	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	17 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	12 4*l*	12 4	12 6
	Darjeeling	13 0	13 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	8 0	8 0
	Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4*m*	12 4	11 0
	Eastern Districts.															
	Dacca	...	...	...	17 8	18 8	20 0	97 0	97 0	90 0	3 2 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	12 10*n*	12 12	12 10
	Furreedpore	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	12 0*o*	12 0	12 8
	Backergunge	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	3 0 0	13 0*p*	13 0	13 0
	Mymensingh	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	12 *b*[illegible]	12 8	12 0
	Chittagong	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	80 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 14 0	11 0*q*	11 0	13 0
	Noakholly	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 2 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Tipperah	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	12 0*r*	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	...	...	...	23 4	...	...	112 0	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	11 0	11 0	10 8
	Gya	...	...	...	20 0	19 0 to 20 0	24 0	180 0	160 0	180 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	11 0	11 0	12 8
	Shahabad	...	...	...	32 0	20 0	19 0 to 20 0	28 0 to 29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	...	12 8*s*	12 8	13 0
	Durbhunga	22 0	24 0	45 0	22 0	19 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 10 0	12 6*t*	12 6	11 0
	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	12 0*u*	12 0	12 0
	Sarun	28 0	27 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 6	11 0*v*	11 0	12 0
	Champarun	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 0	11 12*w*	11 8	11 0
	Monghyr	...	...	...	21 0	19 15	27 13	126 0	126 0	105 0	3 2 5	3 2 5	3 1 0	12 1*x*	12 1	13 2
	Bhagalpur	...	...	...	20 13	20 13	27 12	151 8	151 8	151 8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 6	12 10*y*	12 10	12 10
	Purneah	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	3 10 0	11 0*z*	11 0	11 0
	Maldah	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	12 0	12 0
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	19 0	200 0	240 0	200 0	3 4 6	3 2 0	3 2 0	11 8*z*2	11 12	11 8
	Orissa.															
	Cuttack	24 0	24 0	35 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	3 7 6	11 0*z*3	10 8	11 0
	Pooree	32 0	32 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	10 0*z*4	10 0	11 0
	Balasore	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	8 0	8 0	9 0
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-Western Frontier Agency.															
	Hazáribagh	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	10 0*z*7	10 12	10 8
	Lohardugga	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	10 0*z*7	10 12	10 8
	Singbhoom	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	8 0	8 0	9 0
	Manbhoom	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	10 0*z*7	10 12	10 8

r In the Jenny sub-division the retail price of salt was 9 seers per rupee.

s In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 12·8 seers and *Chandpore* 11 seers.

t In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar and Sasseram 11·8 seers and Bhaboosh 11 seers.

u In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 11·8 seers per rupee.

v In the Tegnie sub-division the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Hajipur 11·8 seers and Seetamurhee 11 seers.

w In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11·8 seers and Gopalgunge 12 seers.

x In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 11·8 seers per rupee.

y In the Beltcah sub-division the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamai 11·8 seers.

z In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka and Soopore 11 seers, and Muddempoora 10·8.

*z*1 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishengunge 10 seers, and Acraracan (at Raneegunge) 11 seers.

*z*2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur 12 seers, Rajmehal 13 seers.

*z*3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10·10 seers, Nurrea 12 seers, Jeanagore 11·4 seers, and Bhyrub 11 seers.

*z*4 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10·10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Barisal 9 seers.

*z*5 In the Cox's Bazar sub-division the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.

*z*6 In the sub-division the retail price of salt was 10·12 seers per rupee.

*z*7 In the Cox's Bazar sub-division the retail price of salt was 10·12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 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 sorts). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sorts). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sorts). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowari. *Sorghum Vulgare.*) Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowari. *Sorghum Vulgare.*) Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowari. *Sorghum Vulgare.*) Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bunyan Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bunyan Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bunyan Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (*Kavarn, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee*). *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c., Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (*Kavarn, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee*). *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c., Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (*Kavarn, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee*). *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c., Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding Fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Assam.	Sylhet	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 5	3 5 per md.	3 4	12 8	12 0	12 8	Sylhet	Assam.
	Cachar	10 10	9 6	10 10	12 13	12 13	17 12	13 5	15 4	21 5	14 8	16 0	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 9	3 9	3 5	10 10	9 2	11 13	Cachar	
	Goálpárá	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 0	11 4	13 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 0	80 0	120 0	3 4	3 4	3 8	12 4	12 4	11 0	Goálpárá	
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	5 6	8 0	8 0	6 6	Gáro Hills	
	Kámrúp	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 12	3 10	3 12	10 0	10 8	10 8	Kámrúp	
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darrang	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	100 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Nowgong	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	5 0	4 8	4 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	5 8	5 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	4 8	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Lakhimpur	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 2	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	Nága Hills	
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	18 0	18 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. 11 8	S. Ch. 10 8	S. Ch. 10 8	S. Ch. 11 0	Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.
	Saharanpur	19 14	19 5½	21 0	24 11½	25 10½	30 1½	8 9½	7 8½	10 12	11 13	11 13	13 15	27 15	26 14	32 4	27 15	21 10	27 15	...	...	...	129 0	129 0	129 0	13 2½	13 2¾	12 11	12 14½	12 14½	12 5	Saharanpur	
	Muzaffarnagar	18 11	18 2	19 12	33 0	33 0	27 8	6 9	6 9	9 12	12 2	12 2	14 6	27 8	25 6	30 12	24 24	22 4	24 6	...	...	...	132 0	132 0	132 0	12 10	12 10	12 4	11 12	11 12	11 10	Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	17 8	17 8	19 0	29 0	29 0	27 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	105 0	105 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	19 4	19 0	19 8	27 0	27 0	24 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	11 5	26 0	27 0	25 8	22 0	24 0	24 6	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh	18 4	18 0	18 4	26 0	26 0	33 0	6 8	6 4	7 0	11 8	10 4	12 8	24 8	24 8	25 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	12 4	13 0	12 0	11 12	12 4	Aligarh	
	Kumaun	15 0	15 0	16 8	18 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kumaun	
	Garhwál	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	280 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 8	Garhwál	
	Bijnor	18 9	19 2	17 7	28 11	28 6	24 8	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 8	12 6	14 1	26 7	26 7	24 12	21 10	21 15	21 6	...	...	...	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	11 13	11 8	11 8	11 4	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received					Moradabad	
	Budaun	21 0	21 4½	18 4½	31 3	30 0	...	8 6	8 6	9 9½	14 6	15 9½	17 6	28 12½	28 12½	24 14½	24 9½	27 0	23 6	...	...	...	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 6	11 11	11 4	11 1½	11 6	10 12	Budaun	
	Bareilly	20 0	19 6	17 3	26 4	25 10	22 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	14 6	14 6	18 2	30 0	28 12	28 12	23 10	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	125 0	12 3	12 3	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 4	Bareilly	
	Sháhjahánpur	21 12	21 8	19 4	35 12	35 12	25 12	9 0	8 8	9 2	18 0	18 8	18 8	34 0	34 0	25 8	30 0	29 8	24 12	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	Shahjahánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	23 12	23 12	21 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	32 8	32 8	35 0	26 4	26 12	25 12	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra	17 12	17 12	17 8	25 0	25 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	21 4	22 8	...	...	...	140 0	120 0	90 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Muttra	
	Agra	17 4	17 0	17 0	23 8	23 8	24 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	23 8	23 8	24 0	21 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	150 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 4	13 0	12 0	Agra	
	Farukhabad	19 5	19 9	17 13	28 8	28 9	22 8½	6 8	6 11	7 0	14 8	13 15	15 2	28 8	28 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	156 8	156 8	156 8	12 4	12 4	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	Farukhabad	
	Mainpuri	19 8	19 0	18 8	26 8	25 0	23 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Mainpuri	
	Etawah	18 8	18 8	18 8	22 8	23 0	23 8	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Etawah	
	Etah	19 11	19 13	19 5	26 5	26 6	24 0	7 11	7 12	7 2	13 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Etah	
	Jaloun	21 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Jaloun	
	Jhánsi	22 14½	22 8	21 8	35 0	35 4½	49 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	33 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur	24 8	24 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	15 0	33 0	33 0	31 14	28 12	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	175 0	175 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 8	11 0	Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore	19 8	19 8	19 12	29 0	29 0	28 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	13 8	14 0	16 8	29 0	30 0	36 0	29 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	150 0	140 0	140 0	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur	16 14	16 14	16 6	25 12	26 0	25 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	16 0	16 0	18 4	30 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 8	Fatehpur	
	Bánda	23 0	24 0	18 8	33 0	35 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	19 0	40 0	45 0	40 0	33 0	34 0	28 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 0	12 8	11 8	11 12	12 0	Bánda	
	Allahabad	17 10	17 0	17 8	29 0	29 8	28 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	14 12	14 8	19 4	31 0	29 8	34 8	27 8	27 8	27 8	...	...	...	150 0	120 0	135 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Allahabad	
	Hamirpur	20 15	20 10	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 8	11 4	13 8	13 8	...	34 14	32 12	32 12	28 11	28 10	29 0	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 13	12 0	11 12	11 4	11 0	11 0	Hamirpur	
	Jaunpur	19 0	19 13	19 0	23 4	25 6	29 10	7 1	7 1	7 12	12 14	14 2	15 8	26 14	28 14	31 12	24 0	22 9	25 6	...	...	...	148 12	148 12	148 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 10	10 10	10 10	Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur	18 0	18 0	18 14	22 8	23 13	27 0	10 13	10 13	13 8	14 5½	14 5½	18 0	22 8	23 13	32 6½	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9½	10 9½	11 5	10 6½	10 6½	10 6½	Gorakhpur	
	Basti	17 0	18 0	19 8	19 0	25 0	27 0	9 0	10 0	17 0	14 8	15 0	23 0	...	25 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Basti	
	Azamgarh	16 4	16 4	16 4	21 0	21 0	25 1	10 5	10 5	10 5	13 5	14 4	14 12	22 8	25 1	...	17 12	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	147 8	147 8	181 0	11 2	10 8	11 2	10 8	9 14	10 8	Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur	16 8	16 0	15 8	26 0	25 0	22 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	12 8	12 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	23 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Mirzapur	
	Benares	16 8	16 13	15 7	20 8	23 5	25 0	9 12	9 8	11 15	13 13	14 6	18 12	22 12	23 14	26 8	21 11	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	120 0	..	10 11	11 4	9 13½	9 13½	10 2	Benares	
	Ghazipur	16 12	17 1	18 0	21 14	21 14	25 12	7 1½	7 11	10 15½	11 9	12 4	16 12	23 3	23 3	30 0	21 11	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	128 12	128 12	130 0	10 5	11 9	10 15½	9 10½	10 5	10 5	Ghazipur	
	Balia	17 6	16 12	16 4	21 12	20 0	23 12	7 12	7 12	10 0	14 2	12 14	20 12	21 12	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	80 0	100 0	12 0	11 8	11 4	11 8	11 8	11 8	Balia	
	Pilibhít	21 4	20 10	18 12	37 4	36 0	28 12	12 12	14 0	17 8	15 0	17 12	20 0	33 8	32 8	28 0	26 4	25 8	23 4	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	13 4	12 8	12 8	12 4	*Pilibhít*	
Oudh.	Sultánpur	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	29 0	32 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	27 0	29 0	30 0	27 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12	12 4	12 0	12 8	12 0	11 0	Sultánpur	Oudh.
	Partábgarh	19 4	22 8	19 9	29 2½	30 13	31 10	15 10½	16 2	19 8	17 5½	18 0	19 10	31 14	32 14	30 14	28 24	29 2	29 0	...	...	...	186 10	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 14	10 8	10 10	Partábgarh	
	Fyzabad	18 4	18 0	17 0	26 8	26 0	26 8	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 4	19 0	25 0	25 8	36 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Fyzabad	
	Kheri	22 4	22 4	19 4	34 0	34 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	37 0	40 0	44 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	140 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	Kheri	
	Lucknow	19 4	19 2	17 7	28 4	29 1½	25 0½	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 5	14 12	15 13½	28 3	29 0	27 12	28 9	28 3	28 0	...	...	...	115 0	115 0	115 10	11 2½	11 2¾	10 10	10 12	10 12	10 3½	Lucknow	
	Bára Banki	19 0	18 8	17 8	28 0	28 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	28 0	31 0	35 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	*Bára Banki*	
	Bahraich	20 0	21 8	16 0	32 0	40 0	29 0	13 0	16 0	11 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	28 0	31 0	35 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	180 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	8 8	Bahraich	
	Rai Bareli	20 0	19 12	19 4	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	17 0	18 0	33 0	40 0	50 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	200 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	9 0	8 0	Rai Bareli	
	Sitapur	22 0	22 4	20 0	39 9½	37 8	26 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 8	19 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	8 8	Sitapur	
	Gonda	21 0	20 13	19 15	33 0	35 0	21 4	13 6	12 4	16 4	15 0	17 12	20 12	34 6	32 0	34 0	32 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	220 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 4	11 4	11 4	Gonda	
	Unáo	18 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Unáo	
	Bardui	18 12	18 12	20 6	31 7	30 15	27 11	5 10	5 10	5 10	11 9	11 4	12 14	30 0	23 7	...	28 0	26 8	29 7	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 14	9 14	9 6	7 8	7 8	8 7	Bardui	
Punjab.	Gujránwála (*a*)	23 0	23 4	27 4	40 0	40 0	50 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	90 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála (*a*)	Punjab.
	Lahore (*b*)	23 0	23 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	38 0	38 0	45 0	26 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	70 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore (*b*)	
	Ferozepore	22 0	22 0	23 0	45 0	36 0	45 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	14 0	35 0	37 0	45 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	95 0	13 12	13 4	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 8	Ferozepore	
	Sirsa	22 0	22 0	24 0	37 0	37 0	48 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	45 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Sirsa	
	Hissar	20 0	20 0	20 0	29 0	30 0	33 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 9	11 8	11 8	12 4	Hissar	
	Rohtak (*c*)	19 0	19 8	18 8	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	140 0	130 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Rohtak (*c*)	
	Gurgaon (*d*)	20 0	21 0	20 8	26 8	26 8	29 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	90 0	80 0	85 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	Gurgaon (*d*)	
	Delhi (*e*)	18 4	18 8	19 0	26 0	25 8	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	160 0	12 8	12 4	11 12	12 0	12 0	11 8	Delhi (*e*)	
	Karnal	19 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	12 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	Karnal	
	Umballa (*f*)	23 0	21 12	24 8	30 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	13 0	27 0	28 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	140 0	13 15	13 12	14 0	13 0	13 12	13 12	Umballa (*f*)	
	Ludhiana	23 0	23 8	26 0	34 0	33 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	30 0	28 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 10	14 0	14 0	14 8	Ludhiana	
	Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4	11 5	10 8	10 8	10 10	Simla	

* Mandwa. † Maize.

(*a*) Wheat, grain, and firewood rising. (*b*) Bajra and grain falling. (*c*) Wheat and grain rising. (*d*) Wheat, jowar, gram, and salt falling. (*e*) Barley, grain, and firewood falling; jowar and wheat rising. (*f*) Prices are falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1883—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bairagh Millet (Cumboo, Bajri), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bairagh Millet (Cumboo, Bajri), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bairagh Millet (Cumboo, Bajri), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Punjab—*continued*.	Kángra	20 0	24 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	Kángra	Punjab—*continued*.
	Jullundur (*a*)	22 0	21 8	25 4	32 0	30 0	38 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	36 0	34 0	40 0	26 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	32 0	31 0	32 8	110 0	110 0	100 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 4	Jullundur (*a*)	
	Hoshiárpur	22 0	22 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	28 0	40 0	26 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	34 0	120 0	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Hoshiárpur	
	Gurdaspur	24 8	24 8	32 0	21 0	24 0	48 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	33 0	32 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 4	13 4	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Gurdáspur	
	Amritsar (*b*)	23 8	22 8	26 0	37 0	36 0	50 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	14 8	36 0	36 0	44 0	29 0	30 0	25 8	...	...	...	37 0	36 0	38 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	15 6	15 6	14 12	15 0	15 0	14 6	Amritsar (*b*)	
	Siálkot	24 8	24 0	28 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	35 0	36 0	36 0	31 0	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	29 6	120 0	120 0	130 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	Siálkot	
	Gujrát (*c*)	26 0	26 0	30 4	40 0	40 0	49 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	14 0	42 0	41 8	41 0	42 0	41 8	41 0	...	...	...	30 0	31 0	27 6	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	15 8	15 8	16 0	Gujrát (*c*)	
	Jhelum	...	25 0	26 0	...	35 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	28 0	...	120 0	160 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	15 0	15 8	Jhelum	
	Ráwalpindi (*d*)	27 8	27 0	22 12	43 0	44 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	42 0	41 8	41 0	...	...	...	35 4	35 8	28 8	95 0	85 0	80 0	15 8	15 8	14 12	15 4	15 4	14 8	Ráwalpindi (*d*)	
	Shahpur (*e*)	28 0	27 0	23 8	42 0	42 0	35 8	15 0	15 8	14 8	40 0	50 0	36 0	46 8	44 0	37 8	42 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*)	21 0	21 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	38 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	38 0	38 0	32 0	37 0	37 0	34 0	30 8	28 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	Jhang (*f*)	
	Montgomery	18 0	18 8	20 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	30 0	28 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Montgomery	
	Mooltan (*g*)	16 8	16 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	10 0	6 0	5 8	...	...	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	70 0	14 12	14 8	14 4	14 8	14 0	14 0	Mooltan (*g*)	
	Muzaffargarh (*h*)	18 0	18 8	20 0	29 0	28 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	25 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	23 0	25 0	24 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	14 0	13 8	13 8	Muzaffargarh (*h*)	
	Dera Ghazi Khán	17 8	17 8	18 7	27 8	28 12	31 4	5 0	5 0	7 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	23 0	25 0	24 0	23 12	21 4	21 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	30 0	28 12	35 0	28 12	27 8	32 8	Dera Ghází Khán	
	Dera Ismail Khán (*i*)	21 2	20 10	21 5	34 15	30 14	34 2	8 12	8 12	7 8	32 8	32 8	32 8	45 0	25 0	25 0	31 9	27 6	26 8	125 0	125 0	100 0	50 0	52 8	60 0	47 8	50 0	57 0	Dera Ismail Khan (*i*)	
	Bannu	25 0	26 4	30 0	37 8	35 2	47 8	8 2	8 0	9 1	33 0	33 1	36 10	28 0	25 0	25 0	35 0	30 0	27 9	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	Bannu	
	Kohát (*j*)	19 7	19 12	19 12	32 2	33 2	33 2	8 12	8 12	9 6	45 0	45 0	50 0	30 0	31 4	37 8	26 12	28 1	22 14	102 0	102 0	178 8	68 14	68 14	102 0	63 12	63 12	87 0	Kohát (*j*)	
	Peshawar (*k*)	22 8	22 0	19 8	35 6	32 0	38 8	11 8	11 8	12 12	31 14	31 14	39 8	31 14	33 2	38 4	28 12	28 12	20 6	110 0	96 0	104 0	39 0	43 9	58 8	38 0	42 0	56 0	Pesháwar (*k*)	
	Házara	28 0	28 0	...	43 0	42 0	42 8	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	11 6	32 13	32 13	37 6	33 8	34 2	25 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	Házara	
											14 0	14 0	15 0	40 0	40 0	...	36 0	36 0	...				26 0	26 0	29 0										
Central Provinces.	Saugor	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	10 0	12 8	12 0	11 0	37 8	33 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	31 0	27 0	160 0	140 0	...	10 8	9 12	9 12	10 0	9 8	9 8	Saugor	Central Provinces.
	Damoh	27 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 8	13 8	13 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	39 0	31 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	10 4	10 4	Damoh	
	Jubbulpore	22 12	22 8	18 0	22 8	23 8	20 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	110 0	100 0	120 0	11 12	11 10	11 14	11 4	11 4	11 8	Jubbulpore	
	Mandla	27 0	26 0	19 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	19 0	18 5	19 8	31 0	30 0	31 0	24 0	19 0	24 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	45 0	40 0	30 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	9 8	Mandla	
	Seoni	23 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	23 0	18 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 0	11 4	12 0	10 12	11 0	12 0	Seoni	
	Narsinghpur	20 8	19 0	16 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 4	12 8	12 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	25 12	140 0	140 0	150 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	Narsinghpur	
	Hoshangabad	16 9	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	10 2	10 11	12 6	26 0	...	26 0	23 8	...	23 0	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	Hoshangabad	
	Nimar	17 8	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	15 15	15 15	13 9	24 0	...	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	18 7	160 0	160 0	136 0	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	12 12	Nimár	
	Betúl	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	20 0	19 8	18 0	22 11	20 0	20 0	16 8	16 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	Betúl	
	Chhindwára	24 0	25 8	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	12 8	11 8	12 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	140 0	159 0	130 0	12 12	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 8	Chhindwára	
	Wardha	25 0	24 0	19 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 12	11 0	12 0	12 8	37 0	27 0	23 0	21 12	21 12	21 12	120 0	120 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	Wardha	
	Nágpur	23 8	22 4	17 4	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 8	13 8	16 0	17 4	35 12	31 12	26 12	19 8	19 8	19 8	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	10 0	Nágpur	
	Chánda	24 0	21 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	17 0	11 0	45 0	41 4	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	158 0	120 0	...	11 4	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	Chánda	
	Bhandára	22 0	21 8	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	10 0	17 8	20 0	23 12	35 0	35 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Bhandára	
	Bálaghát	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	28 0	26 8	32 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	Bálaghát	
	Raipur	25 4	28 4	25 0	...	...	...	14 4	13 4	21 8	25 0	27 8	33 8	...	...	...	29 12	29 12	40 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Raipur	
	Bilaspur	28 8	27 8	36 0	...	...	...	23 12	23 12	36 0	34 0	34 0	49 0	...	...	...	123 4	123 4	130 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Bilaspur	
	Sambalpur	15 12	16 8	17 8	...	...	...	23 0	24 8	35 0	29 12	28 0	52 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	110 0	13 0	13 0	22 6	...	...	...	Sambalpur	
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																												*Arakan Division.*	British Burma.
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab	
	Northern Arakan																												Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo																												Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandoway																												Sandoway	
	Pegu Division.																												*Pegu Division.*	
	Rangoon Town	11 2	11 0	12 5	...	...	...	10 0	11 2	12 3	12 6	12 0	12 9	...	...	...	12 10	11 6	19 7	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	...	14 4½	7 14	...	17 13⅝	...	...	...	8 14	...	17 13⅝	535 11	...	535 11 3/7	...	...	...	35 11	...	29 12 4/5	Tharrawaddy	
	Prome	10 6	10 6	14 9	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	13 7	12 7	11 7	18 5	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	20 12	139 11	139 11	139 11	25 5	25 5	29 9	16 5	16 5	18 10	Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																												*Irrawaddy Division.*	
	Passein	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 13	14 12	10 5	11 5	16 4	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	13 0	314 5	281 10	213 8	21 4	21 4	31 15	18 5	18 5	29 7	Bassein	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	14 5	15 10	15 10	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
	Thonegwa	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo	9 4	9 4	12 1	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	11 11	10 15	10 15	15 9	...	...	...	13 13	13 3	18 7	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	19 11	18 15	18 15	14 3	Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																												*Tenasserim Division.*	
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	13 12	17 15	17 15	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Tavoy	
	Mergui	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	16 0	10 10	10 10	18 5	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	12 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	30 12	14 1	14 1	18 12	Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	7 15	12 7	6 14	8 14	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	25 4	35 6	32 3	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salween	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	Bolarum																												Bolarum	
	Chudderghat																												Chudderghat	
	Amraoti	19 0	18 0	17 6	10 8	9 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	Amraoti	
	Akola	18 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Akola	
	Ellichpur	18 0	18 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	22 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ellichpur	
	Buldana	20 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana	
	Wun	19 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	300 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	Wun	
	Basim	24 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 8	9 12	9 8	9 8	9 0	Basim	

(*a*) Prices are falling.
(*b*) Wheat, barley, rice, and gram falling; bajra rising.
(*c*) Wheat and gram falling.
(*d*) Wheat, bajra, and wood falling; rice, jowar, and gram rising.
(*e*) Rice and gram rising; bajra and jowar falling.
(*f*) Rice, jowar, and gram falling.
(*g*) Wheat, jowar, gram, and salt falling.
(*h*) Wheat and bajra rising; barley and salt falling.
(*i*) Wheat, barley, rice, jowar, and gram falling; salt rising.
(*j*) Wheat, barley, bajra, and gram rising.
(*k*) Wheat, barley, and firewood falling; bajra and salt rising.
* No wholesale salt sold.
† Not received.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1883 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Mysore	Bangalore	No return received																												Bangalore	Mysore
	Kolar																													Kolar	
	Túmkúr																													Túmkúr	
	Mysore																													Mysore	
	Hassan																													Hassan	
	Shimoga																													Shimoga	
	Kadur																													Kadur	
	Chitaldroog																													Chitaldroog	
Coorg	Coorg	8 8	8 9	9 6	9 10	9 8	9 6	14 3	14 5	9 13	20 6	20 9	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 6	28 4	22 5	28 9	28 12	24 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 5	9 9	9 11	9 10	9 2	Coorg	Coorg
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	16 0	16 0	16 8	25 0	26 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	21 6	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	15 12	15 0	14 4	15 8	14 12	14 8	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
	Kishengurh	18 4	18 0	17 0	24 4	24 0	28 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	22 0	24 8	25 8	19 0	18 8	17 8	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 12	16 4	Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	18 12	18 12	19 6	27 14	26 14	27 8	10 0	10 0	15 0	10 8	10 10	17 8	26 4	26 4	28 12	21 4	21 4	24 4	...	...	...	28 2	28 2	28 12	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	18 0	18 0	20 1	23 6	23 1	30 2	8 10	8 10	9 0	10 8	12 8	21 10	22 0	29 3	19 1	18 10	24 13	...	...	...	23 2	22 12	28 13	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 13	14 12	14 12	15 6	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	17 5	17 3	19 2	23 7	22 15	30 4	7 12	7 12	8 2	9 10	9 6	11 0	21 3	22 7	27 0	20 11	20 7	25 8	...	...	...	22 15	22 7	27 12	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	14 8	12 0	12 0	14 2	Bhurtpore (City)	
	Ajmere	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	21 15	21 0	18 3	32 6	31 4	22 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 8	29 2	29 15	24 0	24 7	25 8	22 0	...	...	...	30 6	29 4	25 9	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	14 8	13 10	13 10	12 12	Deoli Cantonment	
																													R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.					
	Erinpura	17 0	17 0	17 13	15 8	25 8	32 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 1	19 1	23 1	...	...	...	20 10	20 10	23 1½	160 0	150 0	160 0	3 0 3	3 0 3	2 12 8	13 0	13 0	18 13½	Erinpura	
	Sirohee	14 0	13 8	16 0	24 0	25 0	30 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	8 0	8 9	8 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	25 0	160 0	150 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	Sirohee	
	Abu	13 0	12 14	15 8	20 0	20 0	22 8	6 0	6 8	6 8	7 10	7 14	3 2	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	16 8	16 4	18 4	160 0	160 0	180 0	3 4 0	8 4 0	3 4 0	12 0	13 0	11 8	Abu	
	Anadra	14 3	14 0	17 4	23 0	23 0	25 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	20 8	...	...	...	3 3 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	13 4	13 4	12 4	Anadra	
	Balmere	16 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 12	320 0	310 0	320 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 8 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	Balmere	
	Jeysalmere	13 8	12 14	15 3	...	...	...	10 3	10 0	11 2½	13 8	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	27 14	...	...	...	20 0	0 0	20 0	...	...	...	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	Jeysalmere	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	16 8	18 0	22 0	19 0	23 0	28 0	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 2	21 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	†	†	†	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	10 0	11 8	12 5	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
																													S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	15 10	15 10	14 13½	22 10½	23 7	22 4½	8 9½	7 13	11 11½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 9¼	18 5¾	17 15½	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 1¾	12 8	11 5½	11 11½	12 1¾	10 15	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
																													R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.					
																													per md.							
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	20 0	18 12	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	11 4	7 8	17 8	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 4	30 0	37 8	...	...	...	3 8 9	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 10	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh („)	17 0	17 0	19 1	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 5	12 13	12 13	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 3	21 9	27 8	...	...	...	2 5 6	...	...	17 5	16 4	15 8	Partábgarh („)	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 4	16 4	17 8	21 4	21 4	32 8	4 6	6 0	5 0	6 4	7 8	6 4	19 6	20 0	21 4	17 8	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
																													S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
	Bikaneer	12 0	11 0	13 8	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	3 4	6 0	6 0	6 10	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	22 11	...	...	...	17 12	17 0	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
	Boondee	25 0	24 8	17 4	40 0	40 0	28 4	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	38 0	38 12	29 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 0	37 0	31 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	12 12	12 8	12 12	12 8	12 4	12 8	Boondee	
	Kotah	26 0	25 0	17 12	25 0	25 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 4	35 0	35 0	24 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	35 0	32 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 8	12 4	12 8	13 0	11 12	Kotah	
	Tonk	20 12	21 0	15 11	30 8	30 8	24 6	6 6	6 6	7 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	30 8	30 12	26 4	23 8	23 8	20 4	...	...	...	30 4	30 4	23 10	100 0	100 0	160 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 12	12 12	12 8	Tonk	
	Jhallawar	21 0	19 14	16 2	21 14½	20 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 14	10 2	34 4	32 4½	19 14	15 13	15 13	18 6	...	...	...	28 5	26 3	24 0	...	...	...	11 5	10 14	10 14	11 1	10 10	10 10	Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	20 4	20 2	16 12	30 8	29 4	22 5	10 14	11 0	12 0	14 1	14 4	14 12	24 4	24 0	20 12	20 8	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	25 4	25 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 0	14 4	13 14	13 14	14 0	Shahpoora	
	Dholpur	16 12	16 9	18 5	21 15	22 4	30 2	10 2	10 2	10 2	12 6	11 4	12 6	23 15	23 6	28 2	21 4	20 9	26 13	...	...	...	21 2	23 7	28 11	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 4	12 10	12 10	12 7	Dholpur	
Central India.	Indore	16 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	11 0	10 14	10 14	23 0	22 10	21 0	18 8	18 7	20 0	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	19 9	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 6	12 0	Indore	Central India.
	Gwalior	17 13	17 6	17 5	25 2	24 0	20 1	6 14	7 5	7 13	8 11	9 2	10 5	23 12	23 11	23 12	20 0	19 3	21 0	...	...	...	22 9	22 12	24 10	109 8	109 8	91 4	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	11 14	Gwalior	
	Goona	27 8	27 0	22 12	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	40 0	40 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	36 8	36 0	27 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Goona	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	25 10	26 0	18 12	40 0	42 0	34 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	17 8	20 0	38 13	39 0	36 15	29 4	30 0	31 3	...	...	...	33 8	32 1	34 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 11	12 0	12 8	10 12	11 4	11 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

† Eight pies per bundle.

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

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING OCTOBER 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	4·63	} 3,073·60	} 1,292	. .	. .	Gurdáspur	4,364	0·45	. .	Wheat	13,120	On the Bari Doáb Canal in addition to the rabi irrigation, a great deal of water was taken by the kharif crops. It is too soon yet to forecast the prospects of the rabi which so far look promising. The rain in the middle of November may, however, cause a cessation of demand and a consequent falling off in the returns.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	3·40		954	. .	. .	Amritsar	17,773	0·4	. .	Barley	91	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	3·20		684	. .	. .	Lahore	15,293	0·3	. .	Mixed grains	683	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .	. .	28	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Miscellaneous	23,536	
TOTAL BÁRI DOÁB CANAL	. .	. .	3,073·60	2,958	. .	. .	. .	37,430	. .	. .	. .	37,430	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	3,073·60	3,244	. .	. .	. .	33,822	. .	. .	. .	33,822	
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL. Karnál Division	4·33	4·81	} 2,546	} 217	. .	35,460 kurries, bullies, &c., 50 cubic feet timber, and 5,221 mds. firewood.	Umballa	8	0·42	. .	Wheat	5,289	On the Western Jumna Canal the recorded irrigation for the first month of the rabi exceeds that of last year by 8,680 acres, but 8,522 acres by no means represent the work done in irrigation during the month under reference, as a large area irrigated by the soaking (gaiewr) has not yet been entered.
Delhi do.	5·70	6·08		954			Karnál	2,998	0·39	. .	Barley	15	
Hánsi do.	9·00	9·21		1,385			Delhi	1,266	0·90	. .	Mixed grains	152	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	7·29		279			Rohtak	3,187	0·45	0·20	Miscellaneous	3,066	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .	. .	95			Hissár	750	0·20	. .	. .	. .	
							Jhind	750	0·20	. .	. .	. .	
							Bikaner	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
							Kalsia State	13	. .	. .	. .	. .	
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	. .	. .	2,546	2,930	. .	35,460	. .	8,522	. .	. .	. .	8,522	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	2,546	2,710	. .	36,217	. .	2,912	. .	. .	. .	2,912	
EXTENSION CANALS. Upper Sutlej Division	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Lahore	15,000	0·08	. .	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	. .	On the Inundation Canals there is a decrease of 10,964 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, which is due to the absence of flush floods and to the low average level of the rivers.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Montgomery	35,000	0·021	. .			
Indus Canals	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Mooltan	111,550	0·05	. .			
Muzaffargarh Canals	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Dera Gházi Khan	36,949	. .	. .			
							Muzaffargarh	143,950	. .	. .			
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	372,449	. .	. .	. .	372,449	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	483,053	. .	. .	. .	483,053	
PERENNIAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	45,952	. .	. .	. .	45,952	On the Perennial Canals there is an increase of 9,215 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.
Do. corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	36,734	. .	. .	. .	36,734	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLIX OF 1883-84.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 16th December 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 15th December 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 16th December 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 15th December 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Guaranteed.												
22nd Dec. 1883	Eastern Bengal(a)	172	1,22,024	709	172	70,690	411	43,27,167	678	33,13,915	521	. . .	10,13,252
22nd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	95,486	175	547	1,14,426	209	35,27,577	174	39,99,685	198	4,72,108	. . .
22nd ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,04,614	303	735	2,39,277	326	69,49,551	276	80,56,093	295	11,06,542	. . .
22nd ditto	Madras	861	1,30,949	152	861	1,14,958	134	49,06,175	153	46,58,548	146	. . .	2,47,627
22nd ditto	South Indian	655	78,461	120	655	68,587	105	27,25,398	112	28,33,930	117	1,08,532	. . .
22nd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	8,03,175	551	1,458	6,63,548	455	2,26,97,109	421	2,28,73,171	425	1,76,062	. . .
29th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,19,145	475	461	2,65,009	575	67,69,661	395	77,79,390	456	10,09,729	. . .
	TOTAL	4,830	16,53,854	342	4,889	15,36,495	314	5,19,02,638	290	5,35,14,735	296	16,12,094	. . .
	State.												
Last 9 days of Dec. 1883	East Indian	1,507	9,31,159	618	1,509	10,21,764	677	3,15,77,805	564	3,51,13,542	629	35,35,737	. . .
22nd Dec. 1883	Calcutta and South-Eastern	33	2,871	87	56	4,920	88	1,49,260	126	2,06,022	103	56,762	. . .
22nd ditto	Nalhati	27	1,335	49	27	1,369	51	48,873	49	56,055	56	7,182	. . .
22nd ditto	Northern Bengal	230	57,326	249	239	40,110	168	14,97,389	174	15,16,218	174	18,829	. . .
22nd ditto	Tirhoot	85	14,808	174	193	18,099	94	4,56,890	152	6,12,540	99	1,55,650	. . .
1st ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,533	150	. .	(b) . . .	.	(c)3,37,992	169	(d)3,04,204	153	. . .	33,788
22nd ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	10,441	76	138	13,178	95	3,73,904	73	3,96,391	78	22,487	. . .
22nd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,217	101	12	1,211	101	31,723	71	32,184	72	461	. . .
22nd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	2,15,971	194	1,117	3,11,700	279	72,06,909	174	86,10,181	208	14,03,272	. . .
Last 9 days of Dec. 1883	Wardha Coal	45	12,575	279	45	16,555	368	3,84,361	230	4,91,845	295	1,07,484	. . .
ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	21,354	143	149	24,831	167	3,57,091	96	8,08,027	147	4,50,936	. . .
22nd Dec. 1883	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	22,615	140	161	25,301	157	9,97,369	167	9,66,534	162	. . .	30,835
22nd ditto	Sindia	75	6,754	90	75	7,776	104	2,21,074	79	2,31,819	84	10,745	. . .
22nd ditto	Punjab Northern	419	61,962	148	421	62,302	148	21,10,596	139	22,44,822	144	1,34,226	. . .
22nd ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,21,794	185	660	1,51,668	230	35,49,426	145	50,10,514	205	14,61,088	. . .
22nd ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	2,370	74	32	4,518	141	62,134	52	82,434	70	20,300	. . .
22nd ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	. .	. . .	.	89	6,830	77	. . .	. .	2,72,779	83	2,72,779	. .
	TOTAL	3,239	5,61,926	173	(e)3,414	6,90,359	202	1,77,84,991	151	2,18,42,569	172	40,57,578	. . .
	Assisted Company.												
22nd Dec. 1883	Bengal Central	21	811	39	52	2,446	47	(f)7,874	42	79,852	62	71,978	. . .
	Native States.												
22nd Dec. 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	15,027	78	193	14,544	75	5,87,511	82	6,40,206	89	52,695	. . .
22nd ditto	Nizam's	121	16,802	139	121	17,955	148	5,95,781	132	5,80,850	130	. . .	14,931
22nd ditto	Mysore	86	5,706	66	. .	(b) . . .	.	(g)2,15,018	69	(h)2,13,240	69	. . .	1,778
22nd ditto	Jodhpore	19	488	26	19	680	36	(i)13,503	28	26,738	38	13,235	. . .
	TOTAL	419	38,023	91	(j)333	33,179	100	14,11,813	92	14,61,034	94	49,221	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL	10,016	31,85,773	318	(k)10,197	32,84,243	322	10,26,85,121	279	11,20,11,729	294	93,26,608	. . .
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	5,28,69,644	144	5,69,35,130	149	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	4,98,15,477	135	5,50,76,599	145	52,61,122	. . .

(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 2nd December 1882.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 1st December 1883.
(e) Exclusive of mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(f) Total receipts from 16th October to 16th December 1882.
(g) Total receipts from 1st April to 9th December 1882.
(h) Total receipts from 1st April to 8th December 1883.
(i) Total receipts from 24th June to 16th December 1882.
(j) Exclusive of mileage of Mysore State Railway (86).
(k) Exclusive of mileages of Patna-Gya and Mysore State Railways (57) and (86).

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

FORT WILLIAM,
The 11th January 1884.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN RAJPUTANA FOR THE YEAR 1882-83.

No. 10 I., Fort William, January 7, 1884.

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

Read—

Letter No. 2886 S., dated 9th November 1883, from Secretary to Agent, Governor General and Chief Commissioner, and its enclosures, the Revenue Report and Memorandum thereon by Chief Commissioner.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Chief Commissioner's note on the operations of 1882-83 gives the figures of chief interest in connection with these works, and shows decidedly satisfactory results for the year.

2. The gross assessed revenue was the highest hitherto attained; the working expenses were reduced from Rs. 61,343, the average of eight preceding years, to Rs. 48,779, and the net revenue returned 3·55 per cent. on the capital outlay to the end of the year on irrigation works of all descriptions; the corresponding return of 1881-82 having been 2·06 per cent.

3. The reduction in maintenance charges is especially satisfactory, but the Government of India concurs with the Chief Commissioner in considering the cost of revenue collection on the large new tanks very high, and hopes that a considerable reduction may be found possible under this head. Good cause should be shown for maintaining these charges at a higher proportion than 10 per cent. on the revenue of the year, in all cases where it is proposed to exceed this allowance, which should also cover the cost of measuring and assessing the irrigated land.

4. The returns from these works are, as usual, unfavourably affected by those from the large new tanks, by reason of which more than half of the capital outlay returned only 0·62 per cent., while the balance (cost of the old and small new tanks) returned 6·99 per cent. But even these large new tanks have shared in the general prosperity of the year, and have for the first time yielded a small percentage of net revenue in excess of working expenses. The Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara takes a hopeful view of their future, considering that in course of time irrigation from these works will gradually spread, and that they will ultimately prove to have been a profitable investment.

5. The rainy season of 1882-83 was favourable for cultivation. The tanks received a good supply of water during July and August, and were again replenished in September. The Jalia new tank, which is unfortunately situated below a number of others, and can only be filled by their surplus water, overflowed during the year for the first time since its completion in 1878.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Agent, Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, for information and guidance.

Also, that a copy of the Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, for information.

Also, that a copy of the Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department and to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

Also, that the Resolution and Memorandum by the Agent, Governor General, together with the statement of general financial results compiled by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered further, that a copy be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

H. A. BROWNLOW, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Depy. Secy to the Govt. of India.

Memorandum by Colonel E. R. C. Bradford, Chief Commissioner, Ajmere and Merwara, on the Ajmere and Merwara Irrigation Revenue Report, 1882-83,—dated 1st November 1883.

The capital expenditure received during the year an addition of ₹28,832, chiefly on account of the Chitar and Sikalao tanks and of the Jalia tank, the embankment of which was raised when it was lower than the masonry face wall. The total outlay on Capital Account to the end of 1882-83 was ₹15,38,211, inclusive of indirect charges other than interest. This sum represents nearly six times the land revenue assessment of the khalsa portion of Ajmere and Merwara.

2. The gross assessment of the year, including ₹25,929, the share of enhanced land revenue due to tanks, was ₹1,03,374, the maximum ever attained; the working expenses, ₹48,779, and the net revenue ₹54,595, or 3·55 per cent. on the capital invested in works of all descriptions. Taking the old tanks and the new small ones as a separate group, the net revenue was 6·99 per cent. against 4·6 per cent. of the year preceding. Similarly the large new tanks, the outlay on which represents nearly $\frac{8}{15}$ths of the total capital outlay, returned a net percentage of only 0·62.

3. The actual credits received during the year 1882-83 amounted to ₹1,38,902; the working expenses, inclusive of ₹4,571 on account of adjustments for previous years, to ₹53,350; and the net revenue was ₹53,350, or 5·56 per cent. on the capital outlay. The working charges due to the year under review amounted, as already mentioned, to ₹48,779. This compares very favourably with the average, ₹61,343, of the previous eight years. The revenue collection charges for the new large tanks varied from 10·33 per cent. in the case of Makrera to 37·91 per cent. in that of Ladpura. Even in the case of Rajosi, where irrigation may be said to have reached the maximum limit, the incidence was 36·72 per cent on collection. This appears to be rather a high charge.

4. The watered area was 27,462 acres against 21,192 acres of the preceding year. Notwithstanding that the rainfall was unusually abundant, the kharif area cropped without irrigation decreased from 6,022 acres in the previous year to 2,683 acres of the year under review. The maximum area of kharif cropped without irrigation was 6,912 acres in 1876, when there was no break in August extending over 10 days or so; and the monsoons ceased on the 20th September, and the later showers were not so heavy as to be damaging to the crops. Thus in the absence of tanks, should there be either a break longer than 10 days or so, or should the rains cease before the latter part of September—and both these events are rather a rule than exception in Ajmere and Merwara—the kharif crop on a large area suffer seriously.

5. An area of acres 2,362 was cultivated without irrigation in the beds of small tanks chiefly during the rabi season; and the total areas cropped in rear and front of the tanks was 32,507 against acres 29,698 in the preceding year.

6. The new large tanks in the two districts held on the 1st October and 1st November a supply of about 700 and 320 millions cubic feet, respectively, above sluice level, compared with their aggregate capacity of about 840 millions cubic feet: the deficiency was in the Bir and Makrera tanks, which, however, stored the largest supply ever noted. The most important event in this connection was the overflowing of the Jalia tank. It is satisfactory to know that this much-abused tank has at length filled once. When full, the capacity above sluice is 370 million cubic feet. It is hoped that by careful conservancy and by regulating the sluice irrigation proportionately to future collections, the water level of this tank may be kept up generally to sluice level by 1st July every year. At this level the capacity is 26 millions cubic feet and the depth at dam is 15 feet, so that the spring level of wells existing, and which may be hereafter sunk below the bund, shall be maintained at a high level even in bad seasons. Orders on this subject were issued in October 1882. The exact point at which sluice irrigation should cease has not yet been finally settled. Tables are under preparation intended to show for all large tanks below which the extension of cultivation is likely, if encouragement be given in the matter of well-sinking, how far it is possible to irrigate certain constant areas by sluice flow, and at the same time to reserve a sufficient head before the dams to maintain spring levels below.

7. The incidence of water-rates appears to have varied very considerably. In the case of the Ajmere new tanks the average incidence on the gross value of crops was 11·26 per cent., while in the case of the Merwara tanks it was 32·57. This approaches to nearly a third of the gross value of produce. In special cases, 40·24 per cent. went to cover the water-rates in the case of the Makrera tank, while in the case of the Bir tank the incidence was only 6·60 per cent. In the case of the Balad and Jalia tanks it was, respectively, 29·45 and 37·49 per cent.; generally the incidence appears to be higher in Merwara than in Ajmere.

8. The total sum of water-rates assessed in connection with all tanks was ₹77,445, and the approximate value of the gross produce of the area irrigated and protected was ₹5,41,949; the average incidence was therefore only 14 per cent.

9. On the whole, and although the variation in water-rates is not fully accounted for, the results in the year under review are, generally speaking, progressive and satisfactory.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1882-83.

No. 1.—General Abstract of Financial Results showing the estimated cost of construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for and to end of 1882-83.

H—PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.

XXXIII AND 46—IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.

WORKS.	Estimated cost of construction.	CAPITAL OUTLAY, INCLUSIVE OF INDIRECT CHARGES, Nos. 2 AND 25.		RECEIPTS DURING 1882-83.				WORKING EXPENSES DURING 1882-83, INCLUSIVE OF INDIRECT CHARGES, Nos. 3 AND 5.			NET RESULTS, EXCLUDING INTEREST.				Interest charges during 1882-83.	NET RESULT, INCLUDING INTEREST.			
		During 1882-83.	To end of 1882-83.	Actual transactions of the year.		Adjustments on account of previous years.	TOTAL.	Actual transactions of the year.	Adjustments on account of previous years.	TOTAL.	Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent.			Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent.	
				Water-rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Collected with land revenue.							Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.				Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹			₹	₹	₹		
WORKS IN OPERATION.																			
Tanks in Ajmere Sub-Collectorate	4,22,058	8,865	4,20,671	539	42,909	27,714	71,162	14,286	2,771	17,057	54,105	...	12·86	...	54,105	...	...	2·97	
Tanks in Beawar Sub-Collectorate	1,72,686	...	1,73,247	503	28,879	13,906	43,288	20,870	1,391	22,261	21,027	...	12·14	...	21,027	...	...	...	
Tanks in Todgurh Sub-Collectorate	1,14,478	1,360	1,12,496	114	13,111	4,090	17,315	8,941	409	9,350	7,965	...	7·08	...	7,965	...	...	3·42	
Bir Reservoir	2,03,436	..	2,11,692	1,515	...	...	1,515	660	...	660	855	...	0·40	...	855	...	...	2·64	
Balad ,,	94,198	...	1,03,080	2,080	...	...	2,080	1,275	...	1,275	805	...	0·78	...	805	...	...	3·25	
Jalia ,,	3,17,927	8,393	2,97,102	2,302	...	...	2,302	905	...	905	1,397	...	0·47	...	1,397	...	...	4·63	
Ladpura,,	60,378	...	62,134	576	...	...	576	1,089	...	1,089	...	513	...	0·83	...	2,366	...	...	
Makrera,,	1,47,595	—1,680	92,650	6	...	...	6	326	...	326	...	320	...	0·35	...	3,217	...	4·82	
Rajosi ,,	38,937	...	40,040	658	...	...	658	427	...	427	231	...	0·58	...	231	1,510	...	3·27	
WORKS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.																			
Chitar Tank	26,424	11,894	25,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	15,98,170	28,832	15,38,211	8,293	84,899	45,710	1,38,902	48,779	4,571	53,350	85,552	...	5·56	...	85,552	30,543	55,009	2·97	3·58

Wm. GOODENOUGH BAYLY,
Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rajputana.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASONS AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8th JANUARY 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been slight rain in four districts of the Madras Presidency and at Bangalore, Rawalpindi, Kyoukphyoo and in three of the Eastern districts of Bengal; none has fallen elsewhere.

Harvesting continues in the Madras Presidency and Mysore, and standing crops are in good condition. *Rabi* prospects are generally favourable in the Bombay Presidency, but the river continues low in Sindh, and the area under *kharif* in Kurrachee has been smaller than usually owing to scarcity of water.

In the Berars cotton-picking and the *kharif* harvest are approaching completion. Excessive cold has slightly damaged the crops in parts of Hyderabad.

In Central India and Rajputana prospects remain favourable; but rain is needed in parts for the *rabi*. In the Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Central Provinces prospects are good; but the crops are generally in need of rain.

In Bengal the rice harvest is nearly completed, and except in Eastern Bengal, Orissa, and a few other places has yielded a very short outturn. Rain is much required for the *rabi* crops in Behar and Chota Nagpore, elsewhere they are in fair condition. In Assam and British Burma reaping is still in progress, and prospects are satisfactory.

The public health remains unchanged, fever and small-pox being generally prevalent, but the former is abating, and the latter severe only in one district of the North-Western Provinces.

Prices continue high in Bengal, and are rising slightly in some parts of the North-Western Provinces.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras (Jan. 9th)—		
Bellary	. . . .	Standing crops poor; harvest—paddy, *ragi*, horse gram, and green gram, yield fair; *cholum*, *cumbu*, and oilseeds, below average; 29 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool	. . . .	Standing crops good; harvest—paddy, yield above average.
Ganjam	. . . .	Standing crops good; fever and small-pox slight in one taluk.
Kistna	. . . .	Standing crops generally good; harvest—paddy, yield below average; fever and small-pox prevalent; cattle-disease in places.
Chingleput (Madras)	·53 (average of 7 stations).	Standing crops generally good, but partially injured by worms in one taluk; harvest—*kar* paddy and *vadasamba* paddy, yield half; small-pox prevalent; 47 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore	·39 (average of 5 stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest—paddy, *ragi*, and *cholum*, yield average; *cumbu* below average; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in parts; 132 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore	·52 (average of 11 stations).	Standing crops good; harvest—paddy, *ragi*, and *varagu*, yield below average; cholera severe, 1,263 deaths.
Madura	·34 (average of 6 stations).	Standing crops fair; harvest—paddy, and dry crops, yield about average; cholera abating in Madura town, elsewhere slight.
Malabar	. . . .	Second crop being harvested; small-pox and fever slight; 6 deaths from cholera.
Travancore	. . . .	Harvesting of paddy begun; cholera in parts, 4 deaths.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Jan. 9th)—		
Kurrachee	. . . .	River at Kotri on 5th, 3 feet 8 inches against 3 feet 4 inches on same date last year; fever generally prevalent; cattle-disease in 8 talukas, loss of 157 cows and bullocks, 168 buffaloes, and 30 sheep and goats. Small-pox in Kurrachee, 15 fresh cases, 3 deaths; total cases 23, deaths 4; disease also in 20 villages in districts, 177 fresh cases, 16 deaths, 87 remaining sick; estimated area of past *kharif*, including *barani* 2,69,918 acres, or 49,354 acres less than last season, assessment Rs. 9,816 less, average realizations about 10 annas 10 pies in the rupee, decrease owing to low inundation and scanty rainfall; prices of wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24,30 and 32, in Sakro 16, 28 and 42, and in Jati 20,32 and 40 pounds per rupee respectively; prices of red rice and *bajri* in Kotri 28 and 34 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad	. . . .	Small-pox in 9, fever in 10, and cattle-disease in 4 talukas; wheat 26, *bajri* 36, *jowari* 42, red rice 24, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee; days hot; no signs of rain.
Ahmedabad	. . . .	Crops thriving; slight fever in Viramgaum and Dholka; *bajri* 30 and wheat 26 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	. . . .	Fever in Visenagar and Attarsumba mahals of Kadi division, also prevalent in Naosari division; small-pox in a mild form at Manikwar and Vizapur; cotton, sugarcane, and *rabi* crops in good condition; pressing of sugarcane going on in Naosari; prices—*bajri* 31¼ and rice 23 to 25¾ pounds per British rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Surat		*Rabi* crops healthy; fever in Pardi and Mandvi; *jowari* 39 and *nagli* 46 pounds per rupee.
Nasik		*Rabi* crops good; public health on the whole good; small-pox in 3 villages of Dindori and a few cases of fever; *bajri* 31, rice 24, and wheat 34½ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)		Abnormal temperature 3° cool to 3° warm; vapour in air defective; abnormal wind easterly.
Poona		Standing crops good; cattle-disease in Bhimthadi taluka; prices—*bajri* 38 and *jowari* 46, in Poona *bajri* 35 and *jowari* 40 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar		*Bajri* threshing continued; *rabi* sowing finished; young crops good; *jowari* unhealthy; *bajri*—maximum 48 pounds per rupee in Akola, minimum 39 in Nagar; *jowari*—maximum 60 in Akola, minimum 46 in Sheogaon.
Sholapur		Prospects of outturn of cotton and *rabi* crops, especially *jowari*, still unfavourable owing to excessive rain of September and October last, and cold of subsequent season; *jowari* 45 and *bajri* 47 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar		Harvesting of rice and early *jowari* in progress; cotton suffering from blight in 6 talukas; wheat withering in 2 talukas; other late crops good; slight fever in 4 talukas; cholera in a village of Ranibennur, no fresh cases, 2 fatal; small-pox in 2 talukas; scarcity of drinking water in some villages of Navalgund; rice 25 to 44 and *jowari* 56 to 88 pounds per rupee.
Kanara		Preparing ground for second rice crop above Ghat; small-pox continues in Honawar and Kumpta; 2 deaths in Supa; fever continues in Halial and Mundgad; common rice at Karwar 12 seers; average in district 16 seers per rupee.
Rajkot		General health good; weather cold; no fresh cases of small-pox reported; *bajri* 31 and *jowari* 36 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—River low in Sindh; outturn of *kharif* crops in Kurrachee less favourable than last year; *rabi* prospects unchanged; fever general; slight cholera in parts of Tanna and Dharwar; small-pox and cattle-disease in a few places.
Bengal—(Jan. 9th)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; reaping of *amun* nearly completed; prospects of winter crops fair; prices stationary; public health good.
Dacca	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; *boro* paddy being sown; sessamum and *kalai* and *mug* pulses being gathered; harvesting of late paddy nearly completed; cutting of sugarcane continues.
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Harvesting of late paddy still going on, yield estimated at from eight to ten annas; prospects of winter crops good; price of common rice varies from 15 to 17¾ seers per rupee; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather cold; *amun* still being harvested; *rabi* crops thriving well everywhere; public health generally good.
Rajshahye	*Nil*	Weather cool and seasonable; cutting of *amun* continues, outturn varies, but is generally poor; prospects of winter crops generally favourable; price of rice 10 to 16 seers per rupee; fever and cholera reported from Panchpur, Durgapur, and Manda.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of *rabi* not more than half a full average crop; public health good.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; harvesting of *amun* still going on, outturn moderate; prospects of *rabi* crops fair; prices stationary; fever lingering in certain quarters.
Bhagulpore	*Nil*	Rain much wanted for *rabi* crops; outturn of rice crop in thana Colgong varies from 2 to 4 annas, but in the rest of the sudder sub-division from 4 to 8 annas; in Banka the outturn is 6 annas, and in Soopole and Muddehpoorah 7 or 8 annas; new rice 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee; public health good.
Purneah	*Nil*	Rain wanted for *rabi* crops; common rice (new) sells at 16 seers per rupee; general health good.
Patna	*Nil*	Harvesting of paddy still continues; *rabi* doing fairly where irrigation is practicable; public health good.
Durbhanga	*Nil*	*Rabi* wants moisture urgently; rice nearly harvested with less than half a full return; prices steadily rising; small-pox not abating; fever decreasing.
Hazareebagh	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; prospects of *rabi* crops not favourable in most of the thanas of the district; prices stationary; general health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather seasonably cold; reaping of rice still going on; *rabi* crops being gathered, and sugarcane being pressed; prices unchanged; public health good. *General Remarks.*—There was no rain during the week, with the exception of slight showers in Noakhally, Backergunge, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts on the 1st instant; the *rabi* crops in Behar and Chota-Nagpore are suffering much from want of rain, except where irrigation is available, and are consequently expected to be very deficient, but in the rest of the province they are generally reported to be in fair condition; the rice has been mostly harvested and has generally yielded a short crop, except in Eastern Bengal and Orissa and a few other parts of the province, where the outturn has been fair; prices continue to rule very high throughout the province, though the appearance of new rice in some places has lowered the market a little; fever, though abated, is still reported from several districts, but the general health is fair.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Jan. 8th)	No rain	Weather not so cold; peas, mustard, and gram have flowered, and wheat and barley heads are forming, but without rain the crops will not be very good; isolated cases of small-pox are reported in the city; bazars well supplied; prices rising; health of cattle good.
Allahabad („ 9th)	No rain	Rain is much needed on dry uplands; irrigated crops and those on *mar* soil doing well; health good; prices stationary.
Gorakhpur („ 6th)	No rain	Irrigation actively carried on; fever in north and small-pox prevalent; prices steady.
Jhansi („ 7th)	No rain	No rain has fallen during the week; *rabi* prospects still fair, though rain is much needed; prices almost stationary; health of people and cattle good.
Agra („ 8th)	No rain	Irrigation continues; unirrigated tracts suffering; health good; prices steady.
Bareilly („ „)		Rain much wanted; prices slightly tending to rise; health of cattle and people good, with exception of slight fever here and there.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	Rain wanted much for unirrigated crops; health good; prices steady.
Kumaun („ „)	No rain	Crops not injured; general health good; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Weather clear; prospects of crops fair; crops doing well, except in unirrigated tracts; condition of people good and of cattle normal; markets well stocked; prices steady.
Partabgarh („ 6th)	No rain during the week.	*Rabi* crops being irrigated; peas, *arhar*, and *sarson* blossoming; prices almost steady; small-pox reported from certain villages in Kunda; health otherwise good.
Sitapur („ 8th)		Clear and cold during week; rain much wanted; small-pox reported in tahsils Sitapur, Sidhouli, and Biswan.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Prospects fair; condition of people and cattle good.
Rai Bareilly („ 7th)		Weather seasonable; no rain, but occasional clouds; *rabi* crops look well; cases of small-pox reported by tahsildar of Salon; markets well stocked; prices slightly rising.
Cawnpore („ 8th)	No rain	Weather cold and clear; *arhar*, sweet potato, and *brinjal* slightly injured by frost; small-pox continues; no sickness among cattle; markets well supplied.
Farukabad („ „)		Weather seasonable; clear sky; small-pox in Kanauj and Kaimganj, in Tirwa in a virulent form, attended with mortality. *General Remarks.*—No rain has fallen, it is much needed in several districts for the unirrigated *rabi* crops; small-pox is reported in nine districts, and has assumed a virulent form in Farukabad, otherwise the public health is fair; the markets are sufficiently supplied and prices steady or slightly rising.
Punjab—(Jan. 9th)—		
Delhi		Rain wanted; health good; prices steady.
Hissar		Prospects unchanged; prices steady; health good.
Umballa		Rain much wanted; health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Jullundur		Rain much wanted: *rabi* crops under irrigation; health good; prices stationary.
Amritsar		Rain wanted; health good; prices fluctuating.
Lahore		Health and state of crops good; prices stationary.
Ferozepur		Health good; prices fluctuating.
Sialkot		Health and crop prospects good; rain wanted; prices rising.
Rawalpindi	Slight rain	Health and crop prospects good; prices rising.
Peshawar		Rain wanted; small-pox decreasing; prices falling.
Mooltan		Crops and health good; rise in price of gram, *bajra*, and Indian corn; price of other food-grains stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan		Health good; prospects fair; prices steady *General Remarks.*—Rain generally wanted; health and crop prospects good.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Jan. 9th)		Weather clear and cold; *rabi* crops thriving; health good; cattle-disease slight; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore		Weather clear and cold; cotton-picking completed; rain needed to improve *rabi* crops; health good; wheat 25 and rice 15 seers per rupee.
Saugor (Jan. 8th)		Weather very cold; *rabi* crops favourable, except on high lying lands where moisture is deficient; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni		Weather cold and clear; rain wanted for *rabi* crops; fever decreasing; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad		Weather seasonable; prospects fair; *tilli* and cotton partly damaged by frost; fever prevalent in Harda and Seoni; wheat 18, rice 11, and *jowari* 24 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Cen. Provinces—*contd.*		
Raipur . . .	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; *rabi* crops promising; public health good; prices are steady.
Khandwa . . .	. . . .	Weather chilly; cotton-picking commenced; prospects good; *jowari* 12½, wheat 18, and rice 15 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather cold; prospects of *rabi* crops good, except in some districts of the Jubbulpore division, where rain is needed; health good.
British Burma—(Jan. 5th)—		
Akyab . . .	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle healthy, except in Nimbya where 5 buffaloes died; about one-third of the crops have been reaped; reaping wages from Rs. 15 to 20 per *doon;* price of paddy in the district from Rs. 20 to 22 per 100 baskets.
Rangoon . . .	*Nil*	Sixteen fatal cases of small-pox, otherwise public health good; small supplies of paddy arrived; price from Rs. 80 to 85 per 100 baskets.
Bassein . . .	*Nil*	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in Bassein township; reaping about three-fifths finished; reaping wages one basket of paddy per man per day; price of paddy Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
Prome . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good; crops reported in good condition everywhere; four-fifths of the harvest in the district have already been gathered; price of paddy Rs. 75 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo . .	·02	Public health and health of cattle good; reaping of crops progressing.
Sandoway . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good; agricultural prospects not unfavourable; reaping wages Rs. 2 per acre in northern township.
Hanthawaddy . .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good; reaping progressing; price of paddy from Rs. 85 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Pegu . . .	. . . .	No report received.
Tharrawaddy . .	*Nil*	Public health good; three deaths of cattle in Gyobingouk township; conditions of reaping crop good; about 117,995 acres have been reaped in Sonywe, Gyobingouk, 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*	Public health good; 10 deaths of cattle in the Pyapon township; reaping progressing in all parts of the district; reaping wages one rupee or one basket of paddy per diem; price of paddy Rs. 95 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Henzada . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good; reaping nearly finished; price of paddy from Rs. 70 to 80 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo . . .	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle-disease not extinct; price of paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.
Shweygyin . . .	*Nil*	Public health fair; cattle healthy; price of paddy Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good; reaping finished; price of paddy dependent on Moulmein market, cultivators holding out; in Moulmein public health and health of cattle good; *shanjale* paddy price steady, about 500 baskets sold during the week at Rs. 900 per 100 baskets; no sales of *kyoukyi* paddy yet, about 12,300 baskets left in cultivators' hands.
Toungoo . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Tavoy . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good; reaping and gathering of the crops in progress; average price of paddy Rs. 60 in town and Rs 55 in the district.
Mergui . . .	. . . .	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; cattle-disease in Akyab, Tharrawaddy, Bassein, Thonegwa, and Thayetmyo; in other districts health of cattle good; harvest operations still going on.
Assam—(Jan 9th)—		
Gauhati . . .	*Nil*	Mornings and nights cool and foggy; reaping of *sali* paddy in progress; public health and prospects of mustard fair.
Sylhet . . .	*Nil*	Reaping of *amun* and *sali* crops finished; transplanting of *bura* continues; public health good on the whole.
Cachar . . .	*Nil*	Weather very cold; reaping of *sali* and *asra* crops finished; common rice 12⅜ seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh . . .	*Nil*	Weather cool; harvesting *sali dhan;* prospects of winter crops good; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(Jan. 9th)—		
Bangalore . . .	·09	Crops in good condition; *kartik* paddy and gram being harvested.
Mysore . . .	*Nil*	
Mercara . . .	. . . .	Weather cloudy, with high winds; picking of coffee and rice harvest still continues; fever prevalent in parts of Nanjarajapatna taluk.
		Ganeral Remarks.—There has been slight rain in the eastern side of the province; crops everywhere in good condition; prospects good; health fair; prices satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Jan. 9th)—		
Amraoti . . .	. . . .	Weather cool; cotton-picking and *kharif* harvesting nearly completed; *rabi* crops in good condition; price of wheat 16 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	. . . .	Cotton-picking and *kharif* harvesting progressing; *rabi* prospects good.
Hyderabad . .	No rain	*Rabi* and *tabi* crops prospering; excessive cold has slightly damaged wheat, white *juar*, and gram; fever and ague prevail in one taluka, climate good in others; prices of wheat 15½, course rice 12, white *juar* 21, yellow *juar* 28½, and *tur* 22½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Jan. 9th)—		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Health good; prices steady.
Morar (Gwalior) .	*Nil*	
Sutna . . .	*Nil*	Health and crop prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	*Nil*	
Goona . . .	*Nil*	
Nowgong . . .	*Nil*	Few showers of rain required for *rabi;* health good; prices of food-grain stationary.
Bhopawar (Manpur) .	*Nil*	Crop prospects good.
Sehore . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear; crop prospects and public health good.
Rajputana—		
Abu . (Jan. 9th)		Weather cold and seasonable.
Marwar . („ 4th)	. . . .	Two months' water in city tanks; wells almost full; health and crop prospects good.
Harowtee („ 7th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy; health good; prices stationary.
Jhallawar („ 4th)	. . . .	*Rabi* prospects and health continue good; weather seasonable.
Ajmere („ 8th)	*Nil*	General health good.
Jeypore „)	. . . .	*Rabi* crops doing fairly, but needing rain; prices steady; health good.
Ulwur („ „)	. . . .	Rain wanted for *rabi*; health good.

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 on Friday, the 4th January, 1884.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
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 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 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.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

UNIVERSITIES HONORARY DEGREES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to authorize the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to grant certain honorary degrees be taken into consideration. He said, in making the Motion, that the Select Committee had considered the letters which were received from the various Governments forwarding the opinions of the Universities concerned, and, in accordance with those recommendations, they had made some slight alterations in the Bill so as to simplify the procedure. The Syndicates of those various Universities were not composed of the same number of Fellows, and consequently the concurrence of four Members of the Syndicate, in reference to the conference of an honorary degree, would not work. The Bill had now been amended so as to require that two-thirds of the other Members of the Syndicate should concur with the Vice-Chancellor. The recommendation would then go to the Senate, which would finally submit it to the Chancellor for approval. The only other point which required notice in the new Bill was, that they had retained in the Bill the words of the original Calcutta Bill which was passed to enable that University to confer the degree of Doctor in Law on the Prince of Wales. They had received one criticism on this phrase to the effect that "eminent position" must mean "eminent position in society," whereas they considered that the term would include a person eminent in position as regards literature, science or art; the Committee considered no better term could be found, and the original phraseology was therefore maintained.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to loans of money by the Government to agriculturists. He said that the Act which he was asking the Council to amend was known as the Northern India Takkáví Act. The Act was a very small one; and its whole essence consisted of one section, which said that—

"The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules as to loans to be made to owners and occupiers of arable land, for the relief of distress, the purchase of seed or cattle, or any other purpose not specified in the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, but connected with agricultural objects."

The loans were to be recovered as arrears of land-revenue. The object of the amending Bill was in the first place to correct a small omission which was made in the original Act. The omission was this, that, although the loans themselves were recoverable as arrears of revenue, no arrangement was made for the recovery of interest on those loans. It was proposed to provide for this. The second point was that the Act, which extends at present only to Northern India, might, at the option of other Local Governments, be extended to the provinces under their jurisdiction. The third point was to provide that loans given on the joint security of village-committees, or to other agricultural associations of the same kind, might be collected on the joint responsibility in the same way as in the Agricultural Improvement Loans Act. These were all the proposals of the amended Bill, and he now asked leave to introduce it.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, the Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, the Hon'ble Messrs. Evans, Quinton, Gibbon, Miller and Amír Alí and the Mover, with instructions to report in a week. He said:—

"This Bill, in the form in which it is technically before the Council, and apart from the modifications to which I shall refer later on, consists substantially of two enactments, one direct, the other indirect or permissive. The first of these enactments (I refer to them in the order of their importance, not in the order in which they stand in the Bill) declares that every person who occupies the position of District Magistrate or Sessions Judge shall, as such, be qualified to exercise jurisdiction over European British subjects. The second or permissive enactment gives a discretionary power to Local Governments to confer this jurisdiction on such other persons as may be considered fit to exercise it, provided that they have already certain specified powers, and have attained to some one of certain specified ranks in the service. The Bill was framed on the assumption, which I believe to be correct, that the total number of persons whom it would be necessary to invest with these powers would not be large, and that the Local Governments might fairly be trusted to exercise a wise and sound discretion in their selection, but that it might be desirable to confine the range of selection within certain limits. The particular limits suggested were, of course, arbitrary, and were obviously open to further consideration. In so far as they operated to take away the power of appointing unofficial Europeans to be Justices of the Peace, I think that they were defective and required amendment. The Bill did not enlarge in any respect the very limited jurisdiction now exercisable over European British subjects by Magistrates and

Courts outside the Presidency-towns, a jurisdiction which may be roughly compared to that exercised in England by Magistrates in petty sessions; and its practical effect has been not unfairly described by saying that it proposed to 'invest a very small number out of the ablest, the most experienced and the most distinguished of our Native Magistrates and Judges with an infinitesimal jurisdiction over European British subjects.'

"Such were the provisions of the Bill as introduced; and, as to its principle, I do not know that I can describe it better than by repeating what I said on a previous occasion, namely, that it aims at the removal of a disqualification based on race, and the substitution of a qualification based on personal fitness. It is not, and was never described by any member of the Government as being, the abolition of race-distinctions for judicial purposes. Such a description would have been obviously inconsistent with the retention of those privileges which Europeans now enjoy, and which we never proposed to take away. Nor, again, is it accurate to say that we have ever announced the policy that race-distinctions in the bestowal of administrative offices shall cease. The Bill would not prevent, and was never intended to prevent, the element of race from being taken into consideration, among other elements, in weighing the qualifications of a Magistrate or Judge. It merely declares that the simple fact of race, or I should be more accurate in saying that the simple fact of not belonging to an artificially defined and circumscribed category of human beings, that this fact, standing alone and apart from all other considerations, shall not constitute an absolute disqualification for the performance of certain important magisterial judicial functions. The argument that race-distinctions rest on certain physical and moral characteristics, and that we can neither create nor remove them by legislation, is really beside the mark. Nobody ever contended that we could. What we do contend is that, in selecting an official to hold a post, to perform duties or to exercise powers, the first thing to look to is his personal fitness; that the fact of belonging or not belonging to a particular race is not conclusive evidence of unfitness; that the line which parts fitness from unfitness does not coincide with the boundary which parts the European British subject from members of a less favoured class; and that, for the purpose of considering whether a man is or is not qualified to be a Justice of the Peace, we ought to be absolved from the necessity of ascertaining whether his parents were or were not lawfully married. In short, the principle of the Bill is the removal not of race-distinctions, but of race-disqualifications, which is a very different matter.

"This, then, was the Bill which was, in pursuance of the Resolution of the 9th of March last, published and circulated in the usual way for the opinions of Local Governments and others. When those opinions were received, it became our duty to consider them, and to see how far it would be possible to give effect to them consistently with our paramount duty of maintaining what His Excellency the Viceroy has referred to as 'the declared policy of the Crown and of Parliament'—the paramount duty of observing what I may describe as the constitutional enactments and constitutional pledges by which we are bound.

"Of those constitutional enactments and pledges, the most important for our present purpose are to be found in the Charter Act of 1833 and in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858. The Charter Act of 1833 enacts that—

'No Native of the said territories' (that is to say, the territories then under the Government of the East India Company) 'nor any natural-born subject of Her Majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office or employment under the said Company.'

"And the Queen's Proclamation of the 1st November, 1858, says—

'It is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects of whatever race and creed be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they might be qualified by their education, ability and integrity duly to discharge.'

"Now, I read the second of these two instruments as confirming and supplementing the first. The first removes a legal obstacle by invalidating disqualifications based exclusively on religion, place of birth, descent or colour; the second imposes a positive obligation by directing that, so far as may be, the persons whose disabilities had thus been removed not only may, but shall, be

admitted freely and impartially to offices in the public service, subject only to the test of fitness.

"Of course, I do not overlook the force of the qualifying words 'so far as may be.' They justify the Government in declining to apply the general principle laid down by the Proclamation in such a manner, to such an extent, or under such circumstances as might endanger the supremacy of the British Government, impair the efficiency of the administration, or imperil the lives, liberties or property of any class of British subjects. Thus, they are merely a qualification of a general rule: the burden of proof is on those who allege that special circumstances exist which make the general principle inapplicable.

"Now, it is the overlooking of this that appears to me to constitute a weak point in many of the arguments advanced against the Bill. For instance, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has urged the withdrawal of the Bill 'in the conviction' as he says, 'that it is not necessary for the judicial work of this country.' And the English Judges of the Calcutta High Court, in their very able minute, have argued that, unless we can show that our proposals will tend to make the administration of justice more impartial and effectual than it is at present, the ground is cut from underneath our feet. I believe that our proposals would have that tendency, but it is unnecessary for me to press that point. All that I need say is that the line of argument which I have indicated appears to me to be based on a misconception of the point of view from which we approached, and from which I contend that we ought to approach, the subject. We start from the assumption, not that legal disabilities ought to be retained until the necessity for removing them has been proved, but that we ought to remove them unless and except so far as their retention is shown to be necessary. And the question which we had to consider in framing the Bill was whether the mode and extent of removal which we proposed would or would not interfere with the effectual and impartial administration of justice.

"Now, I can quite understand the possibility of arguing that the Charter Act or the Queen's Proclamation ought not to be construed or applied in the way in which I have contended that they ought to be construed and applied. What I find much greater difficulty in understanding is how it can be seriously argued that in dealing with the subject we are entitled to disregard these instruments altogether. And yet we have been told on high authority that they have no practical bearing on the question before us. We have been told that the Proclamation has no legal force whatever; that as a ceremonial, it may have been proper; but that, in any other point of view, it is a mere expression of sentiment and opinion, worth as much as the sentiments and opinions expressed would have been without it, and no more. We have also been told that the Charter Act has no force beyond the legal effect of its words; that it has a legal value, but no other value; and that it would be absurd to suppose that Parliament can impose on any one, and in particular that it can impose on any body having legislative power, a moral obligation to take some principle as a guide for legislation, and to embody it in definite enactments from time to time, irrespectively of all other considerations. These statements appear to me to involve a grave misapprehension both as to the constitutional relations between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of this great dependency, and as to the principles of construction which ought to be applied to documents of the class to which the Charter Act and the Queen's Proclamation belong. That we have been placed under any obligation, moral or otherwise, to pass any particular enactment at any particular time, irrespectively of all considerations, is what no one has suggested. But I should have thought it was clear beyond all manner of doubt that it is within the competency both of Parliament and of the Crown to indicate in more or less general terms the line of policy which the Government of India is to adopt with respect to any particular subject, and to impose on this Government the obligation of observing that policy. Such an indication of policy is, I take it, to be found both in the Charter Act and in the Queen's Proclamation. Their general effect, as I construe them, is to lay down a clear and distinct principle for the guidance of

this Government, and to leave a wide discretion as to the time, mode and extent of applying that principle.

"And when construing such documents I do not think that we should be justified in explaining or refining them away as a subtle judge or advocate would explain or refine away an inconvenient enactment. On the contrary, our duty is to place on them a broad and liberal interpretation, and to use our best endeavours to ascertain and observe their spirit as well as their letter. Of the Queen's Proclamation I will say nothing, except that, so far from treating it as a mere expression of sentiment and opinion, I regard it as one of the most solemn and formal pledges which was ever given by a ruler to her subjects. About the Charter Act, since its meaning and object have been seriously questioned, it is, I fear, necessary that I should say something more, in order to explain the circumstances under which it was passed, the nature of the policy to which it was intended to give effect, and the mode in which effect has from time to time been given to that policy.

"At the time when the Charter Act of 1833 was passed, the independent British settler, the forerunner of the modern planter, existed only by sufferance in this country. He was regarded as an interloper, and was not allowed to reside in India except under a special license. It was well known that one of the main objects of Lord William Bentinck's policy was to alter this state of things. He was anxious to facilitate the admission of settlers into the interior, to give them the right to settle there, but to couple with that right as a necessary and indispensable condition the liability to be governed by the same laws and to be under the jurisdiction of the same Courts as the Natives of the country. It was in accordance with, and in furtherance of, this policy that the Charter Act of 1833 was passed. As we know, it considerably enlarged the powers of the Governor General in Council for making laws and regulations which were to be binding on all the Courts of the country, but restrained him from making any law or regulation which should empower Courts other than those chartered by the Crown to sentence British subjects or their children to death, or should abolish the Courts so chartered. And it contained the section, which I have already quoted, removing disabilities based on creed or colour.

"Now, this Act was followed by a further despatch from the Court of Directors to the Governor General in Council, explaining very fully the provisions of the measure and conveying orders as to the mode in which effect was to be given to those provisions. The despatch to which I refer is dated the 10th December, 1834, and is of such great importance as a contemporaneous and authoritative exposition of the policy of the Act, and of the way in which it was intended by its framers that it should be worked, that I shall make no apology for reading to you some of the passages which bear most directly on the position of British-born subjects under the then new law.

'58. With regard to British-born subjects,' says the despatch, 'when the Act says that you shall not pass laws making them capitally punishable otherwise than by the King's Courts, it does by irresistible implication authorise you to subject them in all other criminal respects, and in all civil respects whatever, to the ordinary tribunals of the country. We know not indeed, that there is any crime for which under this clause they may not be made amenable to the country tribunals, provided that the law, in giving those tribunals jurisdiction over the crime, shall empower them to award to it some other punishment than death.

'59. From these premises there are some practical inferences to which we must call your attention. First, we are decidedly of opinion that all British-born subjects throughout India should forthwith be subjected to the same tribunals with the Natives. It is, of course, implied in this proposition that, in the interior, they shall be subjected to the Mufassal Courts. So long as Europeans penetrating into the interior held their places purely by the tenure of sufferance, and bore in some sense the character of delegates from a Foreign power, there might be some reason for exempting them from the authority of those judicatures to which the great body of the inhabitants were subservient. But now that they are become inhabitants of India, they must share in the judicial habitudes as well as in the civil rights pertaining to that capacity, and we conceive that their participation in both should commence at the same moment.

'60. It is not merely on principle that we arrive at this conclusion. The 85th clause of the Act to which we have before referred, after reciting that the removal of restrictions of the intercourse of Europeans with the country will render it necessary to provide against any

mischiefs or dangers that may thence arise, proceeds to direct that you shall make laws for the protection of the Natives from insult and outrage, an obligation which in our view you cannot possibly fulfil unless you render both Natives and Europeans responsible to the same judicial control. There can be no equality of protection where justice is not equally and on equal terms accessible to all.'

"And then in some later paragraphs the despatch goes on to comment on section 87, the section relating to race-disabilities, and what it says about that section is this:—

'103. By clause 87 of the Act it is provided that no person, by reason of his birth, creed or colour, shall be disqualified from holding any office in our service.

'104. It is fitting that this important enactment should be understood, in order that its full spirit and intention may be transfused through our whole system of administration.

'105. You will observe that its object is not to ascertain qualification, but to remove disqualification. It does not break down or derange the scheme of our Government as conducted principally through the instrumentality of our regular servants, civil and military. To do this would be to abolish or impair the rules which the Legislature has established for securing the fitness of the functionaries in whose hands the main duties of Indian administration are to be reposed—rules to which the present Act makes a material addition in the provisions relating to the College at Haileybury. But the meaning of the enactment we take to be that there shall be no governing caste in British India; that whatever tests of qualification may be adopted, distinctions of race or religion shall not be of the number; that no subject of the King, whether of Indian or British or mixed descent, shall be excluded either from the posts usually conferred on our uncovenanted servants in India, or from the Covenanted Service itself, provided he be otherwise eligible consistently with the rules, and agreeably to the conditions, observed and enacted in the one case and in the other.

'106. In the application of this principle, that which will chiefly fall to your share will be the employment of Natives, whether of the whole or the mixed blood, in official situations. So far as respects the former class, we mean Natives of the whole blood, it is hardly necessary to say that the purposes of the Legislature have in a considerable degree been anticipated. You well know, and indeed have in some important respects carried into effect, our desire that Natives should be admittted to places of trust as freely and extensively as a regard for the due discharge of the functions attached to such places will permit. Even judicial duties of magnitude and importance are now confided to their hands, partly no doubt from considerations of economy, but partly also on the principles of a liberal and comprehensive policy. Still a line of demarcation, to some extent in favour of the Natives, to some extent in exclusion of them, has been maintained. Certain offices are appropriated to them; from certain others they are debarred; not because these latter belong to the Covenanted Service and the former do not belong it; but professedly on the ground that the average amount of Native qualifications can be presumed to arise to a certain limit. It is this line of demarcation which the present enactment obliterates, or rather, for which it substitutes another wholly irrespective of the distinction of races. Fitness is henceforth to be the criterion of eligibility.'

"Here, then, was a sufficiently clear and distinct enunciation of the general policy which the Government of India was expected and intended to follow. On the successive steps which have been taken from time to time to give effect to that policy, I must touch very briefly. The first of those steps was the passing of Lord Macaulay's famous Black Act of 1836. With the circumstances that attended the introduction and passing of that Act all the readers of Macaulay's life are familiar. The controversy which raged around the measure resembled in many of its features the controversy which has raged around the present Bill, and particularly in the predictions which were then so confidently made, and which have been so signally falsified by the event, that, if the measure became law, India would be deserted by British capital. Lord Macaulay's Act has now for nearly 40 years maintained a peaceful and useful existence on our Statute-book, and I am not aware that a single British planter or merchant is a penny the worse for its existence.

"Lord Macaulay's measure applied only to the Civil Courts. But he left on record an opinion that similar legislation ought to be applied to the Criminal Courts, and in 1843 the Indian Law Commissioners submitted proposals for this purpose. These proposals were considered and commented on by the Judges of the Supreme Court and others, but no steps were taken to give legislative effect to them until 1849. In that year, Mr. Drinkwater Bethune, who was then Legal Member of Council, prepared and published with Lord Dalhousie's assent the drafts of three Bills, one of which proposed to make all persons amenable to the criminal jurisdiction of the Company's Magistrates

and Courts outside the Presidency-towns, subject only to the reservation that no such Magistrates or Courts should have power to pass a sentence of death on any of Her Majesty's subjects born in England, or on the children of such subjects. There was no restriction of this jurisdiction to Justices of the Peace. The three Bills met with much opposition, and were eventually withdrawn, for reasons explained by Lord Dalhousie in a minute from which I will quote.

'I am most clearly of opinion,' he says in his minute of 19th April, 1850, 'that the tim has come when the exemption in question ought to be abolished, and that British subjects should now be brought within the jurisdiction of Criminal Courts in the Mufassal, as they have long since been brought under the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts there. But, after an anxious examination of the subject, I must declare that I am not prepared to place the British subject under the criminal law which is now administered in those Courts, or to deprive him of his privilege of being judged by English law' (not, mark, English Judges) 'until we can place him under a criminal law equally good, or at all events as good as the circumstances of India will admit of. This is very far from being the case at present. The criminal law administered in the Mufassal is in substance the Muhammadan law, modified from time to time by the Regulations and expounded by the decisions of the Sudder Court.'

"Accordingly, he urges the great importance of pressing on the completion and passing of the Penal Code with such amendments as should be found necessary.

'I cannot,' he says, 'conceive it probable that a Code prepared by men so eminent, judged and approved by so many men of learning and experience, should appear to the Legislative Council so bad in itself, and so incapable of amendment, that they should advise its rejection altogether. If such, however, should be the case, the responsibility of the Governor General and the Legislative Council will be at an end. We have proclaimed to all India by the publication of the draft Acts that it is our conviction that British subjects should be placed within the jurisdiction of the Mufassal Courts, and that we have resolved so to enact. We cannot, without discredit and loss of public confidence and respect, abandon that resolution; we ought not to abandon it. There is no discredit in delaying the passing of the Act for the purpose of providing any possible guarantee by the enactment of a fitting criminal law for the liberty and property of British subjects when placed under the operation of the Act. But we must not, by relinquishing our intentions, give others reason to believe that we have been scared from our right determination by public outcry, still less that we may have allowed ourselves to be driven from the enforcement of our conscientious conviction of what is right and necessary by difficulties which we encountered in the way. The establishment of the same criminal law generally in the Indian Empire is a wholesome measure, and it must now be accomplished.'

"In 1853, the Charter of 1833 was renewed, and by the Statute passed for that purpose Her Majesty was empowered to appoint in England a new Commission to revise the work of the former Indian Law Commissioners; and to this body the Penal Code and the question of a Criminal Procedure Code, which had been so long pending, were referred. The Commissioners accordingly prepared a draft which eventually, and after undergoing various modifications, became law as the Criminal Procedure Code of 1861, and as the basis of our existing Criminal Procedure Code. By section 5 of this draft it was proposed to enact that—

'No person whatever shall by reason of place of birth or by reason of descent be in any criminal proceedings whatever excepted from the jurisdiction of any of the Criminal Courts.'

"In fact, to apply to the Criminal Courts the enactment which Lord Macaulay had applied to the Civil Courts. The Commissioners said in their notes:—

'We assumed that the special privileges now enjoyed by European British subjects were to be abolished. In the system which we propose, all classes of the community will be equally amenable to the Criminal Courts of the interior.'

"They proposed, however, to give the High Court and Sessions Court exclusive jurisdiction (1) in offences reserved in the schedule of offences appended to the Bill as triable only by such Courts; (2) in theft and receiving when the property was worth over Rs. 500; and (3) in all cases against public servants of certain classes. This last exemption, making a distinction in favour of the official classes, was obviously a weak point in the Commissioners' proposals, and was made the subject of the most effective attacks which were directed against them in the subsequent debates in the Legislative Council.

"These debates, which took place in the years 1857, 1859, and 1861, have already been referred to by my hon'ble friend Mr. Evans and others, and I

should not be justified in occupying your time by dwelling further upon them. Suffice it to say, that they were interrupted by the Mutiny; that, although Sir Barnes Peacock in introducing the Bill supported the principle of the section which I have quoted, and said he could not understand on what grounds it could be contended that any one class of persons should be exempt from the jurisdiction of any of the Courts of the country, yet after the Mutiny he saw cause to change his mind. The Code as it finally passed in 1861 left matters relating to the jurisdiction over European British subjects very much as they were before, except that it restricted the jurisdiction then exercised in certain cases over European British subjects in the interior by Native Magistrates and others not being Justices of the Peace. Such was the conclusion arrived at in 1861, and under the circumstances of the case, when the terrible events of the Mutiny were still fresh in men's memories, when it yet remained to be seen what would be the effect of introducing English substantive law and English rules of procedure into the Criminal Courts of the interior, I do not say that it was an unreasonable, and it certainly was a very intelligible, decision.

"The Penal Code had become law in the previous year as Act XLV of 1860, and, by the enactment of this Code and of the Procedure Code of 1861, the most forcible of the objections which had on previous occasions been urged against extending the criminal jurisdiction of Courts in the interior over European British subjects, the one objection to which Lord Dalhousie attached weight, was removed in the way in which Lord Dalhousie had contended that it ought to be removed.

"The Code of 1861 was amended in various ways by Acts passed in 1861, 1862, 1866, and 1869, and it was clear that it was susceptible of considerable improvement. Accordingly, the Secretary of State in 1869 referred the condition of the Code and its revision to the Law Commissioners at home, and they reported in favour of bringing all classes of persons under its provisions. This, of course, was tantamount to a recommendation that European British subjects should be brought under the jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts of the interior, to which alone the Criminal Procedure Code then applied.

"The report to which I have referred was made in 1870, and in the same year Sir James Stephen revised and re-arranged the Code of 1861, and introduced the measure which subsequently became law as the Code of 1872. The Bill, as first introduced, did not substantially affect the jurisdiction over European British subjects, and it was only at a later stage that the amendments were introduced by which it was proposed to extend the powers of Criminal Courts in the interior over that class of Her Majesty's subjects. And it was in connexion with this proposal that the compromise, to which so much reference has been made, was entered into. There is nothing on record to show the persons with whom, or the manner in which, the compromise was arrived at, but I have no doubt that the accounts of it which have been since given by Sir James Stephen, Mr. Evans and others are substantially accurate. It appears to have been some kind of informal arrangement or understanding to which at least some members of the Select Committee on the Bill were parties. Two things are clear about it, first, that it was not regarded as binding on the Select Committee as a whole, because one of the members of that Committee voted against the proposals which it embodied, and secondly, that the Executive Government were not a party to it, because the majority of them voted against the proposal. But I need hardly say that, even if the agreement had been as formal as it was informal, it would not have tied the hands of subsequent Governments or have prevented them from passing such enactments as might from time to time be required in the interests of justice, good administration, and sound policy.

"Now, to a compromise, as such, in a matter of this kind, I have no manner of objection. It is reasonable enough in legislation, as in other matters, when you can't get all that you wish, to take what you can get and make the best of it. The main question is whether and how far the particular compro-

mise arrived at is likely to produce inconvenient consequences hereafter, either by abandoning a principle which ought to be maintained or in any other way. And, looked at from this point of view, the compromise of 1872 does appear to me to have been open to somewhat serious objections. I don't say this for the purpose of condemning the compromise, which was, as Sir John Strachey frankly admitted, open to criticisms of every kind, but for the adoption of which at that particular time there may have been strong reasons of a practical nature. But I say it rather for the purpose of showing how difficult it is to make any arrangement on a subject of this kind to which valid objections cannot be taken.

"The chief objections to which the arrangement of 1872 appear to me to have been open are three. First, that, although put forward as a compromise, an attempt was made to defend it on principle, and that the arguments by which it was so defended are unsound and fallacious. Secondly, because the form which the compromise assumed, and the grounds on which it was supported, were not wholly consistent with the principles in accordance with which we are bound to govern India. Thirdly, that it contained the seeds of practical difficulties which were certain to mature at no very distant date.

"One of the main arguments by which the compromise was supported was that in this country, as distinguished from England, personal, as opposed to territorial, laws prevail on all sorts of subjects, and that their maintenance is insisted on with the utmost pertinacity by those who are subject to them. The Muhammadan, it was said, has his personal laws, and the Hindú his. Now, it is perfectly true that we have undertaken to apply the rules of Muhammadan or Hindú law, as the case may be, to questions regarding succession, inheritance, or marriage or caste, or any religious usage or institution. But have we ever undertaken that a Muhammadan shall be tried by a Muhammadan or a Hindú by a Hindú? And, if not, how can the argument be used to justify the disqualification of a Native for exercising jurisdiction over an Englishman?

"The whole of the argument sounds to me very much like the echo of a past controversy. There had been, not many years before 1872, a time when the Englishman and the Native of India were under different systems of criminal law, owing to the fact that the criminal law administered in the Courts of the Presidency-towns was English law, whilst the criminal law administered in the Courts of the interior was in the main Muhammadan law; and, when this was the case, the Englishman might very reasonably object, and did object with great vigour, to being placed under a criminal law which was not his own. But the Penal Code of 1860 and the Criminal Procedure Code of 1861 had effaced, and it was their main object to efface, these distinctions, and by the passing of these Codes the argument based on difference of laws was deprived of all its significance.

"Very similar considerations apply to an argument which, if I remember rightly, was not used in 1872, but on which a good deal of stress has been placed since—the argument based on the fact that special tribunals for Europeans exist in countries such as Turkey, Egypt, China, and Japan. It is perfectly true that such tribunals do exist, and that we reserve to them jurisdiction over our fellow-subjects. But why? Because, with all the respect that is due to the Governments of those countries, we have not as yet sufficient confidence in their system of administration to place complete reliance on their judicial officers, who are neither appointed, removed, nor controlled by us, and because the criminal law and the criminal procedure which they administer are not in accordance with the principles observed in English Courts of law. But does any one of these considerations apply to those of Her Majesty's Courts which are presided over by Natives of India? The Judges are appointed by us; they are removable by us; their proceedings are subject to our control and supervision in the minutest particulars; the law which they administer is not Foreign law, but English law; and the Codes in which the law is embodied are the work of English lawyers, and are, to quote Lord Dalhousie's language, founded on the principles and instinct with the spirit of the common law of England.

"I have said that the general line of argument by which the 1872 compromise was supported does not appear to me to be wholly consistent with the principles which are laid down in the Act of 1833, and which I hold that we are bound to maintain. Do not let me be misunderstood on this point. I do not mean to suggest that there is any technical inconsistency between anything contained in the Charter Act and the Queen's Proclamation on the one hand, and any of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code on the other hand. If there had been any such inconsistency, of course the latter provisions would not have been allowed to become law. But I do say that the framers of the 1872 Code sailed near the wind. To disable a man on grounds of race from performing an important part of the duties ordinarily attached to an office approaches perilously near to debarring him from holding the office, and certainly places great practical difficulties in the way of his admission to the office.

"Observe that up to 1872 the controversy had been, not whether a European British subject should be triable by a Judge of a particular race, but whether he should be triable by a particular class of Courts—the Courts of the interior—as distinguished from the Courts of the Presidency-towns; that the question of race, when it arose at all, only arose incidentally, and that it was only by indirect means that the jurisdiction of Natives over European British subjects was either limited or excluded. The legislation of 1872 gave jurisdiction to the country Courts, but expressly took it away from the Native Judges of those Courts as Natives. It removed the line by which jurisdiction over European British subjects had previously been limited, and drew it between other points. And in so doing it seems to me to have drawn the line precisely at the place where the authors of the Act of 1833 intended that it should not be drawn, and to have emphasized and accentuated the race-disabilities which it was the object of the Charter Act to remove.

"One of the most unfortunate results of the particular form which the compromise of 1872 assumed, and of the particular arguments by which it was defended, was that it attached, or at least materially helped in attaching, an entirely new meaning to that well-worn phrase, the right to trial by peers. We have been repeatedly informed that the Englishman enjoys an undeniable and indefeasible right to be tried by a Judge or Magistrate of his own race, and that this is what is meant by the right to trial by peers which is supposed to be guaranteed by Magna Charta. Now, I do not propose to discuss the precise meaning of the famous passage which declares that no free man is to be imprisoned, and so forth, *nisi per legale judicium parium suorum vel per legem terræ*. Those who are curious on the subject cannot do better than turn to the very instructive passage in Sir James Stephen's History of the Criminal Law of England, in which he argues that the right to trial by peers was confined to that limited class of persons who were vassals of the King's Courts, and that the only right which was guaranteed to ordinary free Englishmen was the right to trial by the law of the land, that is to say, by the ordinary course of justice. If I were disposed to approach the subject merely from an antiquarian point of view, I might say with perfect accuracy that Magna Charta has as much to do with the Bill now before us as Domesday Book has to do with the Permanent Settlement. But I do not think that great constitutional enactments such as Magna Charta, and, I may add, the Charter Act of 1833, ought to be dealt with in any such spirit. What is more to the purpose is to ascertain how they have in practice been understood and acted upon.

"It has been confidently asserted, and I find the assertion repeated over and over again in the papers relating to the Bill, that as a matter of law an Englishman has a constitutional right to be tried in criminal matters by a Judge of his own race, and that as a matter of fact this right has always been enjoyed by Englishmen settled in India. Now, I must take leave to deny both these propositions.

"As to the argument based on constitutional right, it seems to be a plant of very recent growth even in India, for in the earlier stages of the controversy

the right which was supposed to be guaranteed by Magna Charta and to be affected by such measures as those prepared by Mr. Drinkwater Bethune, was this right to trial by jury, which is a very different thing.

"And outside India, in other parts of the world inhabited by men of English race or descent, I am not aware that this argument is ever used or recognized. I have made some inquiries on the subject, and I find that in no British colony is there any distinction between Europeans and Natives with respect to the jurisdiction exerciseable over European British subjects, or persons belonging to any similar class. There is the same law for both Europeans and Native, and if a Native is appointed to administer the law, he has exactly the same amount of jurisdiction as a European. For instance, in the neighbouring island of Ceylon, where, as in India, we have English settlers in the midst of a Native population, there are Native judicial officers qualified to exercise, and exercising, criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects. And in the colony of Hongkong I am told that there is at least one Chinaman who has acted successfully as a Magistrate.

"That is how the matter stands outside India, and in India itself it would be easy to disprove the assertion that European British subjects have never been subject to Native criminal jurisdiction in places outside the Presidency-towns. But in order to do this fully it would be necessary to refer to a good many Acts and Regulations with which I do not propose to weary you. Inside the Presidency-towns, Magistrates and Judges have never been subject to any disqualification or disability, and Natives of the country have always been eligible to be appointed, and have been freely appointed, Justices of the Peace and Presidency Magistrates with jurisdiction over European British subjects as well as over others. So that this new-fangled theory about the meaning of trial by jury squares neither with the law nor with the facts, and I cannot help thinking that the arguments by which the 1872 compromise was helped out were mainly responsible for its invention.

"And, lastly, it appears to me that the particular compromise then entered into contained within itself the seed of future difficulties, which has since borne fruit. It is perfectly true that, if the proposal to confer jurisdiction on District Magistrates and Sessions Judges as such, the proposal which was lost by so narrow a majority, it is true that, if this proposal had been carried, its immediate practical effect would have been *nil*, because, as my hon'ble friend Mr. Hunter has pointed out, at the time when the Code of 1872 became law, there were only four Native members of the Civil Service, none of whom had risen to the post of District Magistrate or Sessions Judge, and three of whom were youths of a few months' standing. But there were such men in the service, Natives of India who had entered the service under the Statute which had founded the competitive system. Another Statute had been passed for the express purpose of admitting Natives of India to posts which had been previously confined by law to the Covenanted Civil Service, and it was well known to be the settled policy of the Government of India to encourage and facilitate the admission of Natives of India to such posts. Under these Statutes, and in pursuance of this policy, the numbers of the Native members of the service has since 1872 increased from 4 to 33, and some of them have already attained to the rank of District Magistrate and Sessions Judge. Thus, the question which might in 1872 have been shelved as being of mere theoretical importance, has now, to quote again Mr. Hunter's language, 'acquired present and practical bearing.'

"Another circumstance has taken place since 1872 which has a direct bearing on this question, and it is a circumstance immediately connected with the passing of the Code of 1882. Before that year the criminal procedure of the Courts in the Presidency-towns and the criminal procedure of the Courts outside those towns were regulated by different Acts or sets of Acts. There were the High Court Criminal Procedure Act and the Presidency Magistrates Act, applying exclusively to the Courts in the Presidency-towns (or almost exclusively, for the High Court at Allahabad was an exception), and there was the Criminal Procedure Code, applying exclusively to the Courts outside these towns. In the former of these Acts there was no trace or vestige of any race disability, for a High Court Judge or a Presidency Magistrate, whatever may be his race, whether he is a European British subject or not, has jurisdiction over European British subjects. Whilst in the Criminal Procedure Code there was the marked and stringent exclusion of Natives of India as such from exercising this jurisdiction.

"Now, it was felt at the time when the last Code was under discussion that the old distinction between the Presidency-towns and the Mufassal, the distinction which plays so important a part in the earlier days of British Indian history, had to a great extent disappeared, and that the system of criminal procedure obtaining in all the Criminal Courts of the country could with advantage be brought under, and regulated by, one and the same law. Accordingly, the two sets of Acts, the Acts which ignored the race-disability, and the Acts which maintained them, were brought together. The High Court Procedure Act and Presidency Magistrates Act were repealed, and the new Criminal Procedure Code was applied to the Presidency-towns as well as to the Mufassal. This process naturally brought into still greater prominence what Sir Ashley Eden described as an anomaly, and made it only natural to inquire, whether, when other distinctions between town and Mufassal were being removed, this distinction should not be removed also, and whether the rule of giving powers according to personal fitness should not be applied to all parts of the country.

"This was the rule which we sought to apply by the Bill which was introduced last February. We sought to apply the principles laid down by the Charter Act and Queen's Proclamation, by removing, so far as existing circumstances would admit, the distinction drawn by the Code of 1872 between European and Native Magistrates and Judges with respect to their powers over European British subjects. And we sought to apply those principles in the most cautious and guarded manner. The Bill has been written and spoken about as if it had proposed to confer on every Native Magistrate and Judge unlimited powers over every British subject, and much of the language used about the measure is intelligible on no other hypothesis. Nothing can be further from the truth. The power to be conferred was of the most limited extent, and was so fenced and hedged about by numerous restrictions in the form of powers of control, powers of supervision, powers of transfer, rights of appeal, and the like, as to render any risk of injustice practically impossible. Nor were the powers to be conferred on all Magistrates and Judges. The Bill proposed to confer them absolutely on District Magistrates and Sessions Judges only, but it empowered Local Governments in their discretion to extend the powers to other officials belonging to certain specified classes. It thus gave to a sound principle a limited application in the first instance, and provided for its gradual extension if and as its extension should be found practicable or desirable.

"However, when the opinions on the Bill came in, we found that on the one hand fears were expressed lest the discretionary powers which we proposed to give Local Governments should be unwisely and lavishly exercised, and that on the other hand the majority of Local Governments would be unwilling to exercise them at all. Under these circumstances, we came to the conclusion that it would be better to drop a provision which had excited unnecessary apprehensions, and which was likely to remain for some time a dead-letter. By so doing we gave up the attempt to apply the principle of selection by fitness in the precise manner and to the precise extent which we had originally contemplated, but we did enough to meet the immediate necessities of the case, and to maintain a principle which had been directly attacked and which it was our duty to uphold. The Bill as thus modified would enable us to give effect to the suggestion out of which these legislative proposals originated, namely, that when Native officials had risen to high and responsible posts in the public service they ought to be given equal power with their English colleagues of the same rank, and it would maintain the principle that, where

personal fitness had been established, race ought not to operate as a disqualification.

"And the test of fitness which it would impose is a test to which no reasonable person could object on the ground of insufficiency. For to say that a Native of India who has been entrusted with the powers exercisable by a District Magistrate or Sessions Judge, who has risen to the position of being the chief executive officer or the chief judicial officer in an area the average population of which in Bengal is about a million and a half, to say that such a person cannot be trusted to exercise with justice and discretion the very limited jurisdiction which is exercisable over European British subjects outside the Presidency-towns, is to say that no Native of India, however long and complete may have been his training and experience, however high and responsible may be his position in the public service, is fit to exercise that jurisdiction. And that is a proposition which few will be bold enough to maintain.

"This, then, was the form to which, in deference to expressions of opinion to which we had undertaken and were bound to give the fullest consideration, we were prepared to reduce a measure originally limited in its scope. And we were prepared to furnish an additional safeguard against the possibility of any risk of injustice by increasing the facilities already provided by the law for obtaining a transfer of the proceedings, or, as it would be called in England, a change of venue, in any case where such a transfer might appear to be desirable in the interests of justice. The provisions suggested for that purpose by the Chief Justice of Madras would be available for all persons, Europeans and Natives alike.

"Such were the modifications which, as has been already announced by His Excellency the Viceroy, we were and are prepared to recommend for adoption by the Select Commitee to which this Bill is to be referred. However, since that announcement was made, it has been strongly pressed upon us by persons whose opinion is entitled to great weight that, however moderate and cautious our proposals might be, yet there was a certain risk of an explosion of race-feeling taking place when the new law came to be put into force. And however much we might deplore and condemn the spirit which renders such a risk possible, yet we felt it to be our duty to minimise that risk by any means which might appear to be practicable and justifiable. Accordingly, we have agreed to accept a suggestion which has been made to us with this view, and which would have the effect of slightly extending the system of trial by jury. The suggestion is that a European British subject, when brought for trial before a District Magistrate or Sessions Judge, should have the right, if he thinks fit to claim it, to be tried by a jury, such as is provided for by section 451 of the Criminal Procedure Code, subject to two conditions—first, that no distinction is to be made between European British Magistrates and Judges, and secondly, that the punitory powers of District Magistrates over European British subjects are to be doubled, that is to say, are to be extended to imprisonment for six months or a fine of two thousand rupees. The punitory power of other Magistrates, that is to say, the power to imprison for three months or impose a fine of one thousand rupees, will be left untouched, and in cases tried before them the right to a jury will not be given.

"The adoption of this suggestion will maintain a complete equality between European and Indian District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, and may at the same time provide in certain cases a useful safety-valve against such a risk as that to which I have referred.

"The practical effect of adopting the suggestions will, I believe, be slight. As to trials before District Magistrates, two things must be borne in mind; first, that the total number of criminal charges against European British subjects in the Mufassal is small, and secondly, that the total number of cases of any kind tried by District Magistrates is very small indeed. From these two premises it is not difficult to draw a conclusion. As regards trials before Sessions Judges, it will be remembered that all such trials must under the existing law be either by jury or with the aid of assessors; that any Local Government may by executive order direct that the trial of all offences,

or of any particular class of offences, before a Sessions Judge shall be by jury; and that such orders have been applied to many parts of India, including some of the most important districts of Bengal and the whole of Assam.

"The question as to the merits or demerits of the system of trial by jury whether generally or as applied to British India is a large question into which it is not necessary for me to enter now. Whatever is to be said for or against the system, it must be admitted that it already exists in British India—that it is an institution to which Englishmen are by long custom and not without good reason attached, and of which no Government would wish to deprive them without strong and sufficient cause. But I need hardly say that its maintenance, either in its existing form or with the extension which we propose to give it, is dependent on the assumption that it is capable of being so worked as not to cause any failure of justice or other grave evil, and that an instrument of justice which is intended and ought to be a terror, will not be converted into a source of impunity to evil-doers.

"And this leads me to say one word in conclusion about a subject to which frequent reference has been made in connexion with this measure. I mean the necessity of maintaining what is called prestige. This is not the time nor the place for discussing the '*arcana imperii*,' and I do not propose to inquire in what sense it is true that British supremacy in India was obtained by, or rests on, the sword. I believe that in a far truer sense our empire is an empire of law. 'The secret of our strength in India,' it has been well said, 'is that we have endeavoured truly and indifferently to do justice, according to the best of our skill and understanding, to all sorts and conditions of men.' It is not on the enjoyment of legal privileges that British authority in India rests: it is not by the removal of such privileges that British authority will be affected. What will affect it will be anything which weakens the conviction that we are resolved and able to administer equal and impartial justice for the benefit of and against all classes of Her Majesty's subjects."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"My Lord, I understand that in voting for the Motion now before the Council, hon'ble members express at this stage their approval of the general principle affirmed by the Bill. The important amendments which have just been indicated in the speech of my hon'ble and learned friend, are not yet before the Council in a substantive form. With regard to them, therefore, I shall make only two observations at present. On the one hand, I acknowledge that, as a whole, they will render the Bill a more acceptable measure. On the other hand, I deeply regret that one of those amendments, by extending to European British subjects, and to them alone, the jury-system in trials before Magistrates, gives a fresh recognition to race-distinctions in matters of judicial procedure. But the question immediately before those members who agree with me on the main issue, is not whether they dislike the proposed amendments, or how far they think them capable of improvement by the Select Committee, but whether the proposals are of such a character as to justify them in withholding their vote from the general principle affirmed by the Bill as it lies on the table to-day. In my judgment the proposed amendments do not justify that course; and I observe that influential organs of Native opinion recognise the mistake which that course would involve. My hon'ble friend, Mr. Amír Alí, will doubtless acquaint the Council with the views of the Muhammadan community in this matter. Among other less homogeneous sections of the Indian races, opinion has scarcely yet matured, but I believe that the view which will ultimately prevail is that arrived at by the *Indian Spectator*, the leading Native newspaper in Bombay—

'Those of our countrymen,' says this Native journalist in his last issue, 'who will calmly survey in all its bearings the present aspect of the controversy, will, we are sure, find fair cause for congratulation in the settlement of this needlessly prolonged discussion. * * * District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, Europeans and Natives alike, are now on a par as to criminal jurisdiction. This substantive grievance has at last been redressed.'

"The last sentence expresses my own view. In 1872, this Council, in the absence of any representative of either the Hindu or the Muhammadan com-

munity, affirmed by a very narrow majority, a distinction based upon race, between judicial officers belonging to the same service—officers filling the same appointments, and exercising in all other respects the same jurisdiction. I hope that to-day the Council will, without a division or by a large majority, affirm the opposite principle. I do not disguise, and I do not underrate, the importance of the concession by which alone that unanimity could have been attained. But I think that the public agitations and painful personal estrangements of the past year will not have been encountered in vain, if the Council affirms by its vote to-day that the European and Native servants of the Crown in India, holding the important offices of District Magistrate and Sessions Judge, shall henceforth exercise the jurisdiction pertaining to their office without distinctions between them based on race or creed. Such an affirmation will be in strict accordance with the Queen's Proclamation when Her Majesty assumed the government of India. The intention of that Proclamation has always seemed to me to be as clear as simple and noble words can make it. But doubts have lately been expressed as to its binding effect. The present Bill will set at rest those doubts, so far as concerns the impartial admission of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, irrespective of colour or creed, to discharge the duties of offices to which they have been duly appointed, and which they are admitted, apart from race-distinctions, to be admirably fitted to fill."

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ said:—"My Lord, I wish to make a few remarks on the Motion before the Council, as I feel it will not be right on my part to give a silent vote upon it without explaining to some extent my own views and the views of my community with regard to this measure. We have been for some months past living in an atmosphere of misconception. People who at any other time would have been most unwilling to impute improper motives to their worst enemies have not hesitated to accuse of dishonesty every individual who happened to disagree with them in respect of the merits of the measure in question; and, though the controversy has now assumed a new phase, the uncharitableness which has hitherto characterised the discussions has, I fear, not quite ceased yet. I may, therefore, be allowed to state that the views which I entertain on this subject, and which I take this opportunity of expressing in Council, are not the result of anything that has transpired within the last twelve months, formed in the heat of controversy and likely therefore to be biassed. My Lord, those views were first placed before Government in the year 1879. I was holding then the office of Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, and in that capacity my opinion was asked by Lord Lytton's Government upon the Bill which now forms the Code of Criminal Procedure. I ventured to point out then, what I have repeatedly urged since, that the invidious distinction created by the disability clauses of the Code, so far as they affected the higher judicial offices, was a mistake both from an administrative as well as a political point of view; and though, at that time, as far as I know, there was no non-European District Magistrate or Sessions Judge, yet it seemed to me that the time was not far distant when there would be several such officers, and that it would give rise to considerable inconvenience if the disability clauses were allowed to remain unmodified on the Statute-book. My Lord, the difficulty which I apprehended in 1879 clearly made itself felt in 1883—sufficiently clearly to induce the Government, acting in conformity with the principles laid down by a succession of Viceroys and Secretaries of State, to bring in a Bill to remove, within a very limited extent, the disabilities under which non-European officers laboured, and to place them, for certain purposes, on a footing of equality with their European fellow-officers. This measure gave rise to a most vehement opposition on the part of the Anglo-Indian community. Nobody, as far as I know, in our community quarrels with them for their opposition, but we cannot help regretting that men who ought to have known better, and who certainly owed some gratitude to the people of India, should so far forget themselves as to indulge in language alike discreditable to themselves and their community, and which had the effect of converting this legal controversy into a race-difficulty. So far as we were concerned, we hailed with satisfaction the introduction of this measure as the first *bonâ fide* endeavour on the part of the British Government

to give practical effect to the policy and principle enunciated in 1833, and emphatically re-affirmed by Her Majesty in Her Proclamation. It will, I hope, not be considered inappropriate by the Council if I say here that I read with considerable surprise the other day that, in Sir Fitzjames Stephen's opinion, the Queen's Proclamation 'was a mere expression of sentiment and opinion,' and nothing more. It is somewhat strange that a writer of his eminent ability should stoop, however unconsciously, to such a misrepresentation regarding the character of this great public document, when Her Majesty's own words are on record to falsify the assertion. Mr. Theodore Martin gives the history of the Proclamation in the following words:—

'The Act for the better Government of India had become law on the 2nd of this month (August 1858), and the Proclamation had to be settled, which was forthwith to be issued by the Queen in Council, setting forth the principles on which the government of that country was for the future to be conducted. The draft of this document was transmitted from England to Lord Malmesbury, the Minister in attendance on Her Majesty, and laid by him before Her upon the 14th. It did not seem to the Queen to be conceived in a spirit, or clothed in language, appropriate to a State paper of such great importance."

"And then follows Her Majesty's letter to Lord Derby, conveying Her instructions for the preparation of the Proclamation:—

'The Queen has asked Lord Malmesbury to explain in detail to Lord Derby her objections to the draft of the Proclamation for India. The Queen would be glad if Lord Derby would write it himself in his excellent language, bearing in mind that it is a female Sovereign who speaks to more than a hundred millions of Eastern people on assuming the direct government over them, and after a bloody civil war, *giving them pledges which her future reign is to redeem, and explaining the principles of her Government.* Such a document should breathe feelings of generosity, benevolence and religious toleration, and point out *the privileges which the Indians will receive on being placed on an equality with the subjects of the British Crown,* and the prosperity following in the train of civilization.'

"These words of Her Majesty leave no possible room for doubt as to the character of the pledges given by her to her Indian subjects. The further remark of Sir Fitzjames Stephen, that the Proclamation has no legal force whatever, may be technically correct from the standpoint of a *special pleader*; but it must be remembered that that it was a solemn Act of State, prepared by Her Majesty's Government, guaranteeing in the most formal manner the rights and privileges of the people of India upon the same basis as those of Her Majesty's British subjects, and it will require greater casuistry than ever Sir Fitzjames Stephen can bring to bear on the subject before the people of India will be convinced that Her Majesty's solemn words have no legal value or force when the rights of the different communities subject to her sway are weighed in the scales of justice. My Lord, it has been urged by some people that the measure in question would have had the effect of depriving European British subjects of a cherished privilege to be tried by their peers. I may be allowed to say that no person—certainly no person who is not an Englishman—can be more anxious than I am to see Her Majesty's European British subjects secure in the enjoyment of any legislative privilege which they possess, and which does not conflict with the just interests of Her Majesty's other subjects. It seems to me, however, that the argument to which I have referred is based on a misconception. If people will insist on looking at a thing upside down, it must necessarily appear wrong. Such seems to me to be the view entertained by those people who consider that the effect of this measure would be to deprive European British subjects of a privilege which they now possess. Your Lordship's Government did not propose to take away any privilege from the European British subject, or to lower their status in any shape or degree. What the Government proposed to do was to raise the status of a few specially qualified officers, whom the Local Governments thought were fitted to hold certain high offices, and who had proved their capacity to hold such offices by the probity of their conduct and their intellectual attainments—in fact, to assimilate them for certain purposes under the Criminal Procedure to European subjects. Sir Fitzjames Stephen himself had in the year 1872 declared certain people, who were neither born in the British Isles nor were the descendants of persons born in the British Isles, to be European British subjects within the meaning of the Act. The present measure was not intended

to have any such far-reaching or extravagant effect. It simply meant to declare that whenever a Native of India attained a high position in the judicial service he should be raised to the status of a European British subject for the purpose of discharging certain duties which European British subjects alone could under Sir Fitzjames Stephen's Code discharge. My Lord, it is on these grounds and for these reasons that the Muhammadan community—I may say the Native community at large—have supported the measure. The interest which we have taken was no doubt of a theoretical character, and therefore we would be glad if any satisfactory and practical solution can be provided for the difficulty which has unfortunately arisen between Government on one side and the Anglo-Indian community on the other. The proposed arrangement, however, owing to the vague and somewhat inaccurate manner in which it was put before the public, has naturally excited some alarm in the minds of the Natives of India, and the question has assumed a greater practical importance. I perfectly admit that by the arrangement in question the principle of the Bill has been thoroughly maintained with the acquiescence of the Anglo-Indians, which by removing the bitterness of the controversy constitutes no small gain to the cause of good government. At the same time, I cannot conceal from myself the fact that, unless it is carefully safeguarded, a machinery which is devised for securing the safety of European British subjects may be turned into an engine for the denial of justice to the Natives of India. It will be the duty of the Select Committee to devise sufficient safeguards against such an undesirable contingency which would be prejudicial to the best interests of the Natives and Foreigners alike. In view of the extension of the jury-system to Europeans and the expectant attitude of the Native community, it is a matter well worthy of the consideration of Government whether the jury-system or the right to claim a commitment to the Court of Sessions on the lines of the recent Summary Jurisdiction Act in England, if necessary in especially selected tracts, may not with advantage be extended to the Natives of India. The time when this matter should engage the attention of Government is one for their consideration, but I trust that an enquiry how far the boon can be granted may not be long deferred. I desire to take this opportunity to mention that I shall make certain proposals in Select Committee which are in *pari materia* with the proposed arrangement, and do not affect the European British subject, but are intended simply to ensure efficient administration of justice. I refer especially to certain modifications in section 526 of the Code. I trust that the suggestions I intend to put forward will be accepted by the Committee, as I feel sure that they will to a large extent satisfy the Native community, and at the same time place the administration of justice upon such a basis as would command the confidence and approbation of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects."

The Hon'ble MR. MILLER said:—"I have listened attentively to the statement made by the hon'ble and learned mover, and I fail to find anything in what he has said to induce me to change my opinion that the wisest and most statesman-like course would have been to have dropped this Bill long ago. Still I would at this stage do nothing to bar a settlement of the question; and, if it were possible now to refer the Bill to a Select Committee on a clear understanding of the principles on which the question is to be discussed, I should be willing to support that course, leaving details to be settled in Committee; but I would state, in the clearest manner possible, that if there is, as I fear is the case, reason to believe there is any double meaning possible in the terms of settlement which have been announced to the public, the difficulties which have been encountered will be tenfold increased, and I cannot support the Motion that the Select Committee be directed to report in a week, unless the clearest agreement has been come to. It will not be possible otherwise to report promptly, and if it be attempted it will only lead to worse mischief."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said:—"My Lord, I am not prepared to support the Motion that the Bill as it now stands shall be referred to a Select Committee; certainly not with instructions that the Committee report in a week. In an important matter such as this is, we would require to have the proposals of the Government fully laid before us. We require time to consider the provisions of the measure more carefully than we have as yet been able to do. Until now we have had before us only the Bill as originally proposed, with the concessions your Lordship, in our meeting of the 7th December, declared yourself ready to make to public opinion. Until now we have had no declaration from Government as to any further concessions it was ready to make. We had the newspaper reports of an agreement come to with the public; but I venture to say that, on comparison, it will be found that the statement now made by the hon'ble mover of the Bill is very different from the agreement published. I am ignorant of the rules of your Lordship's Council, but it seems to me that the Committee is called upon to draft a Bill, not to amend or report upon one. To draft a Bill we require to review the whole Criminal Procedure as far as it relates to Europeans: we not only require to examine the measure as it relates to the punishment to be meted out to criminals, but require to review the relations existing between a District Magistrate and his subordinates, his power of transferring a case from one file to another. Why should the European British subject be allowed trial by jury before a District Magistrate and not before his subordinate? Are we to understand that the District Magistrate is not to try minor cases? I am not prepared to send the Bill in its present form to the Select Committee, nor to see it reported on in a week."

The Hon'ble RAÍ KRISTODÁS PÁL said:—"My Lord, I approach this subject with a mingled feeling of satisfaction and sorrow—satisfaction because the settlement referred to concludes a message of peace with a body of gentlemen who, however misguided and maddened on the present occasion, are undoubtedly important factors in the cause of the advancement and regeneration of this country, and sorrow because, unless carefully safeguarded, it may open a wide door to injustice. I love peace, but honour more, and justice above all. It is not my object to dwell on the history of the present scheme of legislation, on the bitter feelings and animosities which it has evoked, on the gradual minimization of the effect of the Bill, small by degrees and beautifully less, or on the influence which the angry discussions of the past ten months may have on the political prospects of the people. I say—let bye-gones be bye-gones. My present concern is to consider how far the proposed settlement will secure the interests and ends of justice. The primary object of your Lordship's Government in the proposed legislation has been to wipe out the brand of race-disqualification in the judiciary within certain limits in the trial of European British subjects. And that object, I am happy to observe, has been steadily kept in view, and for it our grateful thanks are due to your Excellency's Government. I must at the same time confess that the scope of the original Bill, itself a small measure, has been materially reduced by the modifications proposed from time to time. As far as I understand these modifications, both the Native and European Sessions Judges and the Native and European District Magistrates will be so far placed on a footing of equality that they will exercise equal jurisdiction over European British subjects in matters criminal. This equalization, however, has been attained not by extension, but by reduction, of power; by taking away the power of independent action of European Magistrates, and not by adding to the power of Native Magistrates. In so far, I am constrained to say, the solution of the difficulty has been achieved by an unsatisfactory process. The anomaly of race-distinction is doubtless removed as between Magistrates, but it is effected not by adding to the power of Native Magistrates, but by changing the *venu*. Race-distinction becomes most obtrusive only in the trial of a certain class of cases, and those cases are practically transferred from the file of the Native Magistrate to that of his juniors the Joint-Magistrate. Thus, the race-distinction is made more pointed and painful. If the Native Magistrate be invested with a power which he will not be called upon to exercise, that power to all intents and purposes will be an unreality. Doubtless, the European Magistrate will stand in the same position, but to him it will be obvious that it is an administrative or political exigency, and not a question of colour. It is proposed to safeguard the extension of the jurisdiction of the Native British Sessions Judge and the Native District Magistrate by giving the European subject the right to claim trial by jury in all cases. This

is a right, I am quite aware, inherent in the Englishman, and an assembly of English legislators cannot but sympathise with it. I am also an advocate of jury-trial for my countrymen, and am of opinion that the jury-system ought to be extended throughout the country. But there are cases in which Englishmen in their own country cannot claim the benefit of a trial by jury, and even if the proposed modifications should pass into law, the European British subject, when brought before a European Assistant or Joint Magistrate charged with offences of a certain class, will have no right to claim a trial by jury. The question is whether, when similarly charged before a District Magistrate, whether a European or a Native, he should consistently be permitted to demand a jury. This provision will introduce a new anomaly. In seeking to abolish one anomaly we will create another. Under the proposed settlement, the European District Magistrate will lose a power which he has exercised since the Act of 1872 without any complaint on the part of the European British subjects, while the Native Magistrate will be constantly put in mind that his power has been circumscribed because he is a Native. It may also lead to administrative inconvenience, which is worthy of serious consideration. Then, under the Act of 1872, one great reproach to the administration of criminal justice in this country, as far as the trial of the European British subject was concerned, that of dragging for trial the complainant and the accused with the whole host of their witnesses to the Presidency capitals at great inconvenience, expense and hardship, was removed because it vested the District Sessions Judge with jurisdiction with or without a jury. Under the proposed settlement, in every case before a Court of Sessions the European British subject shall have the right to claim a trial by jury. In a district where a sufficient number of Europeans and Americans may not be found to constitute a jury, the result, I take it, will be to transfer the case to a district where a jury may be available. In this way the old scandals of trials at inconveniently distant places will, I fear, be revived. Many a poor complainant may think it better to put up with the wrongs they may have sustained rather than face the hardships and expenses of a journey miles and miles away from their homes for the sake of possible redress. In this respect the proposed settlement may lead to a denial of justice. In this respect it will manifestly be a retrograde move. It will, in fact, put back the clock of improvement introduced in 1872. There is another point urged by some of my countrymen, namely, the imminent risk of failure of justice in the case of a European British subject at the hands of a European jury under the peculiar constitution of Anglo-Indian society, and a small jury of those persons. I shall briefly touch upon this point. There have undoubtedly been cases on record in which there have been egregious failures of justice. I will not say that good men and true, when sworn in as jurors, will break their oath, and amidst large communities of men of the same race and religion engaged in different occupations and not bound by near kinship or absolute identity of profession or interest it is certainly easy to empanel a jury of good men and true; but amidst a small and sparse European population in the outlying districts of India, and particularly in critical times of excited feelings, in a small jury of these persons the risk of failure of justice is one which no Legislature should overlook. It is observable that the British Legislature has found it sometimes necessary to suspend jury-trials in Ireland. Under these circumstances, my Lord, I cannot look upon the settlement without grave misgivings. My humble belief is that it will add to the difficulties of a fair, speedy and honest administration of justice, and thus prove injurious to the people. I shall, however, propose no amendment or specific Motion now. Bearing in mind the singleness of purpose which has led your Lordship to this project of legislation, the anxiety which your Lordship has evinced to remove race-disqualifications in the discharge of judicial duties, and the earnestness with which your Lordship has sought to give effect to the noble behests of Parliament and our gracious Queen-Empress, I feel I should pause and consider. I would, therefore, reserve my objections to the details of the settlement till I see the amendments take a definite shape at the hands of the Select Committee. In the spirit of the eloquent peroration of my hon'ble and learned friend the mover of the Bill, I would venture to remind the Hon'ble Council

that the stability of the British Empire in India rests on the adamantine rock of justice, and I earnestly hope that that truism will not be lost sight of by the Select Committee in framing their amendments. In conclusion, I wish to make one remark. I have no objection to the Motion that the Select Committee should report upon the Bill within one week. But I venture to express a hope that after the Bill is recast by the Select Committee it will be forwarded to the Local Governments and local officers for an expression of their opinion as to how far its provisions will be conducive to administrative convenience and to an efficient administration of justice. Great apprehensions are widely entertained that the Bill framed on the basis of the settlement will be unworkable and will defeat the ends of justice. For this reason I think it is highly desirable, my Lord, that the opinion of the local officers, who are in the best position to form a just estimate of the practical tendency of the Bill, should be taken on this vitally important point. As the Bill has been allowed to hang on for the last ten months, surely it will not prejudice any interest to delay its passing for two months more."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"My hon'ble friend Mr. Miller has alluded to a misapprehension or misunderstanding regarding the settlement which I had thought had been finally concluded by this matter. That misunderstanding was in the first instance more extensive. It has now been narrowed down to a point which I have had but very little time to consider, in fact only a few hours, and which, therefore, I should not be inclined to pass any hasty opinion upon. I will only say that it does not, so far as I have yet been considering it, appear to me personally to be of primary importance, but the whole value of the modification by way of settlement which we are discussing to-day appears to depend upon whether or not they are accepted by the European community. I have had no time—a few hours only have elapsed since the matter has arrived at this stage—and I have had no opportunity of consulting the European community or their leaders upon it, and my view is, as I have said, that the advisability of sending the question into Select Committee on the lines indicated by the hon'ble mover of the Bill appears to depend upon the acceptance of those terms by the European community, and I feel I shall do no good by making any observations upon it at present. I shall, therefore, feel very much obliged to your Lordship if your Lordship will adjourn this debate. I do not know whether I shall be in order in formally moving an adjournment, but, if your Lordship will adjourn the Council meeting, I hope some settlement will be arrived at which will prove satisfactory."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I feel some hesitation in complying with the proposal which has been made by my hon'ble and learned friend, because the effect of that proposal will be to shut myself, and those of my hon'ble colleagues who may desire to speak on this occasion, out of the debate until the day to which the Council may be adjourned. I am always, however, most anxious to treat every member of this Council with the utmost consideration and courtesy. My hon'ble and learned friend says that he has not had time to consider a question which has arisen while he has been absent from Calcutta. Under these circumstances, it seems to me that I should not be justified, in courtesy to my hon'ble and learned friend, in asking him to address the Council at the present moment, but, in agreeing now to an adjournment of the Council, I do so without prejudice, without in any way committing myself with regard to the point to which Mr. Evans has alluded. I agree, therefore, to the adjournment of the debate till Monday next at half-past 11."

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 7th January, 1884.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 11th January, 1884.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1882-83.

No. 7T., dated Fort William, the 5th January 1884.

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

Read—

Letter from the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, No. 175, dated 23rd August 1883.

OBSERVATIONS.—The capital expenditure to end of the year under review amounted to £1,144,148-7-9, showing in comparison with that to end of the preceding year a small reduction, chiefly due to recoveries of instalments of the Persian debt.

2. The receipts amounted to £99,358-14-8. They were greater than in any previous year, and £15,000 in excess of the revenue of the preceding year.

3. The expenditure on maintenance and working, on the other hand, was less by £12,000, and the net revenue earned was £26,867, or nearly 2·35 per cent. on the total capital outlay to end of the year. These figures are exclusive of the value of work done by the steamer *Patrick Stewart*, and of free messages which are calculated at £500 and £3,426-4 respectively.

4. The satisfactory increase in revenue is due, in a great measure, to the war in Egypt, but also to a breakdown which occurred in the Red Sea route. The reduction of expenditure is due to a good season which necessitated less expenditure on repairs. The causes which thus raised the net revenue are ephemeral, but the steady growth of business on the Indo-European and Red Sea routes is very satisfactory. The total business has increased in five years from £427,180 to £545,043.

5. The state of the cables is encouraging on the whole notwithstanding their great age. The cable factory at Manora has been very succesful and a considerable economy to Government.

6. The utility of the Mekran Coast line has been fully established by the fact that at one time it carried the whole traffic when the three cables were simultaneously interrupted.

7. The Government of India desires to express its satisfaction with the excellent work done by the staff and with the general efficiency of the service as disclosed by the report on the operations of the year.

8. The figures quoted in the report relating both to the Capital and Revenue Accounts differ somewhat from those in the annual accounts submitted by the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts. The causes of such discrepancies, which are unavoidable, have been generally explained in para. 8 of the Resolution on the Administration Report for 1880-81, and need not be repeated here.

9. The differences between the two sets of figures are brought out in the following statement:—

	As per Administration Report.	As per Administrative Accounts.	Difference. More.	Difference. Less.
	£	£	£	£
Capital outlay to end of 1882-83 . .	1,144,148	1,161,605	. . .	17,457
Revenue receipts for 1882-83 . . .	99,358	103,018	. . .	3,660
„ expenditure for 1882-83 . .	72,491	53,956	18,535	. . .

The difference under total Capital outlay to end of the year is chiefly due to the balance of stores of the Persian Gulf section being transferred to Capital, and the necessary adjustment not having been made in the Administration Report. The difference of £3,660 under Revenue is due partly to different figures having been reported to the Examiner under Receipts on account of Persian Debt, and partly to the earnings of the *Patrick Stewart* not being included in the report. The difference under Revenue Expenditure is chiefly due to the transfer of the balance of stores of the Persian Gulf section to Capital.

10. The figures of the Administrative Accounts, as shown in the preceding paragraph, are compared in the following statement with those of the Finance Accounts:—

	Administrative Accounts.	Finance Accounts.	Difference. More.	Difference. Less.
	£	£	£	£
Capital outlay to end of 1882-83 . .	1,161,605	1,161,605	. . .	. . .
Revenue receipts for 1882-83 . . .	103,018	124,248	. . .	21,230
„ expenditure for 1882-83 . .	53,956	104,011	. . .	50,055

The difference under Revenue Receipts may be explained as follows:—

	£
Items affecting earnings as distinguished from realizations which are not recognized in the Finance Accounts but have to be included in the Administrative Accounts .	+97,615
Items affecting realizations as distinguished from earnings which are recognized in the Finance Accounts but have to be excluded from the Administrative Accounts .	—119,985
Items of corrections between Capital and Revenue . .	+1,140
Net Total .	—21,230

while the difference under Revenue Expenditure may be explained as follows:—

	£
Items not recognized in the Finance Accounts . . .	+31
Items in connection with settlements of accounts as distinguished from expenditure which are charged in the Finance Accounts against Revenue but have to be excluded from the Administrative Accounts . .	—30,703
Items of corrections between Capital and Revenue . .	—19,383
Net Total .	—50,055

Order.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, for information and guidance.

Also, that copies of the Report and Resolution be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce, Military (Marine), Home, and Revenue and Agricultural Departments for information.

Also, to the Government of Bombay and to the Director General of Telegraphs in India for information, and to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette*.

Ordered further, that the Report and Resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 175, dated 23rd August 1883.

From—Colonel J. U. Bateman-Champain, R. E., Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Govt. Tel. Dept.,

To—Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1882-83.

I beg leave to submit my usual Report on the administration of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year ending the 31st March 1883.

Capital.

Capital Account, explanation of. An apparent discrepancy in last year's figures.

2. In para. 3 of my last year's Report the Capital of the Persian and Persian Gulf Telegraph system was entered as £1,146,845-14-7. These figures showed a diminution, when compared with those of the previous year, in consequence of my having, in obedience to the Orders of the Government of India, followed a new method in dealing with certain charges for stores. I was obliged, however, when preparing the Parliamentary accounts for the year, to revert to the old system which had not been altered by the Finance Department, so that our Capital is shown in the Parliamentary paper for 1881-82 to have stood on the 31st March 1882 at £1,151,042-1-6. The circumstances have been explained in my letter to you, No. 171 of the 11th instant.

Reduction of Capital by £6,893-13-9.

3. On the 31st March 1883 our Capital Account was £144,148-7-9, showing a reduction of £6,893-13-9 when compared with the Parliamentary account for the previous year. The causes to which this reduction is due are clearly shown in Appendix A.

Revenue.

Revenue Account.

4. Owing to the military operations in Egypt, the Eastern Company's section was out of order from the 10th July 1882 till the 28th September, the result being a great additional amount of business by way of the Persian Gulf. The receipts of this Department during the year 1882-83 were therefore larger than in any other year since the lines were made, amounting to no less than £99,359, or £15,000 more than in the preceding twelve months.

Increase of £15,000 over receipts of 1881-82.

Explanations of increase.

5. The department received from the Common Purse £6,909, more than in 1881-82, and it earned £2,697 for the transmission of messages to and from South Africa, while the Suez line was interrupted. The

remainder of the increase must be attributed to the general augmentation of traffic between Europe and India, partly, no doubt, due to the war.

Earnings of Department not shown under Revenue.

6. Besides the sums earned by the telegraph lines, the value of work done during the year for other Departments by our steamer, the *Patrick Stewart*, was about £500, so that the actual earnings of the Department were close upon £100,000. I may also observe that the Gulf cables transmitted 509 free news messages for the information of the Political Officers of the Persian Gulf, which would, were they paid for, increase our earnings by R34,262.

Expenditure reduced by £12,000 as compared with 1881-82.

7. On the other hand, the expenditure brought to account in the year under notice amounted to only £72,191, showing a reduction of about £12,000 when compared with that shown in my Administration Report for 1881-82. The principal savings were on account of—

	£
Cable Steamer	
Repairs to lines, &c.	7,105
Tools and Plant	3,185
	1,251

Possibility of figures being corrected hereafter.

8. As, however, the Persian Gulf and Persian expenditure accounts are controlled at Calcutta, and only abstracts furnished direct to Head-quarters, I am as yet unable to say whether all the above savings are real, or whether there may be outstanding items to be brought forward hereafter.

Lines Maintenance and Repairs.

State of the Persian line.

9. The general state of the Teheran-Bushire line is practically the same as it was during the preceding year. The season was, however, less trying and the repairing operations of less importance.

Projected change of route near Teheran.

10. It has long been known that the Persians intend to divert the present road between Teheran and Koom (about 100 miles) to a better watered and more populous country west of the salt desert. This change will necessitate a shifting of that portion of our line; and every preparation for the work has been made by us: for some reason, however, the construction of the post-houses, &c., along the newly selected route has been postponed, and it is impossible to say when the alteration will be carried out.

11. Meanwhile the length of our Persian line and the number of wires remain as at the date of my last Report.

Wilful damage not at all serious.

12. The amount of wilful damage during 1882-83 was not serious. The recent arrangement regarding compensation for such injury was strictly enforced, and we have at present no cause to complain of the behaviour of the villagers or of the wandering tribes who gave so much trouble in former days.

Adjustment of wilful damage debt.

13. At the close of the financial year there remained due to us under this head by the Persian authorities a balance of 1,560 krans, which has since been recovered by Her Majesty's Minister. The Government of the Shah has been given to understand that in future any unadjusted item due for wilful damage will, at the end of the year, be deducted from the Jashk Royalty.

Present mileage of Persian Gulf cables.

14. As regards the Persian Gulf, or submarine branch of the Indo-European system, the lengths of the several sections of cable differ but very slightly from those given in last year's statement. A little more "slack" has been allowed during the repairing operations, so that the measurements are now as follows—

Gutta Percha Cable.

	Nautical miles.
Fao to Bushire	
Bushire to Jashk	152·58
Jashk to Gwadur	505·84
Gwadur to Manora	273·28
Manora to Karachi, three harbour cables, each 5·77	271·45
	17·31
Total Gutta Percha Cable	1,220·16

India-Rubber Cable.

Bushire to Jashk	498·72

giving a total of 1,719·18 nautical miles of cable in use, as compared with 1,717·27 at the end of the last official year.

Utility of Mekran Coast Telegraph.

15. The length of the Mekran Coast line is the same as shown in para. 19 of my last year's Report. The value of this line as a link in our through system was very clearly manifested in 1882-83. The submarine lines in the Persian Gulf are beyond the influence of the monsoon and can be reached throughout the year, but while the monsoon lasts, it is hardly possible to repair

a fault which may occur on the Jashk-Gwadur-Karachi Cable. It so happened that during the Egyptian war, when all the Eastern traffic was passing by the Indo-European route, the Manora Cable broke down, yet we were able, by means of the Mekran Coast line, to carry on the duties without appreciable inconvenience to the public, although the messages numbered from 800 to 1,000 per diem.

Amelioration of Land Line.

16. The section has been greatly improved of late, and every effort is made to render it thoroughly reliable by the gradual substitution of fluid insulators for those originally in use, and by other inexpensive but beneficial measures.

Mr. Mance's report on condition of the cables.

17. The condition of the cables is very fully and clearly described in Mr. Mance's report which, according to my usual custom, I attach to my own.

18. The whole of Mr. Mance's paper will be highly interesting to Electricians and Telegraph Engineers, but perhaps the following are the points to which I should here direct your particular notice.

19. The Persian Gulf lines may be looked upon as about the oldest system of ocean cables in existence, and when it is seen that since 1863 less than one per cent. per annum of the length first laid has been expended in repairs, it will be admitted that great praise is due to those who selected the route and designed the form of cable.

20. The general electrical condition of the several sections is about the same as last year.

Cause of faults during 1882-83.

21. Sixteen faults developed themselves as compared with 22 in 1881-82. Of these, no less than ten were due to corrosion of the iron covering wires, three to faults in manufacture, and three to pure accident.

Expenditure of cable in repairs.

22. In the repair of these 16 faults Mr. Mance expended 34·66 miles of gutta percha cable, and 1·03 mile of India-rubber cable, an amount considerably less than that used in the preceding year: and it is satisfactory also to note that a very large proportion of the faulty cable picked up is in a condition to allow of its being restored at Manora, and rendered almost as good as new material.

23. Generally speaking, the Electrician's report for 1882-83 is even more encouraging than usual. It is specially worthy of note that those pieces of the cable which have been raised from where the surrounding conditions are most favourable appear to be as perfect as when they left the manufacturer's hands twenty years ago.

Work done at Manora Cable Factory.

24. Our Cable Factory at Manora has been of great service. The machinery works well and turned out no less than 30 miles of new cable, while 17 miles more were supplied with fresh outer covering. It is estimated that some 50,000 rupees were thus saved to Government during the year on record.

Interruptions.

Total interruptions on Company's line.

25. The aggregate of the total interruptions on the Indo-European route *vid* Teheran in 1882-83 was 36 days 9 hours 11 minutes. The most serious break occurred in October on the Company's section when a violent snow-storm utterly destroyed 250 miles of the line between Jitomir and Odessa, and the Company's normal route was thus for 25 days completely *hors de combat*. The accident happened on the 15th of the month, but from the 28th the Company were allowed to make use, for a certain number of hours per diem, of some of the Russian Crown lines, so that the total break lasted practically only 12 days. The remaining 13 days the line was considered partially interrupted.

On our Persian line.

26. Our own Persian line was broken down entirely for only 28 hours 31 minutes. This was caused by the collapse from heavy rain of a part of the Shiraz Office, the property of the Persian Government.

In Gulf.

27. In the Persian Gulf a serious interruption of the through communication took place in March, when both the cables between Bushire and Jashk were simultaneously broken down for 5¾ days. The Mekran Coast line was totally interrupted for altogether 36½ hours, traffic passing by the cable.

In Turkey.

28. The interruptions on the Turkish route amounted in all to 61 days, and on the Suez route, owing to the war, to 80 days.

Partial interruptions.

29. By the term "partial interruptions" is meant breaks on one or more wires of a system which still has an alternative conductor left for the traffic. As a rule, they do not appreciably affect the through working. During 1882-83 the partial interruptions on the Company's section lasted

On Company's line.

but a few hours, during which time a duplicate wire was borrowed and used.

In Persia and Gulf.

30. On the Teheran-Bushire line the partial interruptions amounted in all to 23 days 17 hours, and in the Persian Gulf division to somewhat less than 95 days.

31. The Suez route was either partially interrupted or defective in one or more of its cables sections for nearly the entire official year.

Traffic.

Tariffs, &c.

32. The tariffs and regulations of the London International Telegraph Convention remained in force during 1882-83.

New system of settlement of accounts with Indian Department. Consequent loss in receipts of this Department.

33. From the month of June the settlement of accounts between the Indian and the Indo-European Telegraph Departments was made according to the market value of the balances, instead of, as previously, by transfer of the actual amount collected. The effect of the alteration was a diminution of the receipts of this Department by about £1,400.

Steady growth of traffic.

34. Taking one year with another, the value of the traffic transmitted by the several lines connecting Europe and India has steadily grown, the receipts during the year under report being £29,939 more than in 1881-82. The following table shows the total receipts of the Common Purse between the Companies and this Department from the date we joined.

TOTAL VALUE OF COMMON PURSE.

	£
In 1878-79	427,180
1879-80	480,309
1880-81	523,616
1881-82	515,104
1882-83	545,043

The mean growth is thus shown to have been as nearly as possible 5 per cent. per annum, which is the rate of increase which was anticipated at the time when the idea of the Common Purse was first entertained.

Proportion of traffic actually carried compared with previous years.

35. The standard division per cent. of these Common Purse receipts being 65·64 to the Eastern route and 34·36 to the Indo-European routes, the proportion of traffic actually carried has been as follows:—

	By Eastern.	By Indo-European.
1878-79	77·87	22·13
1879-80	75·68	24·32
1880-81	75·46	24·54
1881-82	69·64	30·36
1882-83	51·57	48·43

Traffic *vid* Turkey.

36. The Turkish route, which was certainly worked much better than in the previous year, carried only ·069 per cent. of the messages.

Summary of traffic.

37. The paid traffic carried by the Indo-European route may be summarized thus:—

	1882-83.		1881-82 for comparison.	
	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.
Government	2,026	83,032	1,443	62,615
Commercial and Private	134,916	1,656,990	77,472	943,325
Press to "Times"	57	90,033	88	59,580
	136,999	1,830,055	79,003	1,065,520

The work actually performed by this Department being almost double that of the preceding year.

Reasons why our work was so unusually heavy during year.

38. The main cause of this extraordinary rise in the traffic over our system was of course the long continued interruption of the Suez route referred to in para. 4 of this letter, but it was not only while the war lasted that more than the normal proportion of messages were transmitted *viâ* the Persian Gulf. In fact, for several months both before and after the war in Egypt, the working of the Red Sea system was more or less defective and thousands of despatches were, during the year, transferred by the Eastern to the Indo-European route for transmission to their destination.

Efforts to attract business to the Indo-European route.

39. Moreover greater efforts were made to attract business by means of advertisements, the employment of Agents, the establishment of special wires to Manchester and Liverpool, and the opening, towards the close of 1882, of offices at those important mercantile centres. These arrangements are carried out by the Indo-European Telegraph Company, and the results, so far as one can yet judge, have been satisfactory. Our traffic, which at Manchester and Liverpool had almost disappeared, rose to an average of about 200 messages a month from the former and 60 from the latter city. The new Agency at Glasgow has also been fairly successful. The measures adopted in India also by the Company have likewise been attended by

good results. At Calcutta, where an Agent was appointed, the traffic increased more than 100 per cent., but this was not by any means wholly due to the Agency, seeing that at Bombay and Madras, where there are none, the business increased by 56 and 8 per cent., respectively. The far East traffic also increased by about 35 per cent. No doubt the fact of it being generally known that the Red Sea cables were in a somewhat imperfect condition helped to draw customers to the Indo-European route, and some of those who had habitually used the Suez line continued to direct their messages *vid* Teheran even after the conclusion of the war in Egypt.

Speed of transmission.

40. As regards the average rate of transmission allowance must be made for comparatively slow working, while both the Red Sea cables and one of our own were simultaneously out of order, the consequence being that the entire volume of the traffic had to be sent through the Mekran Land line. While this state of affairs lasted, the speed between London and Calcutta was 12 hours 58 minutes per message. During ordinary working the mean speed was 1 hour 54 minutes; and, taking the year as a whole, the average was 4 hours 28 minutes.

The speed *vid* Turkey was 14 hours 6 minutes.

41. I must point out that during July, August, and September the strain on the capacity of the staff was excessive, and we were unable to obtain the services of extra clerks except for the traffic office at Karachi. It was therefore impossible to keep up the usual statistics which indicate the precise speed of the several sections during those three months.

Accuracy.

42. The errors made on the Teheran-Bushire section were 0·075 per cent., those in the Persian Gulf 0·425. But the checks in the former case had to be suspended during the pressure of extra work, while at Karachi the temporary engagement of a few additional writers enabled MR. Herbage to report on the entire year. No help whatever could be had in Teheran, and consequently a fair comparison cannot be made, as a greater number of errors would certainly be made during the time when the labour was greatest.

Press of work during the interruption of the Suez line.

43. During the 81 days of the interruption of the Eastern route, no less than 63,933 messages of 777,193 words were despatched between Karachi and Bushire, an average of 790 messages per diem. The greatest number received and sent in one day was 1,223, and the greatest number when only one line was available was 847.

The Indo-European system is capable of carrying the whole of the Eastern traffic.

44. The experience thus gained has clearly proved that under our present conditions of working the Department is capable of carrying by its two cables in the Gulf and its double line in Persia the entire traffic between the East and West (which averages from 26,000 to 27,000 messages a month) with accuracy and at a fair rate of speed.

Inspections, &c.

Conference at Paris in October and November 1882.

45. It was my intention to ask leave last autumn to visit the lines and stations under my charge; but in October I was instructed to attend a Conference which met at Paris to consider the best means of protecting submarine cables from wilful and careless damage. This Conference lasted till November, and there was at one time a probability of its having to re-assemble. There being no special need for my presence in Persia or the Gulf, I put aside the idea of leaving Europe for another year. I have already written to you for permission to carry out the deferred inspection this cold season. My Report on the Cable Conference was submitted on the 10th November 1882 to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, and was subsequently forwarded for the consideration of the Government of India.

Inspections of Persian lines.

46. The Teheran-Bushire line was inspected by Captain Wells, R. E., in September and October 1882; and Colonel Smith, on his return to Persia from sick leave, began another tour to Bushire in March 1883. Both lines and offices were in good order, with the exception of the building at Shiraz which required extensive repairs. These repairs were to be carried out by His Excellency the Mukhbar-ed-Dowleh by the Shah's authority during the summer.

Inspection of Gulf lines.

47. Mr. Finch visited the Gulf section in February and March, and reports that the buildings, establishments, and instruments were found in a satisfactory state.

48. With the exception of the offices at Bushire, the buildings in the Gulf section are the property of the Government of India, and the repairs to them are executed by this Department.

Establishments.

The resignation of Dr. Wills.

49. The only specially noteworthy change which has been made in the Persian establishment was the reduction of our Medical Staff when Dr. Wills resigned the service.

Change in the Gulf establishment.

50. The Gulf establishment was slightly modified and is now as follows :—

1	Deputy Director,	12	Second grade Clerks,
1	Engineer and Electrician,	12	Third ditto,
1	Traffic Manager,	12	Fourth ditto,
2	Superintendents,	8	Fifth ditto,
5	Assistant Superintendents,	1	Chief Mechanician,
8	First grade Clerks,	1	Mechanician.

The modification introduced enabled us to effect a material saving, and at the same time to improve the prospects of those employés who remain some years in the service.

Departmental Steamer.

51. The usual tabular statement of the work done by the vessel is attached to this Report. The *Patrick Stewart* is now a very steady ship and is doing the work of the Department most satisfactorily.

The *Patrick Stewart.*

Stores.

Expenditure of stores in 1882-83.

52. The principal items of expenditure under this head during 1882-83 were as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Purchase of stores in India	10,815	0	5
London stores, including freight and lading charges	86,033	10	9
Military (Marine) Department on account of steamer, including coal and provisions	25,592	14	9
Stores for other Departments	9,012	8	7
Total	1,31,454	2	6

The value of manufacture outturn, principally cable, was Rs. 45,486-10-4.

53. As usual, very little was expended under this head in the Persian division.

Miscellaneous.

Good conduct of staff.

54. It was my pleasant duty, during the past year, to represent to the Government of India the admirable behaviour of the Departmental Officials on the occasion of the collapse of the Eastern Company's system, which happened at the very hottest and most trying time of the year. The well earned gratuities granted to the signallers in return for their exertions have been highly appreciated, and my best thanks are due to the Government of India for granting these rewards.

His Excellency the Mukhbar-ed-Dowleh

55. Colonel Smith writes in his annual report that "an episode of the year, very gratifying to myself and conducive to our cordial relations with the Persian Government, was the appointment of His Excellency the Mukhbar-ed-Dowleh to the Order of the Indian Empire. The honour conferred upon him is greatly valued by His Excellency, and I know that it has afforded pleasure to His Majesty the Shah also."

56. Colonel Smith expresses his obligations to Captain Wells, who officiated for the Director during his absence on leave, and to the other members of the Persian Telegraph staff.

57. In like manner, Mr. Ffinch refers with praise to the conduct of the Persian Gulf employés. Colonel Smith, whose health has, I am rejoiced to say, been completely restored, resumed charge of the Persian section in August 1882, relieving Captain Wells, the Assistant Director. The latter Officer has, I am sorry to say, been also obliged, since the beginning of the present official year, to come to England on medical certificate. Mr. Ffinch was in England on furlough at the date of my last report, but returded to Karachi in November 1882.

Services of the several officers of the Department.

58. I beg leave once again to express my obligations to the above-mentioned officers for their unwearied and successful efforts to carry on the work of their respective sections; and I desire also to lay stress on the very valuable services rendered by Mr. Mance, whose appointment during the past year to the Order of the Indian Empire was highly gratifying to all in the Department. The good fortune which has hitherto attended Mr. Mance's repairing trips is in a great measure due to Commander Bishop's professional ability and energy, and it is my duty to record my sense of that Officer's exertions. I wish also to mention Mr. Brasher, the Director of Traffic in London, Mr. Herbage at Karachi, the Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Junior Officers of all ranks, for their constant and laborious attention to their several duties throughout what may fairly be called a most prosperous year for the Department.

APPENDIX A.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Summary of Expenditure on Capital Account to 31st March 1883.

APPROXIMATE

prepared partly from telegrams.

	Charges. In England.	Charges. Total.	Credits. In India.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.						
Total Capital Expenditure to 31st March 1882	85,821 7 4	2,23,934 2 8	1,065 10 10	106	11	4	1,151,042	1	6
Persian Gulf Section.									
Suspense Heads—									
Stores	85,821 7 4	2,06,328 11 8	1,56,141 6 11						
Advances	. . .	10,200 10 8	9,722 12 9						
Sales	. . .	7,404 12 4	7,427 5 8						
	. . .	. . .	50,612 9 4	5,064	5	2			
Balance debited Capital Account	. . .	. . .	1,065 10 10	106	11	4	5,170	16	6
	85,821 7 4	2,23,934 2 8	2,23,934 2 8				1,156,212	18	0
Persian Section.									
Suspense Heads—									
Stores	3,479 7 4	5,771 7 4	3,477 0 0						
Advances	. . .	8,259 5 8	9,488 2 2						
Sales	. . .	. . .	. . .						
	. . .	. . .	*8,000 0 0	800	0	0			
Balance debited Capital Account	. . .	. . .	14,030 13 0	1,986	1	4			
	3,479 7 4	14,030 13 0	14,030 13 0	9,278	8	11	12,064	10	3
Total Capital Expenditure to 31st March 1883	. . .	. . .	. . .	.	.	.	1,144,148	7	9

	In India.
	R a. p.
Persian Gulf Section.	
Suspense Heads—	
Stores	1,20,507 4 4
Advances	10,200 10 8
Sales	7,404 12 4
	. . .
Balance debited Capital Account	1,38,112 11 4
Persian Section.	
Suspense Heads—	
Stores	2,292 0 0
Advances	8,259 5 8
Sales	. . .
	. . .
Balance debited Capital Account	10,551 5 8

DEDUCT—Miscellaneous receipts in India :—

Persian Section.

Sixth and seventh instalments of Tomans 1,000 on account of substitution of iron standards for wooden poles* . . .

Miscellaneous receipts in England :—

Persian Section.

Twelfth instalment of Persian Telegraph debt recovered from the Indo-European Telegraph Company . . .
Indo-European Company's moiety of Surplus Teheran-Bushire transit receipts from 11th August 1862 to 31st March 1883, sequestrated towards liquidation of Persian debt, by order of Secretary of State . . . . . .

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE TO 31ST MARCH 1883 . . . . . .

* Recovered by the payment to Persia of the balance (Tomans 1,126-2-17 or £456-14-10) established by this Department in settlement of outstandings to 31st March 1880; *vide* Home accounts, 1879-80, page 48.

A. BRASHER,
Director of Traffic.

LONDON OFFICE,
23rd August 1883.

J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, *Colonel, R.E.*
Director-General.

APPENDIX B.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Dr. — *Revenue Account for the year ended 31st March 1883.* — Cr.

APPROXIMATE prepared partly from telegrams.

To Traffic earnings, 1st April 1882 to 31st March 1883—	Persian Gulf Section.	Persian Section.	Total.	£ s. d.
	℟ a. p.	℟ a. p.	℟ a. p.	
Net Earnings on Indian, Trans-Indian, and Local Traffic, including also profit on mean rates *viâ* Turkey	10,84,623 10 2	1,44,998 10 5	12,29,622 4 7	
= £	1,08,462 7 3	14,499 7 4	1,22,962 4 7	
Credited to Common Purse	96,817 10 10	13,910 10 6	1,10,728 1 4	
Balance { Independent Revenue	2,672 2 0	531 5 0	3,203 7 0	
Balance { Exchange*	8,972 14 5	58 1 10	9,030 16 3	
	11,644 16 5	589 6 10	12,234 3 3	
To Traffic receipts from Common Purse—			£ s. d.	
Share of Department in Eastern Company's receipts	33,984 12 4	4,881 11 11	38,866 4 3	
,, ,, in Indo-European Company's receipts	23,273 16 1	3,343 1 7	26,616 17 8	
,, ,, in own receipts	16,990 10 5	2,440 10 10	19,431 1 3	
	74,248 18 10	10,665 4 4	84,914 3 2	
Less—Credited to Companies for interruptions *viâ* Turkey	46 6 0	6 13 0	52 19 0	
Net Total from Common Purse	74,202 12 10	10,658 11 4	84,861 4 2	
Total Traffic receipts	85,847 9 3	11,247 18 2	97,095 7 5	97,095 7 5

To Miscellaneous receipts—	In India.	In England.	Total.	
	℟ a. p.	℟ a. p.	℟ a. p.	
Persian Gulf Section	430 1 7	. . .	430 1 7	
,, Section	1,914 2 0	. . .	1,914 2 0	
	2,344 3 7	. . .	2,344 3 7	234 8 5

To amounts recovered from Persian Government—	£ s. d.		
Balance of old debt for *Line Guards to 31st March 1873* (2,975 Tomans)	1,190 0 0		
To instalments 1,000 Tomans on same account, article 3 of Treaty of 1872, to 31st March 1880	800 0 0		
Persia's share of International Office expenses for the years 1872, 1873, and 1874, paid in London, and debited to Revenue in 1873-74 and 1874-75	38 18 10	+2,028 18 10	
			99,358 14 8

By Expenditure, 1st April 1882 to 31st March 1883—	In India.	In England.	Total.	£ s. d.
	℟ a. p.	℟ a. p.	℟ a. p.	
Persian Gulf Section—				
Repairs	66,127 3 5	. . . .	66,127 3 5	
,, (Public Works Department)	6,069 0 0	. . . .	6,069 0 0	
Establishments	2,89,384 1 2	12,010 14 0	3,01,394 15 2	
Tools and Plant	25,028 1 6	. . . .	25,028 1 6	
Cable Steamer	91,271 8 11	. . . .	91,271 8 11	
Profit and Loss	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	
Share of Chief Direction	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	
London and Constantinople	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	
Offices	. . . .	28,242 15 9	28,242 15 9	52,013 7 7
Royalty for use of the Brown and Allan relays	. . . .	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	
	4,77,879 15 0	42,253 13 9	5,20,133 12 9	
Persian Section—				
Repairs	5,281 12 2	. . . .	5,281 12 2	
Establishment	1,76,556 13 6	3,152 11 4	1,79,709 8 10	
Tools and Plant	7,308 4 4	. . . .	7,308 4 4	
Profit and Loss	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	
Share of Chief Direction	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	
London and Constantinople	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	
Offices	. . . .	12,404 0 3	12,404 0 3	
	1,89,146 14 0	15,556 11 7	204,703 9 7	20,470 7 2

By Profit and Loss—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Loss by Exchange on settlement of Ottoman Traffic balance for 1881-82	6 4 10	
Balance of unsettled Traffic accounts for 1879-80, written off	1 11 5	
		7 16 3
By Balance, being excess of Receipts over Expenditure		26,867 3 8
		99,358 14 8

* Due (1) to the settlement in India, for April and May, at the Conventional rate of exchange, *i.e.*, franc = 8 annas; and (2) to conversion of Rupees into sterling at the rate R10 = £1. (From June to end of official year the settlement was effected at the market value of the francs, determined by the rate obtained by the Secretary of State.)

† Recovered by the payment to Persia of the balance (Tomans 1,126-2-17 or £450-14-10) established by this Department in settlement of outstandings to 31st March 1880; *vide* Home Accounts, 1879-80, page 48.

London Office,
23rd August 1883.

J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, *Colonel, R.E.*

A. BRASHER,
Director of Traffic.

APPENDIX C.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Total Interruptions to Through Traffic on the Constantinople-Karachi sections of the Turkish route during the year 1882-83.

Date.	Constantinople-Fao section.			Fao-Karachi section.			Turkish route totally interrupted.			Remarks.
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	
April 1882	4	8	44	. .	. .	. .	4	8	44	
May ,,	2	6	53	. .	. .	. .	2	6	53	
June ,,	. .	23	13	. .	. .	. .	. .	23	13	
July ,,	2	22	28	. .	. .	. .	2	22	28	
August ,,	3	. .	39	. .	. .	. .	3	. .	39	
September ,,	1	4	45	5	6	49	6	11	34	
October ,,	. .	7	5	20	8	3	20	15	8	
November ,,	1	10	34	. .	. .	. .	1	10	34	
December ,,	2	10	55	. .	. .	. .	2	10	55	
January 1883	5	8	56	. .	. .	. .	5	8	56	
February ,,	2	13	10	. .	. .	. .	2	13	10	
March ,,	2	16	51	5	18	24	8	11	15	
	29	14	13	31	9	16	60	23	29	
Comparison with preceding two years.										
1880-81	147	4	16	. .	. .	. .	147	4	16	
1881-82	134	10	. .	46	4	33	180	14	33	

List of Total Interruptions to through traffic on the Teheran route in 1882-83.

Date.	Indo-European Company's section.			Indo-European Departmental Lines. In Persia.			Indo-European Departmental Lines. In Persian Gulf.			Deduct for simultaneous interruptions on two or more sections of Indo-European route.			Indo-European route as a whole, *viâ* Teheran, totally interrupted.			Remarks.
	D	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	
April 1882	. .	10	49	. .	9	25	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	20	14	
May ,,	. .	19	40	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	19	40	
June ,,	. .	13	20	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	13	20	
July ,,	. .	8	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	8	5	
August ,,	. .	2	32	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	32	
September ,,	. .	4	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4	3	
October ,,	16	12	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	16	12	. .	Company's line destroyed for 250 miles by severe snow-storm.
November ,,	8	12	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	8	12	. .	
December ,,	. .	14	8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	14	8	
January 1883	. .	3	45	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3	45	
February ,,	. .	. .	47	. .	19	6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	19	53	
March ,,	1	5	7	. .	. .	. .	5	18	24	. .	. .	. .	6	23	31	
	29	10	16	1	4	31	5*	18	24	. .	. .	. .	36	9	11	
Comparison with preceding two years.																
1880-81	6	22	52	7	19	55	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	14	18	47	
1881-82	79	11	16	2	14	8	9*	5	53	10	15	31	80	15	46	

* Included also in Fao-Karachi section.

London Office,
23rd August 1883.

J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, *Col., R. E.*

A. BRASHER,
Director of Traffic.

APPENDIX D.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

COMMON PURSE.

TABLE A.

Division of Receipts.

	INDIAN MESSAGES.						TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES.						TOTAL.					
	Number of words.	Total net value.			Proportions for		Number of words.	Total net value.			Proportions for		Number of words.	Total net value.			Proportions for	
					Eastern Company.	Indo-European Department.					Eastern Company.	Indo-European Department.					Eastern Company.	Indo-European Department.
		£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1878-79 .	1,720,365	310,009	16	2	187,214 18 10	8,717 9 11	841,866	117,170	15	7	94,357 12 6	14,095 13 2	2,562,731	427,180	11	9	281,599 2 9	83,361 13 2
1879-80 .	1,916,511	337,767	6	8	204,191 16 10	10,668 7 11	1,030,660½	142,541	14	11	114,667 0 5	17,206 6 7	2,947,171½	480,309	1	7	318,879 6 5	92,552 17 2
1880-81 .	2,143,516	379,839	8	8	229,385 0 9	10,696 19 11	1,043,695½	143,776	13	1	115,783 6 10	17,296 6 4	3,187,211½	523,616	1	9	345,295 4 0	102,199 7 0
1881-82 .	2,012,597½	360,011	1	9	221,721 18 1	14,673 19 1	1,140,106	155,093	0	8	118,529 6 4	21,889 15 3	3,152,703½	515,104	2	5	340,448 1 10	100,128 3 11
1882-83 .	2,086,976½	384,007	5	9	227,080 3 4	16,784 13 10	1,196,822½	161,035	16	7	119,310 9 1	24,940 13 8	3,283,799	545,043	2	4	346,429 5 5	113,752 12 9

TABLE B.

Division of Traffic as actually carried.

	Total net value.				Eastern Company.	Indo-European Department.	Total net value.				Eastern Company.	Indo-European Department.	Total net value.				Eastern Company.	Indo-European Department.	Increase in total value of Common Purse as compared with first year.
	£	s.	d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Per cent.
1878-79 .	310,009	16	2		221,062 0 7	2,238 5 8	841,866	117,170	15	7	94,357 12 6	14,095 13 2	1,151,875	427,180	11	9	315,419 13 1	16,333 19 10	. . . .
1879-80 .	337,767	6	8		229,381 19 1	3,540 7 0	1,030,660½	142,541	14	11	114,667 0 5	17,206 6 7	1,368,427½	480,309	1	7	344,048 19 6	20,746 13 7	12½
1880-81 .	379,839	8	8		262,115 19 4	4,478 19 3	1,043,695½	143,776	13	1	115,783 6 10	17,296 6 4	1,423,535½	523,616	1	9	377,899 5 7	21,775 5 7	22½
1881-82 .	360,011	1	9		232,682 0 4	11,208 6 8	1,140,106	155,093	0	8	118,529 6 4	21,889 15 3	1,500,117½	515,104	2	5	358,720 4 5	89,276 4 10	20¼
1882-83 .	384,007	5	9		185,637 10 3	25,559 17 5	1,196,822½	161,035	16	7	119,310 9 1	24,940 13 8	1,580,830	545,043	2	4	281,063 15 11	153,251 5 1	27⅓

LONDON OFFICE,
23rd August 1883.

J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, *Col., R. E.,*
Director of Traffic.

A. BRASHER,
Director of Traffic.

APPENDIX E.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Statement of Work done by the "Patrick Stewart" during the year 1882-83.

DATE. From 1882.		DATE. To 1882.		PARTICULARS.
April .	1	April .	8	On passage from Bushire after cable repairs; arrived at Karachi 8th.
,, .	9	June .	7	Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour.
June .	8	,, .	12	Left Karachi to repair two faults in Jashk-Bushire section of Gutta Percha cable.
,, .	13	,, .	28	Repairing cable; returned to Karachi morning of 28th June.
,, .	29	July .	21	Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour.
July .	22	. . .	. .	Left Karachi.
,, .	24	August .	7	Repairing cables; returned to Karachi afternoon on 7th.
August .	8	,, .	28	Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour.
,, .	29	. . .	. .	Left Karachi.
,, .	30	September	2	Repairing cable; returned to Karachi.
September.	3	October .	7	Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour.
October .	8	. . .	. .	Left Karachi.
,, .	17	November	2	Repairing cable; returned to Karachi on the 2nd November.
November .	3	,, .	14	Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour.
,, .	15	. . .	. .	Left Karachi for Bombay.
,, .	18	December.	2	At Bombay docked ship, &c., and left for Karachi.
		,, .	5	Arrived at Karachi.
		1883:		
December . 1883.	6	February .	6	Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour.
February .	7	. . .	. .	Left Karachi.
,, .	8	March .	12	Repairing cable and on annual inspection of the Gulf Stations, &c.
		,, .	13	Arrived at Karachi.
March .	14	,, .	27	Lying at moorings in Karachi harbour, cleaning ship, overhauling engines, &c.
,, .	28	,, .	31	Left for Jashk and Persian Gulf to repair faults in cable.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

KARACHI,
15th June 1883.

APPENDIX F.

Note by H. C. Mance, Esq., Engineer and Electrican, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, on Indo-European Telegraph Department Administration Report, 1882-83, dated 20th May 1883.

The total length of the Persian Gulf cables at the close of the official year was 1,701·87 nautical miles. As the Gutta Percha sections which form the principal portion of the line were manufactured in 1863, they are now 20 years old.

2. In considering this report, it is therefore only fair to remember that we are dealing with the oldest system of ocean submarine cables in existence, a system, moreover, on which up to the present, comparatively speaking, little has been expended in repairs or renewals, the amount of spare cable required since 1863 for the purpose of replacing defective portions being less than one per cent. per annum on the quantity originally laid.

THE ELECTRICAL CONDITION OF THE CABLES

3. Is shewn in Appendix A. There is in this respect no material alteration in any of the cables excepting in the case of the Gwardar-Manora section, the insulation of which commenced to fall towards the end of the year. This is probably due to deterioration in the shore end at Manora, which will shortly be renewed.

4. The harbour cables tested slightly better than they did the previous year; notwithstanding the very numerous joints they contain, the insulation per knot has remained fairly constant during the last ten years.

Faults and Interruptions.

5. The 16 faults were distributed over the whole line in the following manner, the particulars being, as usual, given in Appendix B:—

Fao-Bushire cable	4
Bushire-Jashk Gutta Percha	8
Bushire-Jashk India Rubber	1
Jashk-Gwadar cable	2
Gwadar-Karachi	1

In addition to the above, four faults (three of which were due to the attacks of the Teredo) were cut out of the harbour cables.

6. The various sections have been interrupted for the following periods:—

	Days.	Hours.
Fao-Bushire cable	25	19
Bushire-Jashk Gutta Percha	66	19
Bushire-Jashk India Rubber	5	13
Jashk-Gwadar cable	17	23
Gwadar-Karachi	39	9

7. The Gwadar-Karachi cable, which is the nearest section to Head-quarters, was interrupted for 39 days for a single fault; an attempt was made to repair it early in August, but the heavy swell running at the time rendered it necessary to defer operations till the termination of the monsoon three weeks later on. The distance of the Fao cable from Head-quarters (nine or ten days' journey) must always prove a cause of delay in repairing breaks on this section; in this case other important work had to be done by the repairing steamer on her way up the Gulf. Communication on the Jashk-Gwadar cable might have been restored sooner but for our anxiety to save as much as possible of the value shore end cable. Finding, however, before the completion of the repairs that the single line was scarcely able to dispose of the exceptionally heavy traffic passing during the interruption on the Eastern Company's cables in Egypt, a temporary office was opened from a boat in the west bay some two miles from shore, and the strain on the other circuit to a considerable extent relieved thereby. Both cables were totally interrupted between Bushire and Jashk for the last 5 days 13 hours of the official year; fortunately the Eastern lines were at this time in good working order.

8. That the periods of interruption compare favorably with the previous year will be gathered from an inspection of the following comparative statement:—

	During.		
Aggregate interruptions on all cable sections	1881-82	559	Days.
	1882-83	156	ditto.
Communication by one or more lines maintained between Karachi and Bushire	1881-82	355	ditto.
	1882-83	359	ditto.
Two circuits between Karachi and Bushire were available for	1881-82	3	months.
	1882-83	8½	ditto.
Turkish route interrupted in consequence of breaks on Fao cable	1881-82	37	days.
	1882-83	31	ditto.
Total number of faults during year	1881-82	22	ditto.
	1882-83	16	ditto.
Number of faults due to decay	1881-82	21	ditto.
	1882-83	10	ditto.

Repairs of Cables.

9. In executing the various repairs 59 miles of cable were lifted, the average amount disturbed for each fault being about 3¾ knots. The India Rubber and Gutta Percha cables were both repaired off Tumb Island during the year. The ground in this locality is so rocky that it was found impossible to hook the cables anywhere near the faults, and the cables had to be secured a considerable distance to the eastward and westward of the breaks. In repairing the Gutta Percha cable on this occasion over 14 knots had to be distributed, while the fault in the India Rubber necessitated the picking up of over 8 miles, although the position of the defect was known within a few fathoms, and the cable on either side of the break was in splendid order.

10. Notwithstanding the fact that 4 miles of shore end had to be abandoned in the west bay at Gwadar in consequence of being too deeply silted up with sand for recovery, upwards of 23 knots of cable (40 per cent. on the amount disturbed) were picked up during the year sufficiently good for re-submersion; this is a much larger percentage of re-usable cable than from our experience of the last three or four years we have been led to hope for.

Efforts will be made to recover some of this.

B. F.

11. The Karachi harbour cables gave much less trouble during the year, having been faulty on four occasions only. Three of the defects were caused by the Teredo in old cable, which had been submerged in the creeks for more than 15 years.

Expenditure of Cable and Cable remaining in Stock.

12. Appendix D shows the expenditure of cable and quantity remaining on hand at the end of the year. The total issue from stock was 34·66 knots of Gutta Percha, and 1·03 knots of India Rubber, representing an average of 2·23 knots expended for each repair. The average per fault during the two previous years was 2·20 knots This will be considered satisfactory when it is remembered that with succeeding years the repairs must partake more and more of the nature of renewals for a considerable distance on either side of the faults. That the issue from stock has not been larger during the past year is due to the encouraging fact that so much of the cable picked up has been fit for re-use. The expenditure necessary to maintain the different sections during the past two years has been as follows:—

Knots of cable issued from stock for repairs during	Fao-Bushire section, 152 knots.	Bushire-Jashk cable, 506 knots.	Bushire-Jashk I. R. cable, 499 knots.	Jashk-Gwadar cable, 273 knots.	Gwadar-Manora cable, 271 knots.
1881-82	4 knots	28·6	1·0	8·5	5·5
1882-83	6 knots	20·0	1·0	7·0	1·7

13. We had at the close of the year 25¼ knots of good Gutta Percha cable mostly of our own manufacture and 17¼ miles of India Rubber; total 42½ knots. This is about 6 miles less than the quantity with which we commenced the year, but the difference has already been more than replaced by the manufacture of several miles of new cable put in hand immediately on the return of the engineering staff from the last repairing expedition at the close of the year.

Extracts from the History of the Cables during 1882-83.

Fao-Bushire Gutta Percha section, 152·58 knots.

14. Three out of the four faults which occurred in this section were owing to defective manufacture; the fourth was caused by a buglas (Native Indian vessel) anchored near Bushire. Two of the manufacture faults were very minute at the time of their removal, but as the vessel was on the spot and the section is the furthest from Head-quarters, it was thought advisable to cut them out, and this was done successfully with a very small sacrifice of cable.

Bushire-Jashk Gutta Percha Cable, 505·84 knots.

15. There is again a slight decrease in the number of faults which have occurred on this section. Last year a decrease from 11 to 9 was reported. During 1882-83, eight only have required removal, and only six of these were due to decay. This our longest section has always given us more than a proportionate amount of trouble. It is encouraging to note that the cost of maintenance has been less than either of the three previous years.

Bushire-Jashk India Rubber Cable, 498·72 knots.

16. One fault only has occurred in this section—the cable north of the greater Tumb Island was found to be resting across a deep depression fully 100 yards in breadth; under such conditions an interruption becomes simply a question of time. In effecting the repairs the cable was taken a short distance to the northward in the hopes of obtaining better bottom, but the whole of the ground in that locality is more or less unfavorable for cables, and at the same time difficult to avoid. The unexpected interruption of this section, which occurred on the 26th March, a few days after the occurrence of a break on the Gutta Percha cable, interrupted communication with England *viâ* the Persian Gulf until the arrival of the cable steamer on the ground a week later on.

Jashk-Gwadar Gutta Percha Cable, 273·28 knots.

17. The two faults in this section were in the shore ends at Jashk and Gwadar. The main cable has not been disturbed. In each case the fault was about 4 miles from shore. The Jashk fault gave no trouble, but the cable in Gwadar Bay is silted up with sand, and at present unrecoverable. A heavy monsoon swell was running into the Bay at the time these repairs were commenced, but having secured the cable beyond the fault a fresh piece of cable was laid in shore for 2½ miles into smooth water, and the end buoyed at a point beyond which the ship could not proceed with safety. A working party was then left with boats to continue the grappling in search of the shore end cable, while the *Patrick Stewart* proceeded up the Gulf to repair other sections. The shore end was found to be silted up throughout the entire length, and on the return of the vessel an additional 2 miles of cable were laid by means of boats to connect the buoyed end to the shore. Previous to this, however, in fact as soon as the second cable beyond Jashk had been repaired, communication through this section had been established from a temporary office arranged in a boat anchored to the end of the cable.

Gwadar-Karachi Cable, 271·45 knots.

18. A total break occurred on this section in Sonmianee Bay, about 46 miles from Manora, in July last during the monsoon. An attempt was made to repair it early in August last, but the unfavorable state of the weather compelled the postponement of the work until the conclusion of the monsoon. The work might possibly have been effected earlier with some

sacrifice of cable, but there being two Land Line circuits available at the time, and the fault being so close to Karachi, it was obviously the more prudent plan to defer the operations until the sea became calmer and the weather more favorable.

Harbour Cables 1, 2 and 3.

19. The maintenance of these cables costs practically nothing, as only short pieces of old stuff useless for sea work are employed. The total renewals rendered necessary by the four faults which occurred required rather less than one knot of short pieces of cable. During the year the whole of the ends have been cut or renewed at the ten cable boxes between Manora and Karachi.

Cable Land Lines and Cable Houses.

20. No change has been made during the year of any importance. A land line has been erected between Manora office and the beach to be used in the event of the underground cable failing at a time when it might be inconvenient to repair it. The tunnel in the face of the cliff at Bushire has been completed, and the cables now pass direct from the sea to the bottom of a well in the cable house The ozokerit core which was under experiment at Manora at the time of the last report has not given sufficiently satisfactory results to justify its superseding the present cable house land lines insulated with the fluid insulators. The cable ends have been renewed at Bushire, Jashk, and Gwadar by the insertion of short pieces of cable between the cable houses and high-water mark.

For the Cable Land Lines Johnson and Phillips' fluid insulators are used.
B. F.

Mechanical Condition of the Cable.

21. 1,230·58 knots of the original cable still remain undisturbed; 185·18 knots are made up of original cable which has been moved for the purpose of effecting diversions since the opening of the line, and 286·11 knots represents the extent of the repairs which have been effected from time to time in the entire length of 1,701·87 knots. The cable picked up during the past year has been less decayed than that recovered during the previous two years, having in all probability been resting on more level ground, protected by a slight covering of mud. Under such conditions the cable seems as perfect as the day it left the Factory in England. All the breaks, excepting those caused by buglas' anchors, have taken place at suspended spans, where the cable is invariably thickly covered with shells and sea weeds. That the number of faults due to decay of the iron guards has not increased must be considered encouraging. Faults of manufacture (which remain dormant for years), injuries by saw fish or other marine enemies, and defects caused by fouling of anchors, may occur at any time, but the breaks due to decay must be the truest indication of the general deterioration of a cable. The following number of faults throughout the whole line have been attributed to decay during the past five years:—

Year	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883
Number of faults due to decay	3	9	12	21	10

The decrease during 1883 should lead us to hope that the deterioration is not so general or so rapid as last year's experience may have led us to infer.

22. The Gutta Percha core recovered is good enough when in long lengths for remanufacture into cable, but the joints in old core, although practically perfect and strong enough for any purpose, do not retain the high insulation resistance they offer when first made. The result is that cables will gradually test lower as the core gets older and fresh joints are introduced from time to time during repairs. The insulation of the cables might, however, be one hundred times less than it is at present without prejudicially affecting the working and the contingency of the insulation ever falling so low as this is too remote to suggest the least anxiety.

23. Old Gutta Percha core after it has been relaid some time is found to almost invariably "blow" during a joint, and to give more trouble than new, but this difficulty disappears if the cable is taken back to Manora and spliced up there. Joints made in the factory at Manora with old cable never blow, but let the same piece of cable be inserted in the line for 6 or 12 months, and then re-lifted for another splice, the odds will be greatly in favor of bubbles developing themselves before the joint is completed.

24. No cases of marked deterioration of Gutta Percha when properly submerged have been observed beyond those forwarded to England for examination just previous to the last report. The faults in the core submitted were pronounced to be due to simple oxidization where exposed to the action of the water, and it is rather singular that at almost the same time two other cases of a similar nature should have been submitted to the same authority from two different parts of the world, namely, the Red Sea and Pernambuco.

25. Our faith in the imperishability of Gutta Percha under water is thus to some extent shaken, but the evidence before us, although conclusive on this point, at the same time teaches us that if submerged in water, and at the same time *well protected by some covering*, good Gutta Percha is practically imperishable.

26. The India Rubber core recovered appears in perfect order, but if the ends of any of the pieces of Rubber cable are left dry for a short time, minute faults are very liable to develop themselves, and great care has to be observed to prevent this.

Manora and Manufacture of Cable.

27. The cable machinery at Manora has worked in a most satisfactory manner. 30 miles of new cable were manufactured during the year, and 17 miles of old cable received a fresh covering of tapes to replace the original outer serving. 20 knots of old core after careful examination and repair were utilized in the making of new cable, the remaining 10 miles being made up from new Gutta Percha core obtained from England. The saving to Government by making their own cable during the past year has probably not been less than ₹50,000.

28. A considerable quantity of old cable core which may eventually prove of use to the Department has been overhauled and jointed up into long lengths. In the execution of this work over 400 Gutta Percha joints were made by the jointer during the year.

29. The new boat-house commenced during the previous year has been completed; with this exception there has been no addition or alteration at Manora.

"Patrick Stewart."

30. The cable steamer made six voyages during the year on cable duty. During these expeditions she was absent from the head-quarters with the Engineering staff for 115 days, and traversed over 8,000 miles.

Electrical Working, Testing.

31. Beyond a few minor improvements in the translation at Jashk no changes have been made; during the interruption of the Eastern Telegraph Cables in Egypt from the 10th July to the end of September, the whole of the combined traffic between England and India was transmitted by the Persian Gulf lines, and for several days by a single cable between Bushire and Jashk. The tests taken for the purpose of localizing faults have been as usual accurate, the average difference between the assumed and actual distance of a fault having been the same as last year, ·7 of a knot.

General Remarks.

32. When a cable arrives at anything like the age of the Persian Gulf system and interruptions in consequence of the decay of the outer guards occur so frequently as they have done during the past two years, it becomes necessary to consider which is the most advisable course to pursue out of those open for adoption, either to—

1. Lay a new cable or
2. Simply effect such repairs as are necessary, at the same time taking the opportunity to renew the cable for moderate distances when it appears in very bad order.

The question is simply one of cost, provided always that by the adoption of the cheaper policy the communication is sufficiently reliable to meet the requirements of the service in a satisfactory manner.

33. Up to 1881 the second alternative has been in a measure forced upon us from the fact of our having a considerable quantity of old cable in stock, which would simply have decayed in the tanks at Manora had it not been necessary to expend it. It is only within the last two years that the manufacture and expenditure of new cable has been resorted to.

34. If any section in the Persian Gulf system can be said to be approaching this critical age it is the Gutta Percha cable of 506 knots between Bushire and Jashk. This piece has given far more trouble than any other, and the expenditure of cable on its account has been exceptionally heavy during the last two years.

35. During this short period the average annual cost of repairs and renewals with new cable on this section has been about ₹45,000; it should be mentioned, however, that there was a considerable decrease in the expenditure last year, and that a still smaller expenditure is anticipated for this in consequence of so many weak places having been removed.

36. As the interest at 4 per cent. on the outlay necessary to lay a new section of this length would not be less than ₹60,000 per annum, it seems desirable to persevere in our present policy, the more especially as, should it be determined at any time within the next ten years to incur the heavy expense of entirely renewing a section, every mile of new cable which is now inserted will be in sufficiently good order for re-submersion at that time and will consequently reduce the cost.

37. From the experience of the past two years, there is every reason to hope that the number of breaks will decrease, and that less trouble and expense will be necessary in maintaining the lines. Weak places which unprotected by mud have been exposed to the action of the water since the first submersion of the cable may naturally be expected to give out within a few years of each other. We may be passing through an era of such faults. Up to the present we have shewn that we are quite able to cope with them, and the records of last year compare so favorably with the preceding one that still better results may fairly be anticipated for the future.

APPENDIX A.

Statement shewing Insulation of the Persian Gulf Cables during March 1883.

Section.	Length. Knots.	Original Insulation. Megohms per knot.	Insulation, March 1882. Megohms.	Insulation, March 1883. Megohms.
Fao-Bushire	152·58	600	308	230
Bushire-Jashk, Gutta Percha	505·84	400	144	110
Bushire-Jashk, India Rubber	498·72	2,000	386	387
Jashk-Gwadar	273·28	400	172	175
Gwadar-Manora	271·45	275	202	100
Harbour Cables No. 1	5·77	24	4·4	12
Ditto „ 2	5·77	4	5·2	6
Ditto „ 3	5·77	75	10·7	10

KARACHI,
20th May 1883.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

H. C. MANCE,
Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the Repairs and Renewals on the Persian Gulf Cables during the official year 1882-83.

Number of	Number of Fault.	Date of: Development of Fault.	Date of: Completion of Repair.	Length of Interruption: Days.	Length of Interruption: Hours.	Section.	Locality of Fault: Miles.	Locality of Fault: From	Cause of Fault.	Remarks.
1	1	June 6, 1882.	June 17, 1882.	11	14	Bushire-Jashk Gutta Percha	181	Jashk	Corrosion of guards	Off Tumb Island; ground bad.
2	2	„ 10, „	„ 20, „	2	15	„ „	23¼	Bushire	„ „	
3	3	July 24, „	July 31, „	6	23	„ „	261·4	„	„ „	Not resting on bottom. Copper conductor parted without affecting insulation.
4	4	„ 10, „	Aug. 4, „	10	. . .	Jashk-Gwadar Gutta Percha	4	Gwadar	„ „	Total interruption only from 22nd to 31st July.
5	5	„ 24, „	Sept. 2, „	39	9	Gwadar-Karachi Gutta Percha	224·3	„	„ „	Conductor parted without breaking percha. Work delayed by monsoon.
6	6	Oct. 4, „	Oct. 17, „	12	19	Bushire-Jashk Gutta Percha	6·6	Bushire	Buglas' anchor	
7	7	Sept. 25, „	„ 18, „	22	20	Fao-Bushire Gutta Percha	7·75	„	„ „	Other small faults existing.
8	8	Aug. 12, „	„ 21, „	1	8	„ „	35·3	Fao	Manufacture Fault	Large hole in percha, but cable still worked well.
9	9	Not known	„ 24, „	. . .	14	„ „	58·6	„	„ „	These faults had not become sufficiently bad to affect working.
10	10	Ditto	„ 25, „	1	. . .	„ „	27·7	„	„ „	
11	11	Dec. 11, 1882.	Feb. 15, 1883.	. . .	. . .	Bushire-Jashk Gutta Percha	55·3	Jashk	Probably a saw fish	Working not affected by this fault.
12	12	Jan. 29, 1883.	„ 19, „	21	9	„ „	208	Bushire	Corrosion of guards	
13	13	Not known	„ 20, „	. . .	20	„ „	284·8	„	„ „	Near Frur Island.
14	14	Mar. 21, 1883.	. . . .	10	15	„ „	265	„	„ „	Conductor broken; insulation remained perfect.
15	15	„ 26, „	. . . .	5	13	Bushire-Jashk *India Rubber*	167·4	Jashk	„ „	Cable hanging across a submarine ravine. Both lines interrupted 7 days 9 hours, of which 5 days 15 hours were during year 1882-83.
16	16	„ 24, „	. . . .	7	23	Jashk-Gwadar Gutta Percha	4	„	„ „	This section repaired last, there being Land Lines available.

KARACHI,
20th May 1883.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

H. C. MANCE,
Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Repairs and Renewals of Harbour Cables during the official year 1882-83.

Number of Repair.	Date of: Development of Fault.	Date of: Completion of Repairs.	Number of Cable.	Locality of Fault.	Cause of Fault.	Remarks.
	1882.	1882.				
1	27th March	18th April	No. 1	At Baba Island	Core perished.	
2	17th July	10th August	„ 3	South of Baba	Teredo	One-third mile renewed.
3	7th August	17th „	„ 1	„ „	„	·2 knots renewed.
4	20th November	29th November	„ 2	„ „	„	Cable 15 years submerged. ·44 knots renewed.

KARACHI,
20th May 1883.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

H. C. MANCE,
Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX D.

Statement of Expenditure of Cable during 1882-83, and Statement of Cable on hand at the beginning and end of 1882-83.

Description.	Balance 31st March 1882. Knots.	Received since: Manufactured at Manora.	Received since: Received from England.	Received since: Picked up at sea or transferred.	Total.	Expended during year.	Balance on hand, 31st March 1883.	Remarks.
Gutta Percha.								
Shore end cable	6·00	. . .	. . .	. . .	6·00	3·17	2·83	Expended in repairing Gwadar shore end outside Gwadar.
Main cable	23·99	29·93	. . .	. . .	53·92	31·49	22·43	31·49 expended in deep sea repairs.
Short pieces	2·00	. . .	. . .	. . .	2·00	1·10	·90	1·1 expended repairing Harbour cables and shore ends.
Gutta Percha core old	12·00	. . .	. . .	7·80	19·80	19·80	. . .	19·8 knots of old core re-made into cable.
Ditto ditto new	. . .	. . .	25·02	. . .	25·02	10·13	14·89	10·13 of new core made into cable.
India Rubber.								
Shore end cable	4·41	. . .	. . .	. . .	4·41	·41	4·00	·41 knots sold to Indian Telegraph Department.
Main cable	14·26	. . .	. . .	. . .	14·26	1·03	13·23	
Short pieces	·10	. . .	. . .	. . .	·10	. . .	·10	
India Rubber core new	. . .	. . .	6·00	. . .	6·00	. . .	6·00	

KARACHI,
20th May 1883.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

H. C. MANCE,
Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX E.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Persian Gulf Section.

Return of Total Interruptions which occurred on the Mekran Coast Land line of the Persian Gulf Telegraphs during the year 1882-83.

No.	From		To		Duration.			Cause.	Remarks.
	Date.	Time.	Date.	Time.	D.	H.	M.		
		H. M.		H. M.				Karachi-Ormara Section, 204 Miles.	
1	10th September	10 0 P. M.	12th September	7 50 A. M.	1	9	50	Both wires broken at a creek by a large flight of birds flying against them.	
2	9th March	5 20 A. M.	9th March	8 13 A. M.	...	2	53	Two posts blown down near Hingole river, 136 miles from Karachi.	
								Ormara-Gwadar Section, 164·5 miles.	
								Nil.	
								Gwadar-Chabbar Section, 116 miles.	
								Nil.	
								Chabbar-Jashk Section, 199 miles.	
								Nil.	
					1	12	43	=36 hours 43 minutes.	

Karachi,
15th June 1883.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Persian Gulf Section.

STATEMENT A,

Showing the Traffic received from the Indian, Persian and Turkish Telegraph lines and from Stations of the Sections during the year 1882-83.

From. Month, 1882-83.	India. Number of messages.	India. Number of words.	India. Net Receipts to Persian Gulf Section.	Persia. Number of messages.	Persia. Number of words.	Persia. Net Receipts to Persian Gulf Section.	Turkey. Number of messages.	Turkey. Number of words.	Turkey. Net Receipts to Persian Gulf Section.	Station of the Persian Gulf Section. Number of messages.	Station of the Persian Gulf Section. Number of words.	Station of the Persian Gulf Section. Net Receipts to Persian Gulf Section.	Gross Total. Number of messages.	Gross Total. Number of words.	Gross Total. Net Receipts to Persian Gulf Section.
			R a. p.			R a. p.			R a. p.			R a. p.			R a. p.
April	2,859	37,578	30,110 8 0	3,128	48,165	31,108 15 0	188	1,806	1,490 13 0	257	2,955	664 0 0	6,432	90,504	63,374 4 0
May	3,031	39,849	32,055 1 0	3,711	53,437	34,340 3 0	209	2,273	1,802 15 0	245	2,755	629 3 0	7,196	98,314	68,827 6 0
June	3,221	41,793	33,584 5 0	4,188	59,660	38,547 2 0	236	2,507	1,750 13 0	245	2,767	892 1 0	7,890	106,727	74,774 5 0
July	9,713	116,451	83,778 13 0	8,136	111,417	74,682 13 0	531	5,309	4,522 2 0	219	2,853	898 12 0	18,599	236,030	1,63,882 8 0
August	13,083	153,949	1,06,496 8 0	10,246	128,930	87,068 4 0	538	6,432	5,194 15 0	255	3,140	685 4 0	24,122	292,501	1,99,444 15 0
September	12,739	149,565	1,03,863 0 0	11,108	139,751	94,893 12 0	554	6,387	4,909 8 0	278	3,170	923 2 0	24,679	298,874	2,04,594 6 0
October	4,014	48,628	34,401 6 0	3,086	48,276	30,399 10 0	187	1,886	1,454 8 0	224	2,646	830 14 0	7,511	101,436	67,086 6 0
November	2,286	34,014	27,001 7 0	4,618	65,835	41,550 6 0	350	3,695	2,674 5 0	269	3,155	951 7 0	7,523	106,689	72,177 9 0
December	3,453	52,106	41,546 8 0	4,587	74,383	45,199 13 0	321	3,398	2,645 15 0	286	3,478	922 12 0	8,652	133,365	90,314 0 0
January	4,910	71,119	55,553 12 0	4,298	66,142	45,233 7 0	265	2,835	2,209 12 0	295	3,479	911 8 0	9,768	143,575	1,03,908 7 0
February	3,948	56,919	45,157 12 0	3,547	58,326	39,382 8 0	262	2,630	1,990 2 0	298	3,235	966 2 0	8,021	121,099	87,796 8 0
March	3,030	43,966	34,843 13 0	3,120	51,327	33,631 0 0	178	1,691	1,130 6 0	278	3,957	1,244 2 0	6,606	100,941	70,849 5 0
Total for the year	66,290	845,938	6,28,692 13 0	63,773	905,698	5,96,036 13 0	3,819	40,829	31,776 2 0	3,117	37,590	10,524 3 0	136,999	1,830,055	12,67,029 15 0
Average per mensem	5,524	70,495	52,391 1 1	5,315	75,475	49,669 11 9	318	3,402	2,648 0 2	260	3,133	877 0 3	11,417	152,505	1,05,585 13 3

Karachi,
30th May 1883.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Persian Gulf Section.

STATEMENT B,

Showing the number of Messages and Words and the Percentage of Messages received from, and forwarded to, the Persian and Turkish lines during the year 1882-83, compared with the previous year.

Month.	1882-83. *Vid* Teheran. From Messages.	From Words.	To Messages.	To Words.	Total Messages.	Total Words.	*Vid* Turkey. From Messages.	From Words.	To Messages.	To Words.	Total Messages.	Total Words.	1881-82. *Vid* Teheran. From Messages.	From Words.	To Messages.	To Words.	Total Messages.	Total Words.	*Vid* Turkey. From Messages.	From Words.	To Messages.	To Words.	Total Messages.	Total Words.
April	3,128	48,165	2,722	36,268	5,850	84,433	188	1,806	103	978	291	2,784	1,469	30,279	1,754	25,512	3,223	55,791	226	2,574	137	1,613	363	4,187
May	3,711	53,437	2,862	38,097	6,573	91,534	209	2,273	157	1,628	366	3,901	2,399	40,261	1,929	27,809	4,328	68,070	213	2,203	141	1,265	354	3,468
June	4,188	59,660	3,084	40,207	7,272	99,867	236	2,507	133	1,242	369	3,749	3,194	45,467	1,878	24,396	5,072	69,863	97	1,049	60	508	157	1,557
July	8,136	111,417	9,554	114,639	17,690	226,056	531	5,309	154	1,634	685	6,943	6,975	86,761	6,996	83,621	13,971	170,382	101	1,354	57	649	158	2,003
August	10,246	128,980	12,925	152,153	23,171	281,133	538	6,432	153	1,819	691	8,251	5,726	73,822	5,314	67,105	11,040	140,927	60	688	86	831	146	1,519
September	11,108	139,751	12,613	148,020	23,721	287,771	554	6,387	180	2,330	734	8,717	2,682	40,070	2,319	32,967	5,001	73,037	151	1,854	133	1,619	284	3,473
October	3,086	48,276	3,672	44,987	6,758	93,263	187	1,886	318	3,469	505	5,355	3,142	45,593	2,077	28,081	5,219	73,674	282	3,344	193	2,172	475	5,516
November	4,618	65,835	2,118	31,626	6,736	97,461	350	3,685	181	1,950	531	5,635	1,720	22,188	387	4,844	2,107	27,032	236	2,491	134	1,584	370	4,075
December	4,587	74,383	3,324	50,649	7,911	125,032	321	3,398	165	1,721	486	5,119	725	10,050	2,183	24,163	2,908	34,213	270	3,023	186	1,870	456	4,893
January	4,298	66,142	4,740	69,097	9,038	135,239	265	2,835	167	1,737	432	4,572	2,170	36,724	2,184	28,206	4,354	64,930	375	4,211	206	2,293	581	6,504
February	3,547	58,325	3,809	55,462	7,356	113,787	262	2,620	171	1,749	433	4,369	4,641	65,292	2,739	36,518	7,380	101,810	189	1,917	113	1,215	302	3,132
March	3,120	51,327	2,918	42,764	6,038	94,091	178	1,691	138	1,581	316	3,272	4,168	60,385	3,297	45,609	7,465	105,994	21	201	29	360	50	561
Total for the year	63,773	905,698	64,341	823,969	128,114	1,729,667	3,819	40,829	2,020	21,838	5,839	62,667	39,011	556,892	33,057	428,831	72,068	985,723	2,221	24,909	1,475	15,979	3,696	40,888
Percentage of messages *vid* Teheran					95·64												95%							
Percentage of messages *vid* Turkey											4·36												5%	

Karachi,
30th May 1883.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

STATEMENT C,

Showing the maximum, minimum and mean rate of transmission of messages from the United Kingdom to Karachi during the year 1882-83, compared with that of the previous year.

Month.	1882-83. UNITED KINGDOM TO KARACHI. *Vid* TEHERAN. Maximum. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.	Mean. H.	M.	*Vid* TURKEY. Maximum. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.	Mean. H.	M.	Remarks. Teheran route.	Turkish route.
April	5	8	. .	3	. .	42	16	38	2	23	17	42	Interruptions Indo-European Telegraph Company's line and Persian section.	Frequent interruptions reported on the Fao-Bagdad section throughout the year.
May	6	7	. .	3	. .	29	29	35	3	47	13	46		
June	5	36	. .	3	. .	59	23	6	4	37	13	13	6th to 20th, 1 cable only workable to Bushire. 24th to 31st, ditto, ditto	
July	Not recorded owing to great pressure of traffic.													
August														
September														
October	21	47	. .	7	5	48	118	2	2	20	47	32	Messages passing at intervals by the Russian Crown during interruption of Indo-European Telegraph Company's line for 16½ days, 3rd to 21st, 1 cable only to Bushire.	
November	15	27	. .	8	1	35	94	10	2	12	18	30	Indo-European Telegraph Company's line interrupted 8½ days.	
December	7	37	. .	2	1	1	41	16	2	9	12	50		
January	*23	12	. .	3	1	18	58	34	2	18	16	15	* 1 messages *Vid* Tiflis apparently delayed in transit. The next rate is 21 hours 18 minutes. 29th to 31st, 1 cable only to Bushire.	
February	8	45	. .	8	1	30	48	5	2	15	17	11	1st to 20th, ditto, ditto.	
March	5	25	. .	8	1	3	15	35	2	41	11	38	26th to 31st, total interruption, Gulf section.	
Average monthly rate of transit during the year.	11	. .	. .	5	1	37	56	6	2	44	18	44		

Month.	1881-82. UNITED KINGDOM TO KARACHI. *Vid* TEHERAN. Maximum. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.	Mean. H.	M.	*Vid* TURKEY. Maximum. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.	Mean. H.	M.	Remarks. Teheran route.	Turkish route.
April	1	58	. .	5	. .	29	67	40	9	16	28	. .	. . . . .	The principal interruptions were reported on the Ottoman section between Busreh and Bagdad, and they occurred frequently throughout the year.
May	4	1	. .	5	. .	51	32	33	3	50	20	43	Interruption, Persian section. 1 Gulf section from 30th.	
June	11	. .	. .	5	1	40	212	57	23	19	128	25	Press of traffic from 11th to 24th. 1 Gulf section workable.	
July	Not recorded owing to pressure of traffic.													
August	3	43	. .	5	. .	59	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . . . .	No messages from the United Kingdom.
September	3	23	. .	5	. .	39	325	12	17	32	111	16	Working 1 Gulf section to the 29th.	
October	7	4	. .	5	1	3	46	38	12	27	24	25	Interruptions, Lowestoft and London.	Increased speed due to the improved state of communication between Constantinople and the Continental lines.
November	6	2	. .	9	1	44	105	17	12	31	35	06	Total interruption, Indo-European Company's line beyond Emden. Total interruptions in Gulf from 25th to 8th December, 1 section in Gulf to 15th.	
December	5	52	. .	24	1	56	95	34	15	32	38	14		
January	13	59	. .	6	1	9	95	34	17	11	42	04	Interruptions, Indo-European Company's line between Emden and London.	
February	5	42	. .	5	1	14	49	19	4	27	24	04	Interruption, Teheran section. 1 section in Gulf from 22nd.	
March	5	18	. .	4	. .	52	26	22	16	28	21	69	1 section in Gulf to 21st.	
Average monthly rate of transit during the year.	6	11	. .	7	1	8	105	43	13	15	47	20		

KARACHI,
30th May 1883.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

STATEMENT D,

Showing the comparative speed of transmission of Messages from the United Kingdom to Calcutta by the Indo-European route viâ *Teheran, and Indian lines* viâ *Karachi, and the Eastern Telegraph Company's line* viâ *Suez, and the Indian lines* viâ *Bombay, as recorded in the "Government Telegraph Gazette" during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83.*

Month.	1882-83. INDO-EUROPEAN ROUTE *vid* TEHERAN AND KARACHI. Average monthly speed. H.	M.	Shortest time during the month. H.	M.	Longest time during the month. H.	M.	EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S LINE *vid* SUEZ AND BOMBAY. Average monthly speed. H.	M.	Shortest time during the month. H.	M.	Longest time during the month. H.	M.
April	1	3	. .	22	2	35	3	24	. .	52	5	39
May	1	14	. .	26	2	51	4	39	1	37	7	9
June	2	19	. .	2	15	53	5	52	2	44	18	40
July	11	8	. .	17	25	50	4	59	2	33	6	28
August	9	49	3	20	16	57	Total interruption for the entire month.					
September	14	5	2	11	33	2	5	22	5	21	5	24
October	5	26	. .	52	17	19	8	50	2	56	22	50
November	1	53	. .	46	4	53	5	17	1	26	10	9
December	1	48	. .	26	10	33	3	56	2	36	6	25
January	1	29	. .	20	3	58	3	27	1	38	5	24
February	1	46	. .	47	4	59	4	11	1	59	9	15
March	1	28	. .	13	2	36	4	18	2	. .	8	47
Monthly average during the year	4	27	. .	50	11	46	4	55	2	20	9	42

Month.	1881-82. INDO-EUROPEAN ROUTE *vid* TEHERAN AND KARACHI. Average monthly speed. H.	M.	Shortest time during the month. H.	M.	Longest time during the month. H.	M.	EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S LINE *vid* SUEZ AND BOMBAY. Average monthly speed. H.	M.	Shortest time during the month. H.	M.	Longest time during the month. H.	M.
April	. .	53	. .	27	1	11	2	32	1	9	5	16
May	1	19	. .	34	3	32	3	. .	. .	54	7	49
June	1	56	. .	39	5	54	2	50	1	7	5	4
July	1	19	. .	16	2	36	2	59	. .	59	3	59
August	1	28	. .	44	3	28	2	39	. .	40	4	22
September	1	2	. .	35	1	41	2	49	1	9	4	18
October	1	26	. .	32	3	53	4	6	1	21	16	34
November	2	22	. .	45	3	28	5	16	3	4	9	16
December	1	22	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
January	2	18	. .	30	11	3	4	25	1	50	11	3
February	1	42	. .	38	4	16	4	50	2	7	8	58
March	1	20	. .	30	3	50	3	30	1	57	6	2
Monthly average during the year	1	33	. .	34	4	5	3	33	1	29	7	31

KARACHI,
30th May 1883.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

STATEMENT E,

Showing the accuracy with which the Traffic was conveyed over the lines of the Section, and the percentage of errors committed in transmission during the year 1882, compared with that of the previous year.

Month.	1882. Total number of words transmitted.	Percentage of words correctly transmitted.	MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF ERRORS. Clerical.	Instrumental and doubtful.	Total.	Remarks.
January	74,762	99·407	·569	·024	·593	
February	107,971	99·628	·354	·018	·372	
March	110,511	99·522	·439	·039	·478	
April	90,594	99·552	·393	·055	·448	
May	98,314	99·673	·275	·052	·327	
June	106,728	99·800	·189	·014	·2 0	
July	236,030	99·508	·447	·045	·492	
August	292,561	99·374	·549	·0.7	·626	
September	298,874	99·474	·500	·026	·526	
October	101,436	99 511	·446	·043	·489	
November	106,089	99·716	·253	·031	·284	
December	133,365	99·747	·223	·030	·253	
Average monthly percentage during the year	. . . .	99·576	·386	·038	·424	

Month.	1881. Total number of words transmitted.	Percentage of words correctly transmitted.	Monthly percentage of clerical errors.	Remarks.
January	85,646	99·667	·333	
February	80,129	99·718	·282	
March	77,380	99 713	·287	
April	64,019	99·802	·198	
May	75,762	99·763	·237	
June	73,396	99·640	·360	
July	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Not recorded owing to pressure of traffic.
August	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Partially recorded.
September	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	
October	79,175	99·692	·308	
November	82,517	99 759	·241	
December	33,827	99·640	·360	
January	42,951	99·693	·309	
Average monthly percentage during the year	. . . .	99·709	·291	

KARACHI,
30th May 1883.

B. FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR 1882-83.

No. 13 I., dated Fort William, the 9th January 1884.

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

Read—

Letter No. 2188 I., dated 29th November 1883, from the Government of Bengal, and its enclosure, *viz.*, the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for 1882-83, and a Resolution of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total capital outlay, including indirect charges incurred up to the end of the year, amounted to ₹5,86,67,167, divided as follows:—

	₹
Productive Public Works	5,53,23,367
Imperial Ordinary Works	9,21,312
Provincial Works	24,22,488
TOTAL .	5,86,67,167

2. The following statement shows the revenue of all kinds assessed during 1882-83 and the three previous years:—

CANALS.	ASSESSMENTS.			
	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Orissa	3,38,323	3,02,874	2,65,777	2,73,805
Midnapur	3,20,900	2,92,009	2,64,205	2,70,985
Hidgellee	45,032	46,484	55,207	45,781
Sone	6,20,354	7,62,294	6,33,752	5,56,072
Sarun	18,027	4,317	...	...
TOTAL .	13,42,636	14,07,978	12,18,941	11,46,643

The revenue of the Hidgellee Tidal Canal still continued to decrease owing to the want of dredging plant, which does not appear to have been yet provided.

The decrease of revenue on the Sone Canals is apparently due to a marked decrease in the areas of sugarcane, hot weather, and "rabi" crops watered from the canal, the area irrigated under five year leases, at presumably lower rates per acre, having increased largely.

3. The working expenses, including indirect charges, amounted to—

CANALS.	WORKING EXPENSES.			
	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Orissa	3,55,280	3,45,067	3,21,955	3,83,561
Midnapur	2,46,502	2,38,590	1,98,043	1,62,025
Hidgellee	41,897	29,984	26,520	44,355
Sone	5,49,774	4,90,193	5,04,208	3,84,523
Sarun	34,918	45,799	...	...
TOTAL .	12,28,401	11,49,633	10,50,726	9,74,464

The increase in working expenses occurs on all canals except the Sarun Irrigation Works, but the only serious increase is that on the Sone canals, and is mainly due to extensive silt clearances which were necessary in the first five miles of the Main Western Canal. It is stated that the causes which have led to an increase in the working expenses are not likely to recur.

4. The net assessed revenue, after deduction of all working expenses, therefore amounted to—

CANALS.	NET ASSESSED REVENUE.			
	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Orissa	—16,957	—42,193	—56,178	—1,09,756
Midnapur	74,398	53,419	66,162	1,08,960
Hidgellee	3,135	16,500	28,687	1,426
Sone	70,580	2,72,101	1,29,544	1,71,549
Sarun	—16,921	—41,482	...	...
TOTAL .	1,14,235	2,58,345	1,68,215	1,72,179

The decrease in amount of net revenue is due chiefly to a considerable decrease of revenue and increase of expenditure on the Sone Canals. But the assessed revenue of these canals during 1881-82 was abnormally increased as explained in the review of last year's operations, by credits on account of demand statements for 1880-81, which only reached the Collector during 1881-82. The assessments of 1882-83 correspond pretty closely with those of 1880-81, and compare favorably with those of previous years.

5. The interest charges on the capital cost of the Productive Public Works amounted to ₹21,15,505 for the year, and the net revenue of the four Productive Works, excluding the Sarun Provincial scheme, fell short of these charges by ₹19,84,349, the corresponding deficit of the previous year having been ₹17,75,361.

6. The areas irrigated during 1882-83 and previous years were as follows:—

CANALS.	ACRES IRRIGATED.				
	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Orissa	133,028	132,278	117,221	109,038	111,250
Midnapur	101,939	104,434	103,862	100,178	58,731
Sone . Kharif . .	142,550	119,389	134,208	41,132	99,964
Sone . Rabi . .	15,999	36,795	50,290	62,266	77,430
Sone . Perennial . .	15,275	21,891	23,127	27,158	19,624
TOTAL .	173,824	178,075	207,625	130,556	197,018
GRAND TOTAL .	408,791	414,787	428,708	339,772	366,999

The conversion of "rabi" and "perennial" into "kharif" irrigation steadily continues on the Sone Canals.

7. The duty obtained from the water in the irrigation of rice varied from 144 acres per cubic foot per second on the Midnapur Canal to 86 or more probably 90 acres, on the Orissa Canals; 64 acres of sugarcane and rice and 40 acres of "rabi" crops were irrigated per cubic foot per second on the Sone Canals.

8. The navigation receipts of 1882-83 are compared in the margin with those of the three previous years. The decrees of revenue on the Sone Canals was caused by the silt clearance of the Main Western Canal already alluded to, which necessitated a three months' closure.

CANALS.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Orissa . . .	1,08,473	83,206	71,402	98,075
Midnapur . . .	1,46,922	1,20,706	93,099	1,05,518
Hidgellee . . .	43,694	45,848	53,338	44,918
Sone	71,205	93,116	61,145	39,859
TOTAL .	3,70,294	3,42,876	2,78,984	2,88,370

9. The balances of irrigation revenue outstanding at the end of 1882-83 are still very large,* but show a marked improvement on those of the previous year (R6,82,692).

* Canals of—	R
Orissa	1,21,647
Midnapur	1,42,476
Sone	3,11,665
TOTAL	5,75,788

10. The cost of measuring and assessing irrigated areas and of collecting the canal revenue is compared below with that of previous years.—

CANALS.	PERCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURE ON AMOUNTS COLLECTED.			
	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
Orissa	15·80	22·40	17·20	19·60
Midnapur	16·51	13·36	11·96	10·60
Sone	18·69	18·92	27·09	23·96

11. Some of the facts noticed in the report point very clearly to the desirability of introducing a rate, similar to the owner's rate of Upper India, into Bengal. The value of the crops raised by canal irrigation in Orissa during 1882-83 is estimated at 18·71 lakhs of rupees. The water-rate assessed during the year amounted to R1·97 lakhs, or 10·5 per cent. of the value of crops raised; the canals having been worked at a total loss to Government during the year of R8·07 lakhs.* Therefore, as stated by the Chief Engineer in para. 17 of his Report, the price charged for the water cannot be said to exceed the value of the benefits conferred by it on the irrigating community, and yet cultivators hold back from renewing irrigation leases offered on even more favorable terms, because "rents having been generally enhanced between 1876-77 and 1880-81, when high prices prevailed, the cultivator now finds considerable difficulty in paying both the high rent and water-rate." A clearer case for the imposition of an owner's rate could hardly be stated.

* Excess of working expense over revenue (para. 4 *ante*)	R 16,957
Interest charges of the year	7,89,681
TOTAL	8,06,638

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report and its accompaniments be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Finance and Commerce and the Revenue and Agricultural Departments for information.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

Also, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, in the Public Works Department, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burma.
The Resident, Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General, Central India and Rajputana.

Also to the Foreign Department for communication to the Resident at Mysore and Chief Commissioner, Coorg.

Also that this Resolution, the Resolution of the Government of Bengal, and the Chief Engineer's Report, with a few selected statements, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

HENRY A. BROWNLOW, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Deputy Secy. to the Government of India.

Resolution on the Canal Revenue Reports for 1882-83 and the Chief Engineer's note on the same, No. 2132IA., dated Calcutta, the 22nd November 1883.

READ—

The Canal Revenue Reports for 1882-83 and Chief Engineer's note on the same.

THE expenditure (direct charges) on irrigation works in Bengal, chargeable to Capital account, has up to the end of 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 5,65,06,409, divided as follows:—

	R
Productive Public Works	5,33,17,265
Imperial Ordinary Works	8,27,724
Provincial Works	23,61,420
TOTAL	5,65,06,409

The receipts from the canals, classed as Productive Public Works for the last three years, are shown in the statement below:—

	Receipts, 1880-81.	Receipts, 1881-82.	Receipts, 1882-83.
	R	R	R
Orissa Canals.			
Water-rates	1,78,047	1,24,290	1,80,325
Navigation	71,402	83,206	1,08,473
Miscellaneous	20,329	15,655	31,209
TOTAL	2,69,778	2,23,151	3,20,007
Midnapore Canal.			
Water-rates	1,12,960	1,18,588	1,04,060
Navigation	93,099	1,20,706	1,46,922
Miscellaneous	10,407	10,780	17,028
TOTAL	2,16,466	2,50,074	2,68,010
Hidgellee Tidal Canal.			
Navigation	53,338	45,848	43,694
Miscellaneous	1,149	1,446	1,338
TOTAL	54,487	47,294	45,032
Sone Canals.			
Water-rates	3,78,266	6,03,930	5,66,465
Navigation	61,145	93,116	71,205
Miscellaneous	39,233	39,246	47,007
TOTAL	4,78,644	7,36,292	6,84,677
GRAND TOTAL	10,19,375	12,56,811	13,17,726

The balances of water-rates outstanding at the close of each of the last three years were as follows:—

	1st April 1881.	1st April 1882.	1st April 1883.
	R	R	R
Orissa Canals	43,586	1,14,142	1,21,647
Midnapore Canal	92,974	1,31,701	1,42,476
Sone Canals	4,64,261	4,36,849	3,11,665
TOTAL	6,00,821	6,82,692	5,75,788

The gross receipts (R13,17,726) were R 60,915 in excess of those of any year to date. The net revenue was, however, excluding interest, only R 1,24,273, against R 1,52,977 credited in 1881-82. This comparatively unfavourable result was due to increased working expenses, consequent on extensive silt clearing operations having been carried out in the Main Western Canal, and to heavier expenditure on the transport service in Orissa. The charge for interest on the capital invested, payable to the Imperial treasury, was R 21,15,505, and the total deficit, taking these charges into account, was R 19,91,232, against R 19,22,211, the loss incurred in the year previous.

The low price of produce which was noticed in last year's report continued to exert an unfavourable influence on the collections on account of water-rates. The progress made, however, in the Orissa and Sone circles was satisfactory, the receipts from the former being the highest yet realized, and in the latter the arrear balance having been reduced by R1,34,154. The falling off in the irrigation revenue derived from the Midnapore Canal was partly due to the cause mentioned above, but defects in administration had, it is to be feared, no small share in bringing about this result. Revised rules under Act III (B.C.) of 1876 are now under consideration, and the present Deputy Superintendent is reported to have remedied the faults of system which the difficulty in realizing the assessments has brought to light. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Collector of Midnapore will not cease to devote his personal attention to this important matter. It is clear that postponement of demands justly due only intensifies the difficulties of eventually collecting them, and there is reason to believe the reluctance to pay evinced by the cultivators was partly owing to payment of the full amount due not being pressed when they were best able to meet the demand.

The areas irrigated year by year since 1880-81 are shown below:—

		1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Orissa .	Khureef	112,171	126,611	129,385
	Rubbee	4,877	5,403	3,245
	Perennial	173	264	398
	TOTAL	117,221	132,278	133,028
Midnapore .	Khureef	103,862	104,434	101,939
Sone .	Khureef	134,208	55,355	65,514
	Rubbee	50,290	36,795	15,999
	Perennial	23,127	21,891	15,275
	Hot weather irrigation	.....	20,794	2,481
	Five years' lease	.....	43,240	74,555
	TOTAL	207,625	178,075	173,824
	GRAND TOTAL	428,708	414,787	408,791

The area under irrigation was substantially the same as in the preceding year, though the rainfall was on the whole more favourable. The canals comprising the main western system of the Sone project were closed during the hot weather of 1882 to admit of their being cleared of silt; as a consequence irrigation was temporarily suspended, and the hot-weather irrigation, which in the previous year amounted to 18,499 acres, was lost. The decline in rubbee irrigation, which has been noticed in previous years, continued, whilst there has been a steady increase, mainly in Behar, in the areas leased for a term of years.

In both Midnapore and Shahabad the Collectors draw attention to the excessive labour involved in collecting small sums of variable amount from large numbers of people. In the latter district approximately 84,000 separate demands were made. Some relief may be expected from the five-year-lease system, but this will have more effect in facilitating the assessments, which are in corresponding detail, than in lessening the difficulties attending the collections, which must continue so long as individual ryots are dealt with,

and in the present state of village organization in Bengal combined action does not appear to be practicable.

The receipts under the head Navigation amounted during the year to R3,70,294 against R3,42,876, received in 1881-82. The increase occurred wholly in the revenue derived from the Orissa and Midnapore Canals, there having been a falling off in the traffic on the Sone Canals, due to those belonging to the main western system of that project having been closed for three months for silt clearance. The figures given above include R1,14,403, the gross receipts from the transport service.

The service on the Midnapore Canal was transferred to a private Company from the 1st of December, and it is intended to withdraw the Government steamers from the Orissa and Sone Canals, so soon as efficient arrangements for a service, at sufficiently short intervals, can be made by private enterprise.

The tollage collections since 1876-77 are shown below:—

	Orissa.	Midnapore.	Hidgellee.	Sone.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R
1876-77 . .	22,881	67,651	44,572	4,852	1,39,956
1877-78 . .	33,844	1,06,917	60,971	26,774	2,28,506
1878-79 . .	57,042	77,340	59,723	29,332	2,23,437
1879-80 . .	62,389	91,861	44,918	27,604	2,26,772
1880-81 . .	41,297	77,143	53,338	39,819	2,11,597
1881-82 . .	53,219	98,060	45,848	54,143	2,51,270
1882-83 . .	66,736	1,06,157	43,694	39,304	2,55,891

The results of the year, though not so satisfactory as that immediately preceding, are far from disappointing. There has been a considerable increase in the gross revenue, and the working expenses have been enhanced by causes not likely to recur. Owing to the extension of the distributary system in Orissa, which has lately been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, there will, in any case, be a considerable increase in the irrigable area, and the cost of maintaining the head works and canals, which forms more than half of the total expenditure, will be met by correspondingly increased receipts.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. C. LEVINGE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department.

REVENUE REPORT.

Note by H. C. LEVINGE, ESQ., C.E., *Chief Engineer, on the Canal Revenue Reports for the year 1882-83.*

THE capital outlay (direct charges) on irrigation works in Bengal during the year 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 16,96,366.

During the previous eight years the outlay was as follows:—

	R.
1874-75	49,85,345
1875-76	41,97,442
1876-77	33,92,789
1877-78	24,08,969
1878-79	28,32,279
1879-80	18,48,281
1880-81	19,11,430
1881-82	17,40,326

2. The total capital (direct charges) invested up to the end of the year 1882-83 was Rs. 5,65,06,409 as follows :—

	R
Productive Public Works	5,33,17,265
Imperial ordinary works	8,27,724
Provincial works	23,61,420
TOTAL	5,65,06,409

3. The particulars of the above outlay are given below :—

	Outlay.	
	During the year.	To end of th e year.
CAPITAL OUTLAY (DIRECT CHARGES).	R	R
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.		
Orissa canals	3,64,960	1,99,24,492
Midnapore canal	1,21,782	79,54,099
Hidgellee tidal canal	.....	17,72,699
Sone canals	3,72,543	2,36,65,975
TOTAL	8,59,285	5,33,17,265
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.		
IMPERIAL.		
Tirhoot project (in abeyance)	.....	5,31,425
Hooghly do. (ditto)	.....	1,42,426
Damudur do. (suspended)	(—)2,900	1,53,873
TOTAL	(—)2,900	8,27,724
PROVINCIAL.		
Sarun project	40,424	6,68,025
Orissa coast canal	7,99,557	16,93,395
TOTAL	8,39,981	23,61,420
GRAND TOTAL	16,96,366	5,65,06,409

4. The indirect charges, other than interest, *viz.*, (1) capitalized abatement of land revenue, (2) loss by exchange on payments in England, and (3) charges for leave and pension allowances debitable to Capital, for and up to the year 1882-83, were as follows :—

	Indirect charges other than interest.	
	During the year.	To end of the year.
CAPITAL OUTLAY (INDIRECT CHARGES.)	R	R
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.		
Orissa canals	7,520	7,49,514
Midnapore canal	690	2,50,570
Hidgellee tidal canal	4	65,378
Sone canals	10,889	9,40,640
TOTAL	19,103	20,06,102

	Indirect charges other than interest.	
	During the year.	To end of the year.
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.		
IMPERIAL.		
Tirhoot project (in abeyance)	.....	74,650
Hooghly do. (ditto)	.....	2,816
Damudur do. (suspended)	.....	16,122
TOTAL	.....	93,588
PROVINCIAL.		
Sarun project	1,229	26,971
Orissa coast canal	18,216	34,097
TOTAL	19,445	61,068
GRAND TOTAL	38,548	21,60,758

5. The total capital, inclusive of indirect charges other than interest therefore, amounted up to the end of the year 1882-83 to Rs. 5,86,67,167 as follows :—

	R
Productive public works	5,53,23,367
Imperial ordinary works	9,21,312
Provincial works	24,22,488
TOTAL	5,86,67,167

6. The following statement shows the total receipts, working expenses, and charges for interest, in respect of productive public works, for the year 1882-83, as compared with the previous five years :—

PARTICULARS.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Receipts from *all* sources	13,17,726	12,56,811	10,19,375	11,03,781	8,59,071	4,94,772
Working expenses (direct charges	11,50,027	10,43,134	9,93,448	9,21,763	8,05,610	7,02,857
Net revenue	1,67,699	2,13,677	25,927	1,82,018	53,461	(—)2,08,085
Charge for interest	21,15,505	20,75,188	22,74,758	22,04,767	21,20,416	20,03,270
DEFICIT	19,47,806	18,61511	22,48,831	20,22,749	20,66,955	22,11,355
Indirect charges debitable to revenue	43,426	60,700	57,280	53,966	44,529	36,506
TOTAL DEFICIT	19,91,232	19,22,211	23,06,111	20,76,715	21,11,484	22,47,861
Rate per cent. on capital outlay	3·59	3·66	4·33	4·01	4·26	4·92

7. The total interest charges for the year 1882-83, at the rate of 4 per cent., amounted to Rs. 22,26,329, *viz.*—

	Rs.
Productive public works	21,15,505
Imperial ordinary works	33,167
Provincial works	77,657
TOTAL	22,26,329

The amount for productive public works (Rs. 21,15,505) is payable by the Local Government to the Imperial Treasury.

8. The following statement shows the total accumulated debt on account of interest and unpaid working expenses, amounting up to the end of the year 1882-83 to Rs. 2,42,52,768, inclusive of indirect charges debitable to revenue :—

Particulars.	Productive Public Works.	Irrigation and Navigation, Imperial.	Irrigation and Navigation, Provincial.	Total.
	R	R	R	R
Receipts from all sources . .	73,18,997	.....	32,424	73,51,421
Working expenses (direct charges)	82,49,345	.....	77,842	83,27,187
Unpaid working expenses . .	9,30,348	.....	45,418	9,75,766
Charges for interest . . .	2,23,38,471	3,29,136	1,67,012	2,28,34,619
DEFICIT . .	2,32,68,819	3,29,136	2,12,430	2,38,10,385
Indirect charges debitable to revenue	4,39,478	.....	2,905	4,42,383
TOTAL DEFICIT TO END OF 1882-83	2,37,08,297	3,29,136	2,15,335	2,42,52,768
Rate per cent. on capital outlay .	42·85	35·72	8·89	41·34

9. The total expenditure on irrigation, navigation, and agricultural works during 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 51,48,984, distributed as follows :—

	R	R
54. Productive Public Works— Capital Account (Imperial) . .	.....	8,59,285
39. Productive Public Works— Revenue Account (Provincial) .	.....	11,47,967
46. Irrigation and Navigation—		
Imperial	(—)2,900	
Provincial	22,23,973	
		22,21,073
Agricultural Works—		
Imperial	7,66,138	
Provincial	1,43,258	
		9,09,396
Total Imperial and Provincial		51,37,721
Contributions		11,263
TOTAL OUTLEY		51,48,984

10. The total receipts of the year amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 20,74,447 as follows :—

	R	R
XXVIII.—Productive Public Works— Revenue Account (Provincial) . .	.....	13,03,246
XXXIII.—Irrigation and Navigation Works—		
Provincial	.....	7,65,258
Agricultural Works—		
Imperial	2,942	
Provincial	3,001	
		5,943
TOTAL RECEIPTS . . .		20,74,447

11. The following statement shows the areas irrigated and assessed as compared with those of the five previous years :—

YEAR.	ORISSA CANALS.				MIDNAPORE CANAL.				SONE CANALS.				TOTAL.			
	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.
1882-83 ...	1,28,530	4,100	398	133,028	101,939	.....	.....	101,939	142,550	15,999	15,275	173,824	373,019	20,099	15,673	408,791
1881-82 ...	126,611	5,403	264	132,278	104,149	285	.....	104,434	119,389	36,795	21,891	178,075	50,149	42,483	22,155	414,787
1880-81 ...	112,171	4,877	173	117,221	103,862	.....	.....	103,862	134,208	50,200	23,127	207,625	350,241	55,167	23,300	428,708
1879-80 ...	105,186	5,616	236	109,038	100,178	.....	.....	100,178	41,132	62,266	27,158	130,556	346,496	65,882	27,394	339,772
1878-79 ...	105,500	5,517	233	111,250	58,607	124	.....	58,731	99,964	77,430	19,624	197,018	264,071	83,071	19,857	366,999
1877-78 ...	96,088	3,071	336	98,495	19,550	.....	269	19,819	107,087	124,812	9,891	241,790	221,725	127,883	10,496	360,104

ORISSA CANALS.

12. The capital, interest, and revenue accounts of these canals are given below :—

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Outlay during 1882-83.	Outlay to end of 1882-83.
DIRECT CHARGES.	R	R
I.—Works	2,90,507	1,42,33,420
II.—Establishment	60,455	37,63,838
III.—Tools and Plant	47,315	18,16,689
IV.—Suspense Accounts	(—)28,535	1,78,399
TOTAL . . .	3,69,742	1,99,92,346
V.—*Less* receipts on Capital Account . . .	4,782	67,854
NET TOTAL . .	3,64,960	1,99,24,492
INDIRECT CHARGES.		
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue . . .	178	32,363
Loss by exchange	.....	2,94,089
Leave and pension allowances	7,342	4,23,062
TOTAL INDIRECT CHARGES . .	7,520	7,49,514

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	R
Interest charges to end of 1881-82	84,88,480
Ditto for 1882-83	7,89,681
TOTAL	92,78,161

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT—(ACTUALS).

	EXPENDITURE			RECEIPTS	
	During 1882-83.	To end of 1882-83.		During 1882-83.	To end of 1882-83.
	R	R		R	R
Works (extensions and improvements).	.....	1,644	Water-rates . .	1,80,325	10,31,714
Repairs and maintenance.	2,22,431	20,31,262	Navigation . .	1,08,473	5,74,638
Establishment . .	1,01,740	9,67,069	Miscellaneous . .	16,729	1,55,354
Tools and Plant . .	14,923	1,15,662	Direct revenue realized in England.	14,480	38,683
Profit and Loss . .	.....	640			
Refunds of Revenue .	385	2,752	TOTAL RECEIPTS .	3,20,007	18,00,389
Direct Expenditure in England.	2,060	6,517	DEFICIT .	21,532	13,25,097
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	3,41,539	31,25,486	TOTAL .	3,41,539	31,25,486

13. The total debt exclusive of indirect charges on account of interest and unpaid working expenses was Rs. 8,11,213 for the year under review, and Rs. 1,06,03,258 up to date.

14. The expenditure and earnings for the year 1882-83 are given below :—

Expenditure.	R	Earnings.	R
Repairs and Maintenance . .	2,22,431	Water-rates	1,96,895
Establishment	1,01,740	Navigation	1,10,129
Tools and Plant	14,923	Miscellaneous . . .	16,819
Refunds of Revenue . . .	385	Direct Revenue realized in England.	14,480
Direct Expenditure in England .	2,060		
		Total Earnings . .	3,38,323
		Deficit . .	3,216
Total Expenditure .	3,41,539	Total . .	3,41,539

15. The lengths of canals and distributaries which were open at the close of the year, and the areas commanded, irrigated, and protected from flood by each, are shown in the statement below :—

Name of Canal.	Length of canal open		Length of distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Assessed Areas.	
	For irrigation and navigation.	For irrigation only.					1881-82.	1882-83
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara	39	.....	33	129,421	101,110	87,300	53,075	56,066
Gobree	15	.....	.....	27,251	21,290	.....	4,536	4,308
Pattamoondi	...	47	.....	65,600	51,250	.....	13,016	12,094
Kendrapara Extension . .	15	.....	.....	8,960	7,000	.....	.....	.....
Taldandah	27	.....	65	19,520	15,250	14,185	11,372	10,719
Machgong	4	15	113¼	44,928	71,600	35,100	32,569	34,012
High level, 1st range . .	33	.....	117¼	62,480	62,600	44,730	15,588	13,955
Ditto 2nd do. . . .	12½	.....	.....	.....	120,000	.....	283	289
Ditto, 3rd do. . . .	19	.....	.....	.....	57,500	.....	1,859	1,585
Total .	164½	62	625½	358,163	507,600	181,315	132,278	133,028

There is a small increase, compared with the preceding year, in the length of navigable canal open, consequent on the extension of the high level canal to the town of Bhuddruck. The length of distributaries is, however, less by 1½ miles than that shown in the last return, it having been found that the figures therein given for the Machgong and Taldandah canals were not accurate. There is a material increase in the area protected from flood, the embankments on the rivers Brahminee and Beropa, by which a large proportion of the country irrigated by the high level canal, first range, was liable to inundation, having been completed. Of the area provided with distributaries, 63¼ per cent. has been assessed with water rates, while the percentage on the area commanded by the canals was 26¼.

16. The table following shows the areas irrigated and the rainfall for the last ten years :—

Year.	Kharif.	Rabbi.	Perennial.	Total.	Rainfall.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.
1873-74 . . .	9,104	3,291	176	12,571	40·31
1874-75 . . .	19,740	2,454	267	22,459	64·00*
1875-76 . . .	13,991	4,102	314	18,409	70·00*
1876-77 . . .	26,069	3,991	321	30,382	44·26*
1877-78 . . .	95,088	3,071	336	98,495	47·94*
1878-79 . . .	105,500	5,517	233	111,250	61·98*
1879-80 . . .	105,186	3,616	236	109,038	60·85*
1880-81 . . .	112,171	4,877	173	117,221	85·10*
1881-82 . . .	126,611	5,403	264	132,278	56·89†
1882-83 . . .	128,530	4,100	398	133,028	58·98†

* Mean of observations in Cuttack and Mansaghai.
† Ditto at 13 stations.

The total area irrigated during the year was in excess of that preceding by 750 acres. The increase is wholly in kharif crops, there having been a falling-off in rabi, due to the stoppage of irrigation operations during the progress of some main drains between the distributaries of the Kendrapara canal. The revised estimate for the Orissa scheme provides for the thorough drainage of the area commanded, and a considerable increase in irrigation is expected when these works are completed. The year generally was one of abundant rainfall well distributed. The Superintending Engineer notices that in July and October, the critical months, the fall was 1·92 and 3·38 inches in excess of the fall during the previous year; as a consequence there was very little unauthorized irrigation, only 76 acres having been reported as having been surreptitiously watered, against 4,831 acres in 1881-82.

17. The budget estimate of receipts on account of water-rates and miscellaneous receipts was Rs. 2,46,000, and the revised estimate Rs. 1,96,000, whilst the actual realizations amounted to Rs. 2,11,534. The total demand made by the Deputy Revenue Superintendent was Rs. 3,26,044, of which Rs. 1,92,174 was realized, and Rs. 9,758 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,24,112 against Rs. 1,19,812 due at the commencement of the year. Of the amount unrealized on the 1st of April 1883, Rs. 41,724 was collected before the end of May. The low price of rice, which was noticed in last year's report, continued and had a very depressing influence on the collections, rents having been generally enhanced between 1876-77 and 1880-81, when high prices prevailed, and the cultivator now finds considerable difficulty in paying both the high rents and the water-rates. There has been a satisfactory decrease, compared with the preceding year, of from 22·48 to 15·8 per cent. in the percentage of collection expenses to actual receipts. The actual expenditure was Rs. 34 in excess, so that this result is wholly due to improved receipts. The high cost of irrigation management in Bengal has formed the subject of a special report to the Government of India, but it may be here noticed that Rs. 56,920 in excess of the previous year's realization have been collected at practically no extra expense, and that the only feasible method of reducing the cost is to increase the demand by increasing the area irrigated.

The estimate lately sanctioned by the Government of India for extending the distributary system will enable this to be done, and allow of those canals which are at present nearly useless for want of distributing channels contributing some return on the capital expended. The greater part of the five-year leases in the province expired on the 1st of November 1882. The rates hitherto in force have, however, been continued to April 1888, some concession being made to holders of five-year leases who also irrigate rabi crops. There is a disposition on the part of the cultivators not to renew their engagements so long as the rainfall is favourable. Up to the 1st of October leases for 14,758 acres only had been entered into. The matter is noticed at some length by the Commissioner, who apparently favours differential rates according to the quality of

the land. There can be little doubt that the water-rate does not exceed the value of the benefit conferred even on those lands least requiring irrigation, and the higher lands for which increased rates would be paid have already been largely leased up to the end of the period for which the present rates have been sanctioned. The Deputy Revenue Superintendent notices that the swamp lands lately drained have been rented out by the zemindars at high rents. It does not appear, however, to be feasible, until the expiry of the current settlement, to secure for Government, at whose cost the drainage has been executed, any part of the enhanced value of this land.

18. The following table gives some particulars of the duty obtained from the water from the various canals. Allowance being made for that escaping, it will be noticed that there has been a considerable improvement during the year, which is ascribed to the more favourable rainfall:—

Name of Canal.	Effective average discharge in cubic feet.	Total for each main canal.	Area of kharif leased.	Total area for each main canal, including branches.	Average duty of each cubic foot of water.	Average duty of water for each main canal, including branches.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara	302		53,455		177·00	
Pattamoondi	83		11,939		143·84	
Gobree	127		3,915		30·82	
		512		69,309		135·36
High level 1st range	91		13,840		152·08	
		91		13,840		152·08
Taldandah	154		10,323		67·03	
Machgong	266		33,415	43,738	125·62	
		420				104·13
Total	1,023	1,023	126,887	126,887	124·03	124·03
1881-82	1,154	1,154	124,565	124,565	107·94	107·94

The duty calculated on the water entering the canals is 86 acres per cubic foot, but a portion of this supply is admitted for purposes of navigation.

19. Details regarding the crop experiments will be found in paragraphs 30 to 32 of the Superintending Engineer's report. The average value of the increased produce due to irrigation was Rs. 0·2 per acre less than in the previous year.

20. The total receipts under the head Navigation during the year amounted to Rs. 1,08,473, of which Rs. 66,736 represents tolls on boats and Rs. 41,737 earnings of the Government transport service. The receipts on this head for ten years are shown below:—

	Tolls.	Transport service.	Total.
	R	R	R
1873-74	18,577	Nil.	18,577
1874-75	21,412	,,	21,412
1875-76	16,377	,,	16,377
1876-77	22,881	,,	22,881
1877-78	33,844	,,	33,844
1878-79	57,042	,,	57,042
1879-80	62,389	35,686	98,075
1880-81	41,297	30,105	71,402
1881-82	53,219	29,987	83 206
1882-83	66,736	41,737	1,08,473

There has been a satisfactory increase in the receipts both from tolls and from the transport service. The actual earnings, Rs. 1,10,129, were slightly in excess of the above figures which are based on actual receipts.

21. The following table gives some details regarding the tollage assessed during the year compared with 1881-82:—

Name of Canal.	Miles open.	Tollage.		Number of boats.		Tonnage.		Value of cargo.		Tollage per mile of canal.	
		1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
		R	R	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	R	R	R	R
Taldandah	27	3,759	3,902	1,656	1,935	28,851	33,102	1,90,912	1,54,313	121·26	125·87
Machgong	4										
Kendrapara	39	41,221	54,263	7,402	7,433	69,259	79,284	23,40,085	35,29,270	597·40	786·42
Ditto extension	15										
Gobree	15										
High level, 1st range	33	3,156	6,766	1,849	2,552	12,507	14,477	1,89,030	5,58,855	95·64	205·03
Ditto, 2nd ,,	12½	7,631	3,458	2,605	1,118	27,968	11,228	1,22,124	1,41,355	608·88	276·64
Ditto, 3rd ,,	19	1,399	1,170	550	387	4,937	4,022	18,475	14,960	82·29	61·58
Total	164½	57,146	69,559	14,062	13,425	143,522	142,093	28,61,226	43,98,758	351·66	422·85

22. The increase or decrease divided between Government and private traffic is shown below:—

Sub-heads.		Government traffic.	Private traffic.	Total traffic.
Tollage	Rs.	−8,795	+21,208	+12,413
Number of boats	No.	−2,224	+1,587	−637
Tonnage	Tons.	−18,717	+17,288	−1,429
Value of cargo	Rs.	+38,454	+14,99,078	+15,37,532
Tollage per mile of canal	,,	−54·81	+126·00	+71·19

23. The private traffic, classified according to the description of goods carried, is shown on the table following:—

	Tonnage.			
	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food	22,898	39,094	16,196	...
Stimulants	32	23	...	9
Clothing	...	13	13	...
Staples of manufacture	1,950	1,950	...	...
Fuel	441	434	...	7
Building materials	1,777	3,289	1,512	...
Cooking utensils	100	89	...	11
Miscellaneous	12,262	9,252	...	3,010
Passengers	13,876	16,558	2,682	...
Empty boats	12,303	15,791	3,488	...
Total	65,639	86,493	23,891	3,037
Increase	...	20,854	...	...

24. The same satisfactory development in the navigation revenue which was noticed last year has continued, notwithstanding diminished receipts on account of Government traffic. The increase has occurred chiefly on the Kendrapara canal, but in a less degree over the entire system except the Taldandah canal, a portion of which has been thrown open free of toll, so as to give facilities for the loading and unloading of goods.

25. The cost of the navigation establishment employed on the locks was Rs, 8,329 against Rs. 8,085 in the previous year, the mileage charge being Rs. 50·6 against Rs. 49·75 in the year preceding, and the percentage on the tollage receipts Rs. 12·51 against Rs. 15·19. A sum of Rs. 5,249, debitable to the transport service, is shown under the head of Navigation Establishment in the accounts.

26. The net earnings of the transport service were Rs. 3,267 against Rs. 8,893 realized in 1881-82. The decrease was due to a second steamer, for which there was scarcely sufficient work, being employed on the Chandbally line up to January 1883, and afterwards on the high level canal; the latter line having only been so lately started was not sufficiently known to secure a paying traffic. Besides the direct receipts, Rs. 15,778 was received as tollage on these steamers. The total receipts were Rs. 41,737 against Rs. 29,987 during the previous year. Some further details regarding the traffic are given in the table below :—

	Traffic, 1881-82.									Traffic, 1882-83.								
	Kendrapara and Taldandah Canals.			High Level Canal.			Total.			Kendrapara and Taldandah Canals.			High Level Canal.			Total.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
	No.	Mds.	R	No.	Mds.	R	No.	Mds.	R	No.	Mds.	R	No.	Mds.	R	No.	Mds.	R
April	592	99	1,491	176	109	71	768	208	1,562	1,116	...	2,763	145	264	101	1,261	264	2,860
May	780	55	705	78	121	54	258	176	759	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
June	407	21	793	...	...	...	407	21	793	1,963	...	3,194	...	...	...	1,963	...	3,194
July	2,054	112	4,583	242	90	115	2,296	202	4,698	1,315	...	2,161	323	359	174	1,638	359	3,335
August	1,090	472	2,714	203	224	102	1,293	696	2,816	1,366	...	3,175	174	201	86	1,540	201	3,261
September	1,043	8	2,625	203	226	115	1,246	234	2,740	1,935	...	2,810	246	928	170	1,181	328	2,980
October	1,823	6	3,632	182	50	64	2,010	56	3,696	1,970	...	3,210	206	231	123	2,176	231	3,339
November	788	.....	2,044	179	174	101	967	174	2,145	2,323	1,301	5,005	210	244	129	2,533	1,545	5,134
December	1,200	.....	2,108	202	176	104	1,402	176	2,212	1,996	...	4,778	194	368	127	2,190	368	4,095
January	1,825	.....	2,645	201	145	107	2,026	145	2,752	1,928	1,329	3,945	264	200	207	2,192	1,529	4,153
February	2,600	.....	3,980	176	268	113	2,776	266	3,473	1,171	803	3,507	402	569	445	1,873	1,372	3,952
March	1,618	26	2,730	194	265	122	1,812	291	2,852	1,945	642	3,703	657	1,456	748	2,802	2,098	4,451
Total	15,225	799	29,430	2,036	1,846	1,068	17,261	2,645	30,498	19,328	4,075	38,260	2,821	4,210	2,310	22,149	8,285	40,570

27. The miscellaneous revenue received during the year was Rs. 15,554 in excess of that realized in 1881-82. This increase was chiefly due to the sale of some English leasehold property acquired by the late East India Irrigation and Canal Company. The usual particulars regarding these receipts will be found in the statement following :—

Source of Revenue.	Year in which received.		Difference.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Plantations	840	776	...	64
Rent of lands	5,595	3,655	...	1,940
Canal produce	551	597	46	...
Rent of buildings	2,445	2,584	139	...
Fines and refunds	93	170	77	...
Sales of tools, &c.	...	...	...	...
Fisheries	496	551	55	...
Sales of water	12	6	...	6
English leasehold property	1,712	14,480	12,768	...
Miscellaneous	3,911	8,390	4,479	...
Total	15,655	31,209	17,564	2,010
Increase	...	...	15,554	...

28. The receipts on all accounts for the last ten years are shown below :—

Year.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	R	R	R	R
1873-74	17,412	18,577	7,846	43,835
1874-75	20,382	21,412	6,691	48,485
1857-76	20,330	16,377	8,783	45,490
1876-77	40,378	22,881	11,298	74,557
1877-78	1,17,818	33,844	9,445	1,61,107
1878-79	1,16,416	57,042	(a) 16,484	1,89,942
1879-80	1,57,747	98,075	(b) 23,365	2,79,187
1880-81	1,78,047	71,402	(c) 20,329	2,69,778
1881-82	1,24,290	83,206	(d) 15,655	2,23,151
1882-83	1,80,325	1,08,473	(e) 31,209	3,20,007

(a) Inclusive of Rs. 7.938 revenue realized in England.
(b) „ „ 9,669 „ „
(c) „ „ 4,384 „ „
(d) „ „ 1,712 „ „
(e) „ „ 14,480 „ „

29. The working expenses over a similar period are shown in the following table :—

Particulars.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
1.—*Maintenance.*	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Works	1,86,333	1,17,547	1,36,856	1,40,494	1,37,044	1,47,113	2,58,718	1,99,554	2,17,753	2,22,431
Establishment, including Direction and Accounts	9,568	20,100	33,501	31,639	32,509	39,073	51,918	45,896	50,108	51,160
Tools and Plant	683	18,070	5,823	11,688	8,234	17,238	8,389	12,206	13,348	14,923
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Refunds of Revenue	...	...	...	...	41	623	512	777	414	385
Direct expenditure in England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,262	1,930	2,060
Total Maintenance	**1,96,584**	**1,55,717**	**1,76,180**	**1,83,821**	**1,77,828**	**2,04,047**	**3,19,567**	**2,59,755**	**2,83,553**	**2,90,959**
2.—*Revenue management.*										
Irrigation Establishment	38,607	35,016	25,785	25,005	32,232	27,598	38,794	38,812	37,022	37,003
Navigation	5,828	5,694	5,653	5,835	6,012	7,445	8,163	7,501	8,085	13,578
Total Revenue Management	44,435	40,710	31,438	30,840	38,244	35,043	46,947	46,313	45,107	50,580
Total Working Expenses	2,41,019	1,96,427	2,07,618	2,14,661	2,16,072	2,39,090	3,66,514	3,06,068	3,28,660	3,41,539

30. The floods of the year, except in the river Salindee, were moderate and the expenditure on maintenance was Rs. 7,449 less than in 1881-82. The decrease would have been greater but for the maintenance of the Kendrapara extension canal, the Páttia weir, and some drainage lines which for the first time have been debited to revenue. Details showing the expenditure by main heads of works are given below :—

Heads.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Head works	72,160	73,094	934	...
Main canals	92,219	85,841	...	6,378
Distributaries	31,678	26,554	...	5,124
Drainage	602	3,721	3,119	...
Total	1,96,659	1,89,210	4,053	11,502
Decrease	...	...	...	7,449

31. The cost per mile is shown in the statement following :—

Name of Canal.	1881-82.		1882-83.		Average cost per mile.	
	Miles.	Cost.	Miles.	Cost.	1881-82.	1882-83.
		₹		₹	₹	₹
Kendrapara	39	28,113	39	23,346	721	599
Pattamoondi	47	8,131	47	8,439	173	179
Gobree	15	6,271	15	5,222	418	348
Kendrapara extension	.....	.....	15	2,136	.....	142
High level, 1st range	33	15,007	33	18,128	455	549
„ 2nd „	12½	9,993	12½	3,422	799	274
„ 3rd „	17	4,413	19	3,619	260	190
Taldandah	27	14,452	27	14,208	535	526
Machgong	19	5,839	19	7,321	307	385
Total	209½	92,219	226½	85,841	440	379
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	6,378	.....	61
Distributaries	627	31,678	625½	26,554	51	42
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	5,124	.....	9

32. The result of the year's working has been a loss of Rs. 3,216 calculated on earnings, and Rs. 21,532 calculated on actual realizations. Last year the figures were Rs. 25,786 and Rs. 1,05,509, so that there has been a decided advance in the financial returns from the project, the receipts from which are nearly half a lakh of rupees in excess of any year to date.

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

33. The capital, interest, and revenue accounts are given below :—

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Particulars.	Outlay during 1882-83.	Outlay to end of 1882-83.
Direct Charges.	₹	₹
I.—Works	32,227	53,04,586
II.—Establishment	5,764	19,16,821
III.—Tools and Plant	85,437	7,36,384
IV.—Suspense Account	1,100	24,547
Outlay	1,24,528	79,82,338
V.—*Less* Receipts on Capital Account	2,746	28,239
Net Total	1,21,782	79,54,099
Indirect Charges.		
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	8	8
Loss by Exchange	.....	67,768
Leave and Pension allowances	682	1,82,794
Total	690	2,50,570

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	₹
Interest charges to end of 1881-82	34,49,056
Ditto for 1882-83	3,15,728
Total to end of 1882-83	37,64,784

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT—(ACTUALS).

	Expenditure			Receipts.	
	During 1882-83.	To end of 1882-83.		During 1882-83.	To end of 1882-83.
I.—Works and Repairs.	₹	₹		₹	₹
Works (extensions and improvements)	(—) 1,519	40,655	Water-rates	1,04,060	8,95,971
Maintenance and repairs	1,41,586	12,28,256	Navigation	1,46,922	9,08,502
Establishment, including Direction and Accounts	32,218	2,79 911	Miscellaneous	17,028	1,05,297
Tools and Plant	31,354	1,36,905			
Total Works and Repairs	2,03,639	16,85,727			
II.—Revenue management.					
Irrigation establishment	20,337	2,20,908			
Navigation establishment	14,101	89,124			
Total	34,438	3,10,032			
III.—Refunds of Revenue	.....	17			
Total working expenses	2,38,077	19,95,776			
Profit	29,933	(—)86,006			
Total	2,68,010	19,09,770	Total	2,68,010	19,09,770

34. The revenue account calculated on the earnings of the year is shown below :—

Expenditure.	Amount.	Earnings.	Amount.
I.—Works and Repairs.	₹		₹
Works (extensions and improvements)	(—)1,519	Water-rates	1,55,246
Maintenance and repairs	1,41,586	Navigation	1,46,951
Establishment, including Direction and Accounts	32,218	Miscellaneous	18,703
Tools and Plant	31,354		
Total Works and Repairs	2,03,639		
II.—Revenue management			
Irrigation establishment	20,337		
Navigation establishment	14,101		
Total	34,438		
III.—Refunds of Revenue	.....		
Total Working Expenses	2,38,077		
Profit	82,823		
Total	3,20,900	Total	3,20,900

35. The area irrigated during the year was 101,637 acres, against 104,147 acres in 1881-82. Details regarding these areas are given in the table following:—

Particulars.	Totals as provided for in revised estimate.	Midnapore Weir, ranges Nos. IV & V.		Panchcoorah Weir, range No. III.		Tidal reaches, Nos. I and II.		Total.	
		1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Length of distributaries and branch channels . .	299·12	228·74	228·74	39·25	35·25	18·00	18·00	281·99	281·99
Area commanded . . .	125,000	100,000	100,000	23,000	23,000	2,000	2,000	125,000	125,000
Area irrigated . . .	.....	91,685	88,573	11,250	12,159	1,212	905	104,147	101,637
Percentage of area irrigated on area commanded . .	.....	91·68	88·57	48·91	52·86	60·60	45·25	83·30	81·30

36. The rainfall for the last four years in shown in the statement below:—

Station.	Fall in 1879-80.	Fall in 1880-81.	Fall in 1881-82.	Fall in 1882-83.	Remarks.
Midnapore .	38·11	59·91	70·32	66·04	Average of 14 previous years, 56·07.
Panchcoorah .	36·02	55·68	78·49	51·59	Average of 13 previous years, 50·29.
Contai . .	47·91	87·46	100·44	61·01	

The total fall at Midnapore and Panchcoorah was somewhat above the average, but in June, July, and August it was very deficient, being 50 per cent. at the former place and 300 at the latter less than in the previous year. The leases for 23,913 acres expired on the 31st of March 1882, and the deficiency compared with the previous year of 2,510 acres in the leased area is attributed to the non-renewal of some of these. The Superintending Engineer reports that the cultivators were disposed to delay leasing their lands in the hope that the water-rates would be lowered, whilst the Collector states that one reason of the backwardness evinced in the matter was the inability of the Engineers to supply water sufficiently quickly, early in the season. On this subject the Superintending Engineer states that from the weekly irrigation notes furnished by the Executive Engineer and his subordinates, he finds that irrigation commenced on the 20th of June, and that by the 29th of July 80,000 out of 88,000 acres leased under the Midnapore weir had received its first watering.

37. The Superintending Engineer, in paragraphs 12 and 13 of his report, narrates the steps taken to obtain more accurately the duty of the water utilized from the canal. In addition to the sluice observations, from which the duty was calculated in former years, the duty has been calculated from the discharges over the first falls on the Midnapore canal and Narainghur distributary. The results are given as 144 acres per cubic foot per second of discharge for the area irrigated from the Midnapore weir, and 85 acres for that irrigated from the Panchcoorah weir. The reason of the difference is explained by the Superintending Engineer as follows:—

"The great difference in the duty of water on the areas commanded by the two weirs is due to different descriptions of land irrigated by them. Under the Midnapore weir, the lands are generally high, with small embankments or "ails" round different plots, and the rice plants growing on it require only a depth of six to seven inches of water. Under the Panchcoorah weir, the lands are without these small embankments mentioned above, and consist usually of long stretches of low-lying lands, with small grambherries, or regulating embankments dividing the different levels, and the rice plants growing on such lands require generally from 1½ to 2½ feet of water. Hence the smaller duty of water for the irrigated area under the Panchcoorah weir, as compared with that under the Midnapore weir."

38. The duty given above is calculated on the average of the discharges over the whole of the kharif season, but the Superintending Engineer remarks

that in his opinion "in calculating the duty of water on a canal used principally for irrigating kharif crops in lower Bengal, we ought to take into consideration only the quantity used for the first watering of the plants." This opinion is illustrated by the results obtained in the commencement of the season, when, as already stated, the rice crops could not be irrigated as quickly as was desired. The daily average discharge for 40 days over the Midnapore canal weir No. 1 was 864 cubic feet per second, and the area irrigated 80,000 acres, so that the duty for that period was 92 acres per cubic foot per second only.

39. The total demand for the year under the head Water-rates was Rs. 2,86,347, of which Rs. 1,31,701 was the balance at the commencement of the year, and Rs. 1,54,646 the current demand. Of this amount, Rs. 1,04,060 was collected, and Rs. 39,811 remitted, leaving Rs. 1,42,476 due at the end of the year. The following table shows for five years the demands and recoveries made by the Deputy Canal Revenue Superintendent yearly, miscellaneous revenue received by that officer being included:—

Year.	Amounts earned as water rate during the year.	Total demand under all heads.	Cash received under all heads.	Remission.	Total.	Balance.	Cost of collection.	Percentage of cost on total demand.	Percentage of cost on recoveries.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		
1878-79 .	88,777	1,31,932	93,262	5,393	98,655	33,277	14,802	11·22	15·00
1879-80 .	1,51,587	1,99,854	1,41,632	638	1,42,270	57,584	15,015	7·51	10·60
1880-81 .	1,55,730	2,31,116	1,22,489	6,823	1,29,312	1,01,804	14,650	6·35	11·96
1881-82 .	1,56,590	2,71,001	1,28,529	3,668	1,32,197	1,38,804	17,172	6·33	13·36
1882-83 .	1,55,246	3,04,486	1,13,150	42,536	1,55,686	8,800	18,683	6·13	16·51

40. The increased percentage of the cost of collecting to the gross receipts is a consequence of the falling off of the latter, which is explained by the Collector, in commenting on the increased balance at the close of the year, as follows:—

"The inefficiency thus indicated has arisen, I think, from several causes. The task of collecting a comparatively small demand from a large number of cultivators is in itself one of no ordinary difficulty. To collect Rs. 1,000 at the rate of Re. 1-8 an acre, or 8 annas a *beegah*, is a much more difficult matter than to collect the same amount at the rate of Re. 1-8 or Rs. 2 a *beegah*, and the cost of an establishment sufficient to secure thoroughly satisfactory collections would be prohibitive. Under the somewhat lax supervision of Baboo Jadunath Mookerjee, far too much was left to local subordinates. Mr. Roberts was earnest in his endeavours to improve the administration of the department, but I failed to convince him of, or induce him to recognize, the necessity of improvements in the machinery of control, without which it was impossible for him or any one else to keep his subordinates in check. Hitherto there has been no register showing the total demand against each lessee, the demand of each year being shown in a separate register, and consequently it was practically impossible for either the deputy superintendent or myself, on inspecting a *tahsildar's* office, to test his work, and very difficult for the *tahsildar* himself to carry on his work properly, putting pressure on the right persons. This faulty system has been remedied since Mr. Ghose took charge, and revised rules, providing among other things for the necessary change in the form of the registers, are being submitted for approval."

41. Revised rules under Act III (B.C.) of 1876 are now under consideration, and it is hoped that with the change in the administration referred to by the Collector, the current year may show an improvement in the collections. The low price of rice, which is not referred to by the Collector, exerted an unfavourable influence on the canal revenues.

42. The usual crop experiments were carried out in 1,186 places, the results showing a difference in favour of irrigated crops of 3·35 maunds of paddy and 3·80 maunds of straw in the localities irrigated from the Midnapore weir, and 9·58 maunds of paddy and 13·84 maunds of straw in those irrigated from the Panchcoorah weir.

43. The receipts of the year under the head Navigation amounted to Rs. 1,46,922, of which Rs. 1,06,157 was received from tolls on boats and

Rs. 40,765 from the transport service. Particulars regarding the traffic and tollage are given in the two following tables, which extend over ten years :—

CANAL TRAFFIC.

Description.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Miles opened at end of year . . . No.	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Toll collections . . Rs.	34,104	44,986	51,010	67,654	106,917	77,349	91,960	77,143	98,060	106,157
Rate of tolls per mile . „	710	935	1,079	1,401	2,227	1,610	1,913	1,607	2,040	2,121
Boats, including empties . . . . No.	29,997	29,967	36,433	41,372	52,251	48,224	52,044	45,461	51,408	52,554
Measurement tonnage of boats, including empties . . . Tons.	120,098	168,090	189,414	239,913	360,968	290,488	320,027	292,454	332,325	360,978
Passengers carried . No.	.....	.....	145,447	131,071	126,913	128,098	180,294	166,238	202,029	181,251
Estimated value of cargo . . . . Rs.	91,65,525	1,18,23,308	1,22,07,919	1,13,28,866	1,71,09,384	1,50,51,350	1,59,41,409	1,43,15,668	1,47,79,798	1,60,43,032

CLASSIFICATION OF TRAFFIC.

Class of Goods.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food . . .	50,541	61,407	69,425	114,336	201,256	108,339	118,440	98,043	137,137	177,235
Stimulants	4,382	4,327	8,228	10,839	18,199	14,765	16,015	14,896	13,639	4,635
Clothing	7,073	7,355	6,558	5,801	8,893	8,950	10,223	10,290	10,325	3,453
Staples of manufacture .	14,610	14,760	20,172	19,390	19,104	21,942	28,080	31,023	24,834	11,394
Building materials . .	5,928	7,240	11,140	18,030	19,323	28,268	36,325	29,852	32,315	27,553
Fuel	15,009	5,806	4,707	6,142	8,952	11,558	10,342	13,428	14,534	13,408
Cooking utensils . . .	1,951	1,766	2,135	2,782	3,677	4,633	5,021	4,376	4,546	5,452
Miscellaneous . . .	16,366	65,290	67,021	67,572	79,313	79,518	94,737	39,295	94,979	117,617

44. There has been, it will be noticed, a steady increase in the traffic under the heads Articles of food and Miscellaneous. The decrease in the number of passengers carried by boat is due to the increasing use made of the steam transport service. There was little interruption to the traffic from closures for silt clearance, range V, from Midnapore to Lutchmutpore, only having been closed from the 25th January to the 15th of February 1883.

45. The steam transport service between Calcutta and Midnapore was maintained throughout the year, a steamer being run daily each way, Sundays excepted. For the first eight months of the year the service was managed by Government, but from the 1st of December it was taken over by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company, who pay Rs. 1,000 per mensem to Government in lieu of tolls and as hire of the steamers. Owing to the more frequent running, a fair comparison between the results of this traffic and that of previous years is not possible; but the following table, extracted from the Superintending Engineer's report, gives particulars of the number of passengers and weight of cargo carried :—

Months.	Passengers. First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Total number.	Goods.	Remarks.
1882.					Mds.	
April	51	69	11,382	11,502	408	
May	67	189⅓	14,056	14,312½	238	Under the Department Public Works.
June	39	153	14,100	14,292	345	
July	30	94	14,837	14,961	258	
August . . .	26	87	14,566	14,679	324	
September . . .	26	155⅓	15,648	15,829⅓	260	
October . . .	76	201½	15,226	15,503½	356	
November . . .	36	192	15,660	15,888	242½	
December . . .	24	81	7,812	7,917	470	
1883.						
January . . .	33	114	7,264	7,411	438	Under the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company.
February . . .	21	67⅓	6,200	6,288⅓	165	
March . . .	12	103	9,090	9,205	241	
Total .	441	1,507	145,841	147,789	3,745½	

There has been no real decrease in traffic. The reason of the apparent falling off is explained at page 11 of Superintending Engineer's report attached.

46. The gross earnings of the service were Rs. 40,765, and the working expenses Rs. 26,097, so that there was a clear profit of Rs. 14,668, which, however, should be diminished by Rs. 4,520 paid during the current year on account of repairs, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,148.

47. The amount realized during the year under the head Miscellaneous Revenue amounted to Rs. 17,028, of which Rs. 9,095 was collected by the Deputy Revenue Superintendent, and the remainder, Rs. 7,933, by the Executive Engineer.

48. The receipts on revenue account and working expenses for the last 10 years are detailed in the subjoined tables :—

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Year.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	R	R	R	R
1873-74	35,823	34,104	2,711	72,638
1874-75	67,015	44,886	4,316	1,16,217
1875-76	52,791	51,810	6,508	1,11,109
1876-77	61,460	67,651	7,876	1,36,987
1877-78	53,483	1,06,917	9,693	1,70,093
1878-79	85,014	77,340	8,356	1,70,710
1879-80	1,30,140	1,05,518	11,567	2,47,225
1880-81	1,12,960	93,099	10,407	2,16,466
1881-82	1,18,588	1,20,706	10,780	2,50,074
1882-83	1,04,060	1,46,922	17,028	2,68,010

WORKING EXPENSES.

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Maintenance.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Works and Repairs . .	88,244	92,185	1,13,225	1,09,509	1,41,334	1,09,211	94,488	1,21,607	1,35,114	1,40,067
Establishment . . .	15,474	19,425	26,398	27,662	33,006	28,513	19,162	26,100	31,022	32,218
Tools and Plant . .	.....	714	4,164	9,714	6,117	13,083	17,036	17,975	36,448	31,354
Refunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Maintenance .	1,03,718	1,12,324	1,43,787	1,46,885	1,80,474	1,50,807	1,30,686	1,65,682	2,02,584	20,363
Irrigation Establishment .	10,701	11,006	16,493	17,245	16,189	14,802	16,377	16,101	18,371	20,337
Navigation Establishment .	5,896	7,097	7,119	7,149	7,151	7,227	7,340	7,437	7,519	14,101
Total Revenue management .	16,597	18,103	23,612	24,394	23,340	22,029	23,717	23,538	25,890	34,438
Total Working Expenses .	1,20,315	1,30,427	1,67,399	1,71,279	2,03,814	1,72,836	1,54,403	1,89,220	2,28,474	2,38,077

Leave and pension allowances are not included in the above statements. Adding Rs. 8,425 on this account, the net revenue for the year was Rs. 21,508. This comparatively unfavourable result is not due to any diminution in the earning power of the canal, but to the large balance of water rates unrealized at the close of the year from causes which have already been alluded to.

49. The following table gives the cost of maintaining the canal and distributaries for the last five years :—

Year.	Main Canal. Length of Canal.	Total cost of Works.	Rate per mile.	Distributaries. Length of Distributary Channels.	Total cost of Works.	Rate per mile.
		R	R		R	R
1878-79	48	59,787	1,246	254	22,726	89
1879-80	48	56,943	1,186	254	16,140	63
1880-81	48	76,275	1,588	267	20,140	70
1881-82	48	85,910	1,790	277	11,854	42
1882-83	48	1,01,821	2,121	277	20,407	73

50. The Superintending Engineer enters into some detail as regards the constant increase in the cost of maintaining the canal. It is no doubt due to the more extensive employment of dredgers for silt-clearing in place of closing the canal, which, with the daily steam service, would be productive of great inconvenience to the public, besides leading to a loss in the tollage receipts. The reason given for the increased cost of repairing distributaries is not satisfactory. In Orissa, under almost similar circumstances, the cost is only Rs. 42 per mile.

51. The table below gives some particulars as to the cost of dredging, which was considerably more than in the previous year, both in amount and rate. The Superintending Engineer's explanation is subjoined. The long lead caused by the port authorities prohibiting the discharge of silt into the Hooghly river had no doubt a prejudicial effect on the cost of this work, and its withdrawal, together with the increased number of hopper barges available, will, it is hoped, lead to more satisfactory results this year:—

Names of Dredgers.	Number of days at work.		Quantity of work done.				Cost of working dredger during the year.		Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	
			Per day.		During the year.					
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	R	R	R	R
"Hector"	144	240	4,090	2,980	589,000	715,430	4,570	6,883	7	9·6
"Princess Louise"	20	...	5,000	.....	100,000	.....	1,648	.....	16·48	.....
"Ajax"	234	213	6,524	3,896	1,526,720	829,880	11,801	13,469	7	.....
"Atlas"	...	131	.....	4,986	.....	653,230	.....		.....	9
Combination	201	215	1,204	1,486	242,000	364,000	3,600	4,696	14	12·8
Scraper dredger, No. 1	...	201	.....	226	120,315	45,595	.....	6,376	.....	52·9
,, No. 2	...	203	.....	194		39,500	.....			
,, No. 4	...	172	.....	204		35,250	.....			
Ordinary and steam hopper barge.	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,386	.....	.....
Total	599	1,405	4,103	1,909	2,457,720	2,682,885	21,619	36,810	8·8	13·7

"The progress in the dredging operations during the year under review has, I regret to observe, not been so satisfactory as in the previous year, owing partly to the want of hopper barges. Of the ten hopper barges ordered for the Midnapore canal from the Seebpore workshops, the Executive Engineer reports having received only six in last January, two since then, and two still remain to be supplied. In addition, some six hopper barges were lent from the Circular and Eastern Canals division, but these had to be considerably altered before they could be used. Ten more hopper barges have been since sanctioned, and these are promised by the Seebpore workshops to be delivered by the end of the current year. The dredging of the Oolooberriah reach of the canal was further retarded by the restriction placed by the Port Commissioners on the silt being thrown into the Hooghly river. This necessitated our taking the barges to the Damooda river, a distance of nearly eight miles, for the discharge of the silt. This restriction has since been removed, and the progress has been more satisfactory. The bucket dredger, which is employed in dredging the channel through the shoal on the Roopnarain river, in front of the Kantapookur lock, can only dredge in six feet of water, and as she is working in a tidal river her outturn of work is necessarily restricted to the few hours that there is a depth of six feet or less of water over the channel through the shoal. Since the number of barges has been increased this year, the progress made by the dredger has been more satisfactory; the Bruce's hydraulic dredgers averaging an outturn of 62,174 cubic feet per week, and the bucket dredger, 20,860 cubic feet per week, or, say, an average of 10,362 cubic feet per day for the former and 3,960 cubic feet per day for the latter."

HIDGELLEE TIDAL CANAL.

52. The capital, interest, and revenue accounts are given below:—

1.—Capital Account.

Heads of Account.	Outlay during 1882-83.	Outlay to end of 1882-83.
Direct Charges.	R	R
I.—Works	.....	12,66,239
II.—Establishment	.....	4,49,790
III.—Tools and Plant	.....	57,585
IV.—Suspense Account	.....	.....
Total Outlay	.....	17,73,614
V.—*Less* Receipts on Capital Account	.....	915
Net Total	.....	17,72,699
Indirect Charges.		
Capitalization of Abatement of Land Revenue	4	11,210
Loss by Exchange	.....	20,571
Leave and Pension Allowances	.....	33,597
Total	4	65,378

2.—Interest Account.

	R
Interest charges to end of 1881-82	9,16,710
,, ,, for 1882-83	70,908
Total to end of 1882-83	9,87,618

3.—Revenue Account—(Actuals).

	Expenditure.			Receipts.	
	During 1882-83.	To end of 1882-83.		During 1882-83.	To end of 1882-83.
I.—Works and Repairs.	R	R		R	R
Works (extensions and improvements).	.....	3,033	Water-rates	.....	2,611
Maintenance and repairs.	29,460	2,65,825	Navigation	43,694	501,573
Establishment	6,775	61,606	Miscellaneous	1,388	10,455
Tools and Plant	1,362	8,743			
Total Works and Repairs	37,597	3,39,207			
II.—Revenue Management.					
Navigation Establishment.	2,973	33,910			
Total Working Expenses	40,570	3,73,117			
Profit	4,462	1,41,522			
Total	45,032	5,14,639	Total	45,032	5,14,639

53. The returns from this canal depend entirely on the tolls received from boats and miscellaneous revenue, there being no irrigation from it.

The revenue from navigation for the year amounted to Rs. 43,604, against Rs. 45,848 in 1881-82. This decrease of Rs. 2,154 was chiefly due to a closure from the 15th of January to the 31st of March 1883. The canal is unprovided with dredging plant, and at present the only means of removing the silt is by closing it. A supplementary estimate providing for this want and for a lock at Kalinugger, 150 feet long, in place of the present one, which is 100 feet in length only, is under preparation.

54. Details regarding the traffic for the last ten years are given in the tables which follow:—

Comparison of Traffic.

Particulars.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Miles of canal open	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Toll collections	27,978	52,209	22,540	44,572	60,971	59,723	44,918	53,338	45,848	43,604
Rate of toll per mile of canal	964·76	1800·31	777·24	1536·97	2102·42	2059·41	1548·89	1839·20	1,581	1,507
Number of boats	13,918	15,437	10,958	22,824	23,882	22,969	16,311	21,783	20,057	17,445
Tonnage of boats, exclusive of empties	72,842	131,569	68,003	131,492	158,133	164,688	120,021	152,781	133,020	132,884
Passengers carried	.....	4,184	3,906	3,198	1,932	3,623	3,061	3,531	3,286	3,510
Estimated value of traffic	14,33,744	28,76,209	13,39,440	19,92,012	31,30,503	41,55,353	25,86,031	23,34,731	21,19,855	23,83,244

Classification of Goods.

Particulars.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food	53,068	87,625	37,852	81,218	101,230	105,687	8,423	89,901	79,448	46,163
Stimulants	1,862	3,004	805	1,900	706	1,719	783	2,666	6,932	2,707
Clothing	194	305	40	189	117	341	93	428	1,266	5
Staples of manufacture	786	971	1,341	1,630	1,202	2,839	1,129	1,204	2,646	381
Building materials	1,249	3,182	3,758	8,076	6,839	8,601	73,444	12,303	2,401	740
Fuel	674	1,143	1,678	1,045	768	1,729	1,164	6,214	2,701	6,935
Cooking utensils	317	336	434	297	250	388	319	426	.....	132
Miscellaneous	1,404	35,099	22,034	34,107	47,321	42,773	28,744	30,649	37,900	1,306

The decrease in the weight of the articles carried is partly owing to allowance not having been made in former years for the displacement caused by the boat itself. The tonnage of loaded boats was only about 1 per cent. less than in the previous year.

55. The receipts and working expenses of the canal for the last ten years are given below:—

Revenue Receipts.

Year.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	R	R	R	R
1873-74	2,598	27,978	639	31,215
1874-75	13	52,209	669	52,891
1875-76	.....	22,540	395	22,935
1876-77	.....	44,572	464	45,036
1877-78	.....	60,971	1,309	62,280
1878-79	.....	59,723	1,070	60,793
1879-80	.....	44,918	863	45,781
1880-81	.....	53,338	1,149	54,487
1881-82	.....	45,848	1,446	47,294
1882-83	.....	43,604	1,338	45,032

Working Expenses.

Particulars.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Maintenance, Works, and Repairs	37,719	24,023	26,756	7,637	22,469	16,599	30,607	18,901	19,478	29,460
Establishments	1,215	6,338	8,033	1,793	5,466	3,854	8,794	2,239	4,497	6,775
Tools and Plant	341	1,299	1,642	429	164	...	...	1,444	1,851	1,362
Total	39,275	31,660	36,431	9,859	28,099	20,453	39,401	22,634	25,809	37,597
Navigation Establishment	1,933	2,874	2,607	2,571	2,465	2,727	2,883	2,956	2,869	2,973
Leave and Pension Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,071	930	1,306	1,327
Total Working Expenses	41,208	34,534	39,038	12,430	30,564	23,180	44,355	26,520	29,984	41,897

56. The net revenue derived from the canal has decreased from Rs. 17,310 in 1881-82 to Rs. 3,135 in the year under review. This falling-off is almost entirely owing to the heavy expenditure, Rs. 21,755, on silt clearance.

SONE CANALS.

57. The capital, interest, and revenue accounts of these canals are given below:—

I.—Capital Account.

Heads of Account	Outlay during 1882-83.	Outlay to end of 1882-83.
Direct Charges.	R	R
I.—Works	3,37,336	1,70,09,001
II.—Establishment	73,680	48,54,013
III.—Tools and Plant	11,263	18,80,782
IV.—Suspense Accounts	(—)13,919	2,22,338
Total	4,08,360	2,39,66,134
V.—*Less* Receipts on Capital Account	35,817	3,00,159
Net Total	3,72,543	2,36,65,975
Indirect Charges.		
Capitalization of Abatement of Land Revenue	1,997	37,320
Loss by Exchange	.....	74,503
Leave and Pension Allowances	8,892	8,28,817
Total Indirect Charges	10,889	9,40,640

II.—Interest Account.

	R
Interest charges to end of 1881-82	73,68,720
„ for 1882-83	9,39,188
Total Interest Charges to end of 1882-83	83,07,908

III.—Revenue Account—(Actuals).

	Expenditure. During 1882-83.	Expenditure. To end of 1882-83.		Receipts. During 1882-83.	Receipts. To end of 1882-83.
I.—Maintenance and Repairs.	R	R		R	R
Works	3,17,573	16,94,280	Water-rates	5,66,465	25,36,966
Compensation	328	2,098	Navigation	71,205	3,26,283
Establishment	73,042	4,53,683	Miscellaneous	47,007	2,30,950
Tools and Plant	11,898	25,144			
Total Maintenance	4,02,841	21,75,205			
II.—Revenue Management.					
Irrigation establishment	1,05,883	4,97,350			
Navigation establisment	19,880	75,237			
Total	1,25,763	5,72,587			
III.—Refunds of Revenue	1,237	7,174			
Total Working Expenses	5,29,841	27,54,966			
Profit	1,54,836	3,39,233			
Total	6,84,677	30,94,199	Total	6,84,677	30,94,199

58. The expenditure and earnings for the year 1882-83 are given below :—

Expenditure.		Earnings.	
I.—Maintenance and Repairs.	₹		₹
Works	3,17,573	Water-rates	5,02,142
Compensation	328	Navigation	71,205
Establishment	73,042	Miscellaneous	47,007
Tools and Plant	11,898		
Total Maintenance	4,02,841		
II.—Revenue Management.			
Irrigation establishment	1,05,883		
Navigation establishment	19,880		
TOTAL	1,25,763		
III.—Refunds of Revenue	1,237		
Total Working Expenses	5,29,841		
Profit	90,513		
TOTAL	6,20,354	TOTAL	6,20,354

59. The following table shows the lengths of canals and distributaries open, and area commanded and irrigable :—

NAME OF CANAL.	Navigable canal.	Branch canal.	Distributaries.	Area under command.	AREA WHICH CAN BE IRRIGATED.		Total area which can be irrigated.
					Kharif.	Rabi.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Eastern main and Patna canal	86½	.....	311	307,610	112,640	151,200	263,840
Arrah canal	74	70¼	459¾	441,500	132,800	178,200	311,000
Western main and Buxar canal	58½	77¼	305	546,814	135,840	210,600	346,440
TOTAL	218½	148	1,075½	1,295,924	381,280	540,000	921,280

60. During the year two miles of navigable canal and 41¼ miles of distributaries were opened. The area irrigable remains the same, being, as remarked in last year's report, dependent on the supply of water available from the river Sone.

61. The progress made in village-channel construction is shown in the statement following :—

	Total length of village channels completed.	Area commanded.	Number of outlets.	Number of permanent outlets.
	Miles.	Acres.		
Arrah Division	702	114,794	2,247	201
Buxar ,,	302	94,435	1,017	35
Eastern Sone Division	182	36,079	1,683	12
Total, 1882-83	1,186	245,308	4,950	248
Total, 1881-82	1,144	212,494	4,750	72

The channels were mostly constructed by the persons interested, 128 miles only out of the 1,186 miles open having been carried out by Government officers under the provisions of Part V of Act III (B.C.) of 1876.

62. The area under irrigation assessed with water-rates during 1882-83 is shown in the table following, contrasted with the previous year :—

CROP.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	55,355	65,514	10,159	.....
Rabi	36,795	15,999	.....	20,796
Sugarcane	21,891	15,275	.....	6,616
Hot-weather irrigation	20,794	2,481	.....	18,313
Five years' lease	43,240	74,555	31,315	.....
TOTAL	178,075	173,824	41,474	45,725

There was, therefore, a decrease in the irrigated area of 4,251 acres. This falling-off is however more apparent than real. The canals comprising the main western system having been closed during the hot weather, water could not then be given. During the previous year there were 18,499 acres of hot weather irrigation from these canals. The increase in the area under five years' leases more than compensates for the decline in rabi and sugarcane irrigation.

63. The area irrigated in each division for the last three years is shown in the table below :—

YEAR.	EASTERN SONE DIVISION.					ARRAH DIVISION.					BUXAR DIVISION.					TOTAL FOR ALL DIVISIONS.					GRAND TOTAL.
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Five years' leases.	Hot weather.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Five years' leases.	Hot weather.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Five years' leases.	Hot weather.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Five years' leases.	Hot weather.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1880-81	17,510	10,378	1,775	.....	...	74,537	31,796	15,897	.....	...	43,161	8,116	5,455	.....	...	134,208	50,290	23,127	.....	...	207,625
1881-82	12,256	7,004	701	6,830	2,295	26,133	21,017	14,422	33,043	12,164	16,966	7,874	6,788	2,468	6,335	55,355	36,795	21,891	43,240	20,794	178,075
1882-83	15,691	2,026	1,436	11,136	2,461	28,162	5,002	7,936	35,080	...	21,661	5,971	5,903	10,389	...	65,514	15,999	15,275	74,555	2,481	173,824

64. The rainfall during those months of the kharif and rabi seasons in which water is most required is shown in the tables following, which extend over three years :—

Kharif Season.

MONTHS.	EASTERN SONE DIVISION.			ARRAH DIVISION.			BUXAR DIVISION.		
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
August	15·39	13·49	9·84	14·82	15·67	9·00	7·68	14·28	7·41
September	2·24	4·53	4·83	3·60	4·12	4·38	2·23	2·72	5·77
October	4·91	3·87	4·47	4·14	6·78	4·99	3·87	5·31	4·99
TOTAL	22·54	21·91	19·14	22·56	26·57	18·37	13·98	22·31	18·17

Rabi Season.

MONTHS.	EASTERN SONE DIVISION.			ARRAH DIVISION.			BUXAR DIVISION.		
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
October	4·91	3·87	4·47	4·14	6·78	4·99	3·87	5·31	4·99
November	0·12	...	1·27	0·39	0·00	1·77	0·85	0·00	1·86
December	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00
TOTAL	5·03	3·87	5·74	4·54	6·78	6·76	4·73	5·31	6·85

The rainfall for the year was less than usual, but it was very favourably distributed for the rabi crops, there being good rain in November and a further fall of 1½ inches in January, which is not shown in the above statements. The decline in rabi irrigation is adverted to by the Collector of Shahabad, who

states that the ryots prefer well-water for that crop, as it is warmer. However this may be, the character of the season was probably the chief cause of the decrease which occurred.

65. In the table following the crops grown by the aid of canal-water for the last two years are shown :—

Name of Crop.	Eastern Sone Division.		Arrah Division.		Buxar Division.		Total.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rice	12,256	15,691	25,311	27,456	16,776½	21,482	54,343½	64,629
Indigo	.....	.....	487	321	58¼	.....	545¼	321
Gardens	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Bhadoi	.....	.....	335	384	131	179	466	563
Hot-weather	2,285	2,481	12,164	.....	6,335	.....	20,784	2,481
Sugarcane	701	1,436	14,402	7,936	6,788	5,903	21,891	15,275
Rabi	5,141	1,467	21,142	7,612	7,661¼	5,841	33,944¼	14,920
Gardens	21	7	1	1	10¾	6	32¾	14
Opium	1,842	552	774	389	202	124	2,818	1,065
Five-year leases	6,830	11,136	33,942	53,030	2,468	10,389	43,240	74,555*
Total	29,086	32,770	108,558	97,130	40,430¾	43,924	178,074¾	173,824

* Acres.
Rice 59,645
Rabi . . . . 7,455 } approximately.
Sugarcane . . . 7,455

66. The area actually under lease was 148,533 acres, the remaining 25,291 acres being either hot-weather or irrigated in excess of permits. The area under five years' lease increased during the year from 42,810 to 76,305 acres. The proportion of flow to lift irrigation was as 95 to 5; last year it was as 94 to 6.

67. The Superintending Engineer, in paragraph 14 of his report, gives calculations on the duty of water used. By omitting sugarcane in the kharif season, and taking the months of maximum discharge only, he arrives at a duty of 46·7 acres per cubic foot of discharge for the main western series during the kharif season, and 43·7 acres per cubic foot for the rabi. For the main eastern series the figures would be 31½ and 46·6 acres. Adding the sugarcane in the kharif season, and taking the average discharge from July to October for the kharif season, and from December to March for the rabi season, the duty was 64 acres per cubic foot in the khureef season, and 40 acres in the rabi season. The reasons given for the omission of sugarcane in the kharif season do not appear to be satisfactory, as water is more required then by sugarcane than in the rabi, in which it is included; sugar manufacture commences in December.

68. There was a balance of Rs. 4,36,849 due on account of water-rates at the commencement of the year. The demands received which fell due within the year amounted to Rs. 4,62,301, making a total of Rs. 8,99,150, of which Rs. 5,66,465 was collected, and Rs. 21,020 remitted, the balance on the 1st of April of the current year being Rs. 3,11,665. The Collector of Shahabad gives the following table, which shows the satisfactory progress made during the last two years in reducing the heavy balance of arrears which had occurred in that district up to the end of the year 1880-81:—

Year	Demand.			Remission.	Net demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Percentage of collection to current demand.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.					
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
1877-78	66,056	1,02,509	1,68,565	35,715	1,32,850	51,611	81,239	50·3
1878-79	81,340	5,94,616	6,75,956	10,424	6,65,532	3,64,106	3,01,426	61·0
1879-89	3,01,719	4,13,711	7,15,430	10,024	7,05,406	4,05,094	3,00,311	97·9
1880-81	3,00,311	4,50,412	7,50,723	11,193	7,39,530	3,08,225	4,31,305	68 4
1881-82	4,31,305	5,41,533	9,72,838	52,427	9,20,411	5,30,706	3,89,705	98·0
1882-83	3,89,705	3,61,402	7,51,107	15,970	7,35,137	4,79,586	2,55,551	138·9

The balance in the Gya district is slightly less than at the commencement of the year, but in Patna there was an increase of Rs. 10,286, a result which the Commissioner does not consider to be satisfactory. The Collector of Patna gives various reasons, chiefly defects in the demand statements, for this want of success, but they apply equally to Gya, where fair progress has been made.

69. The delay in submitting demand statements is again brought to notice by the Commissioner. It was never expected that the whole of the assessment papers would be completed by the dates mentioned in the rules which were fixed early in the season, as payments cannot be enforced until one month after the water-rates become due; there does not, however, appear to be any reason why the whole of the sugarcane and five-year lease assessments and 50 per cent. of the demand statements for other crops should not be submitted by the date fixed, and the Superintending Engineer will be requested to take measure to secure this end. The Collector of Shahabad again notices the difficulty of collecting small sums of variable amount frequently disputed from large numbers of people. There were approximately 84,000 separate demands made in that district. The year's results appear to show that with good arrangements it is possible to accomplish what is desired.

70. The cost of the revenue establishment employed is shown below for the years 1881-82 and 1882-83:—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Amount.	Percentage on collections.	Amount.	Percentage on collections.
	R		R	
Permanent and temporary establishment, such as zilladars, ameens, &c.	57,237	9·48	53,958	9·52
Establishment employed under Collectors	21,556	3·57	23,047	4·07
Headman's fees	35,490	5·87	28,878	5·10
Total	1,14,283	18·92	1,05,883	18·69

71. The Superintending Engineer gives the following tables of the cost of measuring crops, preparing demand statements, and the whole cost of assessment:—

Cost of measuring Crops.

Division.	Five years' lease.			Sugarcane.			Kharif.			Rabi.		
	Cost.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Cost.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Cost.	Area	Rate per acre.	Cost.	Area.	Rate per acre.
	R A. P.	Acres.	R A. P.	R A. P.	Acres.	R A. P.	R A. P.	Acres.	R A. P.	R A. P.	Acres.	R A. P.
Eastern Sone	209 10 7	4,306	0 09·35	233 10 5	1,436	0 2 7	641 9 1	18,172	0 0 6·77	199 5 2	2,026	0 1 6·8
Arrah	186 0 0	17,910	0 0 6	542 0 0	7,936	0 1 1	872 0 0	28,182	0 0 6	373 0 0	8,002	0 0 8
Buxar	521 0 0	7,487	0 1 1	316 4 9	5,903	0 0 10	776 10 10	21,661	0 0 6	244 4 3	5,971	0 0 8

Cost of preparing Demand Statements.

Division.	Five years' lease.			Sugarcane.			Kharif.			Rabi.		
	Cost.	Area	Rate per acre.	Cost.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Cost.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Cost.	Area.	Rate per acre.
	R A. P.	Acres.	R A. P.	R A. P.	Acres.	R A. P.	R A. P.	Acres.	R A. P.	R A. P.	Acres.	R A. P.
Eastern Sone	139 5 3	4,306	0 6 21	152 10 2	1,436	0 1 8·41	726 4 6	18,172	0 7 68	116 7 7	2,026	0 0 11
Arrah	133 0 0	17,910	0 1 9	1,017 0 0	7,936	0 2 3	2,044 0 0	28,182	0 1 7¼	1,031 0 0	8,002	0 2 2
Buxar	170 8 3	7,487	0 0 4	208 0 2	5,903	0 0 6	778 5 3	21,661	0 0 6	326 12 11	5,97	0 0 10

Total Cost of Assessment.

Division.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Headman's Fee.	Total.
	Per acre. R A. P.	Per acre. R A. P.	Per acre. R A. P.	Per acre. R A. P.
Eastern Sone	0 3 11	0 1 11	0 1 2	0 7 0
Arrah	0 2 5	0 1 10	0 0 10	0 5 1
Buxar	0 5 7	0 0 11	0 1 0	0 7 6

72. The large number of five-year leases in the Arrah division has begun to exercise an appreciable effect in reducing the cost of the establishment employed on assessments, but it will be some years before full advantage of that system is apparent. The excessive number of complaints, 11,997, which were received during the year, exerts a very prejudicial effect on the working expenses. It is not however easy to devise any remedy; they must be enquired into, and as unfortunately in some cases remissions are made of just dues, it is altogether to the interest of the cultivator to lodge an objection so long as it can be done free of cost.

73. Crop experiments were carried out as usual. Details regarding them will be found in paragraph 21 of the Superintending Engineer's report. The average produce of rice lands irrigated from the canals was $1\frac{16}{40}$ maunds of grain and $1\frac{14}{40}$ maunds of straw in excess of those otherwise irrigated.

74. The following statements show the navigation receipts and the assessed tollage divided between Government and private traffic since the canals were opened in 1876-77:—

Year.	Eastern Main Series.			Western Main Series.			Total.	Total Tollage only.
	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Transport service receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Transport service receipts.		
		R	R		R	R	R	R
1876-77	.....	.....	.....	86¾	4,852	.....	4,852	4,852
1877-78	86¾	9,401	.....	86¾	17,373	.....	26,774	26,774
1878-79	86¾	18,570	.....	88¾	10,762	.....	29,332	29,332
1879-80	86¾	14,112	5,046	90¾	13,492	.....	32,650	27,604
1880-81	86¾	27,337	8,512	130¾	12,482	7,209	55,540	39,819
1881-82	86¾	29,199	11,012	130¾	24,944	12,814	77,969	54,143
1882-83	86¾	22,879	12,196	132¾	16,625	19,705	71,405	39,304

TOLLAGE ASSESSMENTS.

Year.	Eastern Main and Patna Canals.			Western Main Canal.			Arrah Canal.			Buxar Canal.			Total.		
	Private tolls.	Government tolls.	Total.	Private tolls.	Government tolls.	Total.	Private tolls.	Government tolls.	Total.	Private tolls.	Government tolls.	Total.	Private tolls.	Government tolls.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1876-77	.....	.....	.....	57	1,622	1,679	753	5,850	4,603	..	..	..	810	5,472	6,282
1877-78	2,778	7,083	9,861	1,194	2,711	3,905	7,174	5,400	12,634	...	...	...	11,146	15,254	26,400
1878-79	13,762	4,911	18,673	1,008	160	1,168	6,729	2,424	9,153	...	...	—	21,499	7,496	28,994
1879-80	13,555	313	13,868	1,417	150	1,567	10,767	1,132	11,899	...	...	...	25,739	1,595	27,334
1880-81	26,529	942	27,471	2,247	215	2,462	6,847	1,358	8,205	...	...	...	35,939	2,597	38,536
1881-82	27,377	1,746	29,124	2,209	2,179	4,388	15,875	523	16,398	316	82	398	48,878	5,483	54,361
1882-83	22,147	625	22,772	1,469	1,139	2,608	10,943	284	11,228	3,417	1,055	4,472	36,562	2,500	39,062
										2,002	452	2,454			

75. The decreased tollage, Rs. 12,316, received during the year, is to a large extent attributable to the long closure of the canals comprising the main western system from the 19th of April to the 20th of June.

76. Further statistics, comparing the traffic on the canals during the year with those preceding, will be found in the following table:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Number of miles open at the end of the year . . . . . Miles.	84	171	174	182¾	216¾	216¾	218¾
Toll collections . . . . . R	4,852	26,774	29,332	27,604	39,819	54,143	39,304
Rate of Toll per mile . . . . ,,	58	156	168	151	183	249	180
Boats, including empties . . . No.	2,421	8,693	6,876	6,942	7,482	10,688	7,615
Measured tonnage of boats, including empties . . . . . Tons.	2	81,897	66,389	66,286	69,597	113,971	78,951
Estimated value of cargo . . . R	1,0	12,79,257	26,98,541	34,82,626	33,73,946	44,53,586	37,96,467

77. The description of goods carried is given in the statement following:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Tollage.	Tollage.	Tollage.	Tollage.	Tollage.	Tollage.	Tollage.
Articles of food	425	5,169	4,747	8,402	8,236	15,839	9,634
Stimulants	14	367	747	793	1,648	1,853	2,010
Clothing	10	47	316	214	279	111	81
Staples of manufacture	2	554	2,673	4,257	8,495	11,320	9,456
Building materials	75	782	2,884	2,346	2,989	2,538	2,157
Live stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fuel	...	177	147	171	153	276	197
Cooking utensils and other domestic implements	...	225	740	53	...	...	...
Bamboos and bullahs	284	3,823	9,245	9,503	3,291	8,681	6,077
Miscellaneous					10,849	8,261	6,948

78. The Superintending Engineer notes that there has been a slight increase in the quantity of rice imported, and a falling-off of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of maunds in the wheat traffic. The following table of the principal items of traffic, compared with 1881-82, is extracted from his report:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.
Articles chiefly imported—		
Salt	1,30,564	95,416
Rice	43,122	47,196
Stimulants	50,601	43,591
Articles chiefly exported—		
Wheat	3,58,974	1,35,096
Other articles of food (including sugar)	1,42,009	1,27,981
Staples of manufacture (including linseed)	4,41,148	3,57,457

79. The cost of collecting tolls and working the locks was Rs. 13,442, against Rs. 13,173 in the previous year.

80. The receipts from the steam transport service were Rs. 31,901, and the expenses Rs. 25,990, leaving a net profit of Rs. 5,911. Though there was a falling-off in the gross receipts compared with 1881-82, due to the long closure of the Arrah and Buxar canals, the net receipts were Rs. 1,888 in excess of those recovered during that year. The number of passengers carried during the year was 44,635, whilst Rs. 5,413 was received from the carriage of parcels and goods. The Superintending Engineer notes that the number of passengers carried was in round numbers 40,000, and the mileage run 25,000 miles, which gives 1·7 passengers per steamer a mile—a figure which, considering that there is communication only twice a week in the Arrah and Buxar canals, and once in the Patna canal, compares favourably with the East Indian Railway on which in 23 weeks ending the 16th of June last, the passengers carried per train-mile were 3·2. Four steamers, the *Umpire*, *Buxar*, *Bunas*, *Koel*, continue to be employed, one being held in reserve; and there are two cargo boats.

81. The miscellaneous receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 47,007, or Rs. 7,761 more than was received in 1881-82. The chief increase occurred under the head "Profit on outturn from workshops," on which account Rs. 19,259 was credited to revenue.

82. The receipts and working expenses for the last three years are shown below:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	R	R	R
Receipts—			
Water-rates	3,78,266	6,03,930	5,66,465
Navigation Receipts	61,145	98,116	71,205
Miscellaneous	39,233	39,246	47,007
Total	4,78,644	7,36,292	6,84,677

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	₹	₹	₹
Working Expenses—			
Maintenance	3,57,839	3,28,032	4,02,841
Irrigation Establishment	1,02,476	1,14,283	1,05,883
Navigation ditto	10,618	13,678	19,880
Refunds	1,637	1,329	1,237
	4,72,570	4,57,322	5,29,841
NET PROFIT	6,074	2,78,970	1,54,836

83. The increase in working expenses is mainly due to extensive silt-clearing operations in the first five miles of the main western canal, which were carried out at a cost of Rs. 79,729, being Rs. 52,614 more than was expended on that work in the previous year. The decrease in revenue is due to the falling-off in the irrigation and navigation revenue, which has already been commented upon.

84. The cost of maintaining the Sone head works amounted to Rs. 29,201, or Rs. 2·35 per foot run, against Rs. 44,509 expended in the previous year.

85. The expenditure per mile on the canals and distributaries for the last two years is shown below :—

Name of Canal.	Name of Division.	Number of miles.	Cost per mile.	
			1881-82.	1882-83.
			₹	₹
Eastern main	Eastern Sone	7¼	2,323	2,655
Western „	Arrah	9	4,044	9,961
	Buxar	12¾	219	308
Buxar	„	45	173	308
Patna	Eastern Sone	79	377	378
Arrah	Arrah	65	396	375
Doomraon branch	„	40¼	195	166
Beheea „	„	31	219	205
Chowsa	Buxar	39½	84	103
Bhojpore	„	45	78	83
Gurra Chowbey	„	38	Charged to Capital.	49
Distributaries	Arrah	459½	51	57·6
	Buxar	45¾	60	96
	Eastern Sone	311	Mainly charged to Capital.	43

The variations in cost, with the exception of the main western canal, to which reference has already been made, are not such as to call for remark.

86. The Superintending Engineer, in paragraph 8 of his report, enters somewhat fully into the subject of dredging, and expresses a hope that with the plant lately sanctioned it may in future be possible to dispense with long closures. The main western canal was closed from the 19th of April to the 20th of June 1883, and during that period 10,877,582 cubic feet of silt removed at an average cost of Rs. 6-5-11 per 1,000 cubic feet. The shutters of the head sluices were cut in half in 1882, with the object of diminishing the influx of silt, water being drawn off from the upper surface of the pool only, the measure the Superintending Engineer gives reasons for believing to have been successful, the quantity of silt has, he calculates, been reduced by one-half.

The following table gives the cost of dredging during the year 1882-83, eight Fouracre's and two English dredgers having been employed :—

	Cubic feet.	Cost.	Rate.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Eartern main canal and head lock	3,026,104	10,108	3 5 5
Patna canal (English dredger)	638,469	3,775	5 14 7
River Sone	341,675	595	1 12 0
Western main canal	1,643,768	3,709	2 4 0
Head lock	219,340	602	2 12 0
Arrah canal	187,939	1,278	6 12 0
TOTAL	6,057,295	20,067	... ..

The cost of repairing the dredgers is, however, not taken into account, and it is stated that at present silt removed by dredging costs on an average Rs. 2-12 per 1,000 cubic feet more than when removed by hand. It appears possible by more careful arrangements to increase the outturn from the dredgers by about 30 per cent., and during the current year it is expected that a considerable reduction in the cost will be effected.

87. The cost of weed-clearance in each division for the last three years is shown below. The decrease during the year was owing to the long closure of the main western canal and its branches :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Eastern Sone	10,352	5,535	7,721
Arrah	13,468	15,564	6,627
Buxar	...	64	29
TOTAL	23,820	21,163	14,377

SARUN CANALS.

88. The capital, interest, and revenue accounts of these canals, which have been constructed from provincial funds, are given below :—

I.—Capital Account.

PARTICULARS.	Outlay during 1882-83.	Outlay to end of 1882-83.
DIRECT CHARGES.	₹	₹
Works	40,653	4,72,200
Establishment	9,850	1,62,662
Tools and Plant	...	23,752
Suspense Balances	(—)9,579	9,909
TOTAL	40,424	6,68,523
Less—Receipts on Capital Account	...	498
Net Outlay	40,424	6,68,025
INDIRECT CHARGES.		
Capitalized Abatement of Land Revenue	97	97
Leave and Pension Allowances	1,132	26,874
Total Indirect Charges	1,229	26,971

II.—Interest Account.

	₹
Interest charges to end of 1881-82	68,429
„ „ 1882-83	25,912
Total interest charges to end of 1882-83	94,341

III.—Revenue Account—(Actuals).

	Expenditure			Receipts	
	During the year.	To end of the year.		During the year.	To end of the year.
	R	R		R	R
Works (extensions and improvements)	...	...	Water-rates	16,268	29,403
Repairs and Maintenance	29,828	68,070	Navigation	19	249
Establishment	6,860	15,653	Miscellaneous	1,740	2,772
Tools and Plant	(—)3,086	(—)5,881	Total Receipts	18,027	32,424
			Deficits	16,921	48,323
Total	33,602	77,842			
Indirect Charges.					
Leave and Pension Allowances	1,346	2,905			
Grand Total	34,948	80,747	Grand Total	34,948	80,747

89. The receipts, according to the above account, were Rs. 16,921 less than the working expenses, on which account there is a debit balance to date of Rs. 48,323. There are, on the other hand, outstanding arrears of Rs. 25,199. The revenue derived from these canals depends, in fact, on the annual guarantee of Rs. 23,000. The amount collected on outside irrigation is insignificant; Rs. 1,796 only were received by the guarantors on this account in the year under review. The guarantee is in consideration of water supplied for indigo manufacture and irrigation, no exact account of which has yet been kept. The Superintending Engineer remarks on the labour and cost of recovering water-rates under Act VII of 1880, but it is probable that when the cultivators find that payment is exacted, they will obtain water after regular application, and thus avoid the heavy costs which appear to be inseparable from the certificate procedure.

90. The rules under the Irrigation Act are now being considered with a view to the imposition of a higher rate in the case of unauthorized irrigation.

91. The following account of the Sarun canals, given by the Superintending Engineer, is of interest:—

"The Sarun canal works have in effect thrown a nearly perennial discharge of Gunduck water into four old delta river channels traversing the Sarun district, the supply of which was cut off by the embankments of the Gunduck. In the Sadowa dehat a considerable area of rice lands can be irrigated by flow by a process of backing up the canal water into the natural drainage channels, and by careful management. This is effected without damage to the country generally. In all the other dehats irrigation is only carried out by lifting water to heights, which vary from 8 to 10 feet in the upper reaches of the rivers, to 15 to 20 feet lower down; it is also of very great benefit to the indigo interests by insuring a timely supply of good water for manufacture. The Sarun irrigation works have placed a supply of water within the reach of the people, and the rules provide for the execution by Government of dams and channels to bring the water on the fields, on a guarantee of interest on the cost of the work and of the cost of repairs by persons benefiting from them. There is no attempt at any system for distributing the water; there are at present no distributary channels and no dams for raising the water to the level of the country for irrigation by flow. The revenue of the canals cannot materially increase until these privileges are more largely availed of; they are as yet imperfectly understood. An attempt is being made to make them better known, and estimates of one or two of the most promising distributary channels are being worked out."

92. The area irrigated during the year was 1,741 acres against 666 irrigated in the year preceding. These figures do not, however, include indigo irrigated by the guarantors.

The statement below gives some particulars of the extent to which the different channels were worked. Any calculation as to the duty of the water

is out of the question until more exact particulars of the use to which it is put can be obtained:—

Month.	Siswa head sluice.		From head-cut through Daha sluice into Sota.		From head-cut through Daha regulator into Daha.		From Sota through Daha sluice into Daha.		Gundaki sluice.		Dhanai diversion cut.		Gungri sluice.	
	Number of days open during month.	Mean discharge.	Number of days open during month.	Mean discharge.	Number of days open during month.	Mean discharge.	Number of days open during month.	Mean discharge.	Number of days open during month.	Mean discharge.	Number of days open during month.	Mean discharge.	Number of days open during month.	Mean discharge.
April 1882	16	170	16	127	16	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	62	2	15
May ,,	31	125	9	95	16	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	18	1	33
June ,,	6	71	6	126	6	45	10	240	30	64	.....	.....	3	44
July ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	298	14	136	.....	.....	23	58
August ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	354	5	54	.....	.....	12	60
September ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	220	7	109	.....	.....	26	50
October ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	30
November ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January 1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March ,,	12	195	12	148	11	40	.....	.....	11	80	11	24	11	44

CALCUTTA CANALS AND NUDDEA RIVERS.

93. The revenue administration of these works rests with the Board of Revenue, whose report has been separately reviewed in a Government Resolution which appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette* for the 24th October 1883. Capital and revenue accounts are not at present kept, but orders for the transfer of the Calcutta canals to the class "irrigation and navigation works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept" have been issued, and statements dividing the expenditure accordingly have been prepared and are now under consideration.

94. The following statement gives details of the receipts and working expenses of the works in question for the last two years:—

	1881-82. R	1882-83. R
Revenue realized—		
Calcutta canals	4,82,466	5,64,194
Nuddea rivers	2,11,219	1,82,967
Total	6,93,685	7,47,161
Working Expenses—		
Calcutta Canals—		
Collection charges	36,872	40,351
Maintenance	1,03,246	1,43,816
Total	1,40,118	1,84,167
Nuddea Rivers—		
Collection charges	20,792	18,729
Maintenance	2,14,079	70,761
Total	2,34,871	89,490
Net Revenue, excluding Extensions and Improvements—		
Calcutta canals	3,42,348	3,80,027
Nuddea rivers	(—)23,652	93,477
Total	3,18,696	4,73,504

Extensions and Improvements—		
Calcutta canals	9,14,183	8,49,465
Nuddea rivers	32,437	27,184
TOTAL	9,46,620	8,76,649
Net Revenue, including Extensions and Improvements—		
Calcutta canals	(—)5,71,835	(—)4,69,438
Nuddea rivers	(—)56,089	66,293
TOTAL	(—)6,27,924	(—)4,03,145

95. Further information regarding the traffic will be found in the table below:—

	1881-82.						1882-83.					
	Number of boats.	Approximate Tonnage of boats.				Tollage.	Number of boats.	Approximate Tonnage of boats.				Tollage.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.	
CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.		Mds.	R			R A. P.		Mds.	R			R A. P.
I.—Circular canal at Ramunghatta	80,766	1,10,85,288	2,20,29,740	2,42,94,275	868,247	2,07,581 5 3	83,838	1,51,46,745	2,96,95,030	3,07,48,675	1,108,127	2,07,277 15 3
II.— Ditto at Raja's khal	6,437	11,972	2,837	1,55,125	5,541	1,660 12 0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
III.— Ditto at Chitpore	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	3,470	8,85,435	6,72,780	20,58,628	73,521	14,954 15 6
IV.—Tony's Nulla at Samookpotta	46,768	79,19,032	1,74,10,558	1,62,76,575	585,213	1,39,065 1 0	40,473	71,67,980	1,01,27,087	1,58,33,645	562,894	1,36,367 2 9
V.— Ditto at Russa toll station	42,479	5,22,199	8,79,063	8,22,525	29,157	8,537 0 0	44,091	9,48,668	21,24,824	11,68,600	41,702	11,578 9 9
VI.— Ditto at Kidderpore	40,215	67,08,746	90,80,191	1,62,71,692	589,583	96,388 13 0	38,232	65,00,203	1,40,13,064	2,03,21,524	904,825	1,03,542 12 6
TOTAL	216,665	2,62,47,237	4,94,02,389	5,78,20,192	2,077,781	4,53,682 15 3	210,104	3,08,48,941	5,66,33,685	7,61,31,068	2,691,069	5,33,721 7 9
NUDDEA RIVERS.												
I.—Jellinghee river	21,268	23,40,693	1,01,90,870	78,07,250	281,907	51,175 7 0	23,277	30,44,454	1,07,14,650	98,99,875	346,262	61,306 3 9
II.—Matabbangah river	19,688	34,57,284	1,18,86,690	1,09,25,150	407,300	66,628 5 6	16,823	29,92,356	94,16,397	58,18,225	215,248	56,903 8 0
III.—Bhagiruthee river, Nuddea toll station	14,190	12,99,700	63,40,045	68,05,200	242,925	30,378 0 6	10,849	948,265	42,32,298	40,38,350	147,879	21,637 1 0
IV.—Bhagiruthi river, Jungypore toll station	14,080	42,35,244	...	88,59,390	...	61,846 14 0	10,675	29,06,884	...	60,61,117	...	42,458 3 0
TOTAL	69,166	1,13,32,921	2,84,26,605	3,44,86,990	932,132	2,10,028 11 0	61,624	98,91,959	2,43,62,345	2,56,20,567	709,389	1,82,304 15 9

The Board of Revenue attribute the increased receipts to more careful measurements of the boats plying on the canal, in the number of which there was a slight decrease, and to a revision in the rates of tolls. The new scale is, however, substantially the same as that hitherto in force, the charges made being the introduction of a minimum toll of 4 annas per boat, and charging return boats at half rates.

GENERAL REMARKS.

96. The net income received during the year from the canals in Bengal which have been constructed by Imperial funds amounted to Rs. 1,55,279, against a budget estimate of Rs. 1,40,000. The receipts were Rs. 1,03,246 in excess of the estimate, but on the other hand, the working expenses exceeded the provision made by Rs. 87,967. The excess receipts are due to the progress made in collecting the arrears of water-rates in the Sone circle, the balance at the close of the year being Rs. 3,11,665, against Rs. 4,36,849 outstanding at its commencement.

The increased working expenses are due to an extension of the Orissa transport service, and to heavier establishment charges than was anticipated having been incurred in the Sone circle.

97. The statement below shows the financial results calculated by earnings:—

	R
Orissa canals	(—)3,216
Midnapore canal	82,823
Hidgellee tidal canal	4,462
Sone canals	90,513
TOTAL	1,74,582

98. The approximate value of the crops irrigated was as follows:—

	Area irrigated Acres.	Value of crop. R
Orissa canals—		
Kharif	129,385	15,48,345
Rabi	3,245	2,21,905
Perennial	398	1,00,445
TOTAL	133,028	18,70,695
Midnapore canal—		
Kharif	99,176	18,70,007
Sone canals—		
Paddy	52,920	9,10,959
Sugarcane	18,653	12,05,061
Opium	1,065	2,22,232
Other crops	48,086	9,06,229
Five-year lease kharif	35,106	4,14,098
,, rabi	11,581	98,873
,, sugarcane	6,290	2,82,664
TOTAL	173,701	40,40,116
GRAND TOTAL	405,905	77,13,648

99. The state of the canal plantations compared with the previous year is shown in the table below:—

CIRCLE.	1881-82.			1882-83.		
	Trees, 12 feet high and above.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	Seedlings.	Trees, 12 feet high and above.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	Seedlings.
Orissa	36,223	22,120	43,666	38,291	22,693	61,535
Midnapore	2,006	1,531	4,840	3,570	3,921	3,533
Sone	43,646	41,725	93,096	60,104	44,590	103,955
TOTAL	81,875	65,376	141,602	101,965	71,204	169,023
Increase	...	...	...	20,090	5,828	27,421

H. C. LEVINGE,
Chief Engineer, Bengal, Irrigation Branch.

The 20th November 1883.

(1)

Statement of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in Bengal, based on Actual Receipts for and to end of 1882-83.

	Productive Public Works.					Works other than Productive Public Works.								Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Works in operation.					Works in abeyance.			Works suspended.	Works in progress.			Total.		
	Orissa Canals.	Midnapore Canal.	Hidgelee Tidal Canal.	Sone Canals.	Total.	Tirhoot Project.	Hooghly Project.	Total.	Damooda Project.	Sarun Project.	Orissa Coast Canal.	Total.			
Capital Outlay, excluding Charges for Interest.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
For the year — Ordinary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(—)2,900	40,424	7,99,557	8,39,981	8,37,081	8,37,081	
For the year — Productive Public Works	3,64,960	1,21,782	.....	3,72,543	8,59,285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,59,285	
For the year — Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	178	8	4	1,997	2,187	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	7	104	104	2,291	
For the year — Leave and pension allowance	7,342	682	.....	8,892	16,916	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,132	18,209	19,341	19,341	36,257	
For the year — Total	3,72,480	1,22,472	4	3,83,432	8,78,388	.....	.....	.....	(—)2,900	41,653	8,17,773	8,59,426	8,56,526	17,34,914	
To end of year — Ordinary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,31,425	1,42,426	6,73,851	1,53,873	6,68,025	16,93,395	23,61,420	31,89,144	31,89,144	
To end of year — Productive Public Works	1,99,24,492	79,54,099	17,72,699	2,36,65,975	5,33,17,265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,33,17,265	
To end of year — Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	32,363	8	11,210	37,320	80,901	.....	151	151	.....	97	7	104	255	81,156	
To end of year — Leave and pension allowances	4,23,062	1,82,794	33,597	8,28,817	14,68,270	74,650	2,665	77,315	16,122	26,874	34,060	60,964	1,54,401	16,22,671	
To end of year — Loss by Exchange	2,91,089	67,768	20,571	74,503	4,56,931	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,56,931	
To end of year — Total	2,06,74,006	83,04,669	18,38,077	2,46,06,615	5,53,23,367	6,06,075	1,45,242	7,51,317	1,69,995	6,94,996	17,27,492	24,22,488	33,43,800	5,86,67,167	
Revenue Accounts. *Gross Revenue.*															
For the year — Direct	3,20,007	2,68,010	45,032	6,84,677	13,17,726	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,027	.....	18,027	18,027	13,35,753	
For the year — Indirect	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
For the year — Total	3,20,007	2,68,010	45,032	6,84,677	13,17,726	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,027	.....	18,027	18,027	13,35,753	
To end of year — Direct	18,00,389	19,09,770	5,14,639	30,94,199	73,18,997	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,424	.....	32,424	32,424	73,51,421	
To end of year — Indirect	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
To end of year — Total	18,00,389	19,09,770	5,14,639	30,94,199	73,18,997	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,424	.....	32,424	32,424	73,51,421	
Working Expenses.															
For the year — Direct	3,41,539	2,38,077	40,670	5,29,841	11,50,027	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,602	.....	33,602	33,602	1 ,83,629	
For the year — Indirect	13,741	8,425	1,327	19,933	43,426	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,346	.....	1,346	1,346	44,772	
For the year — Total	3,55,280	2,46,502	41,997	5,49,774	11,93,453	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,948	.....	34,948	34,948	12,28,401	
To end of year — Direct	31,25,486	19,95,776	3,73,117	27,54,966	82,49,345	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,842	.....	77,842	77,842	83,27,187	
To end of year — Indirect	1,63,401	99,129	16,170	1,60,778	4,39,477	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,905	.....	2,905	2,905	4,42,383	
To end of year — Total	32,88,887	20,94,905	3,89,287	29,15,744	86,88,823	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,747	.....	80,747	80,747	87,69,570	
Net Revenue.															
For the year — From direct returns only	(—)35,273	21,508	3,135	1,34,903	1,24,273	.....	.....	.....	.....	(—)16,921	.....	(—)16,921	(—)16,921	1,07,352	
For the year — From direct and indirect returns	(—)35,273	21,508	3,135	1,34,903	1,24,273	.....	.....	.....	.....	(—)16,921	.....	(—)16,921	(—)16,921	1,07,352	
To end of year — From direct returns only	(—)14,88,498	(—)1,85,135	1,25,352	1,78,455	(—)13,69,826	.....	.....	.....	.....	(—)48,323	.....	(—)48,323	(—)48,323	(—)14,18,149	
To end of year — From direct and indirect returns	(—)14,88,498	(—)1,85,135	1,25,352	1,78,455	(—)13,69,826	.....	.....	.....	.....	(—)48,323	.....	(—)48,323	(—)48,323	(—)14,18,149	
Simple Interest at 4 per cent. on Capital Outlay (including Interest while Works were under construction.)															
For the year	7,89,681	3,15,728	70,908	9,39,188	21,15,505	21,257	5,697	26,954	6,213	25,912	51,745	77,657	1,10,824	22,26,329	
To end of year	92,78,161	37,64,784	9,87,618	83,07,908	2,23,38,471	1,76,516	50,423	2,26,939	1,02,197	94,341	72,671	1,67,012	4,96,148	2,28,34,619	
Difference between Net Revenue and Interest.															
For the year — If credit be taken for direct returns only	(—)8,24,954	(—)2,94,220	(—)67,773	(—)8,04,285	(—)19,91,232	(—)21,257	(—)5,697	(—)26,954	(—)6,213	(—)42,833	(—)51,745	(—)94,578	(—)1 ,7,745	(—)21,18,977	
For the year — If credit be taken for indirect returns also	(—)8,24,954	(—)2,94,220	(—)67,773	(—)8,04,285	(—)19,91,232	(—)21,157	(—)5,697	(—)26,954	(—)6,213	(—)42,833	(—)51,745	(—)94,578	(—)1,27,745	(—)21,18,977	
To end of year — If credit be taken for direct returns only	(—)1,07,66,659	(—)39,49,919	(—)8,62,266	(—)81,29,453	(—)2,37,08,297	(—)1,76,516	(—)50,423	(—)2,26,939	(—)1,02,197	(—)1,42,664	(—)72,671	(—)2,15,335	(—)5,44,471	(—)2,42,52,768	
To end of year — If credit be taken for indirect r turns also	(—)1,07,66,659	(—)39,49,919	(—)8,62,266	(—)81,29,453	(—)2,37,08,297	(—)1,76,516	(—)50,423	(—)2,26,939	(—)1,02,197	(—)1,42,664	)— 72,671	(—)2,15,335	(—)5,44,471	(—)2,42,52,768	

(2)

General Abstract of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in Bengal, based on assessments for the year 1882-83.

	Capital Outlay		Revenue Account, 1882-83.									Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Outlay to end of 1882-83.		
			Revenue Receipts.			Working Expenses.			Net Revenue.		Charges for interest, 1882-83.			
	During 1882-83.	To end of 1882-83.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	From direct returns.	From direct and indirect returns.		Direct.	Indirect.	Total.
Productive Public Works.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Works in operation.														
Orissa canals	3,72,489	2,06,74,006	3,38,323	...	3,38,323	3,41,539	13,741	3,55,280	(—)16,957	(—)16,957	7,89,681	(—)0·08	...	(—)0·08
Midnapore canal	1,22,472	82,04,669	3,20,900	...	3,20,900	2,38,077	8,425	2,46,502	74,398	74,398	3,15,729	0·90	...	0·90
Hidgellee tidal canal	4	18,38,077	45,032	...	45,032	40,570	1,327	41,897	3,135	3,135	70,908	0·17	...	0·17
Sone canals	3,83,432	2,46,06,615	6,20,354	...	6,20,354	5,29,841	19,933	5,49,774	70,580	70,580	9,39,188	0·28	...	0·28
Total	8,78,388	5,53,23,367	13,24,609	...	13,24,609	11,50,027	43,426	11,93,453	1,31,156	1,31,156	21,15,505	0·23	...	0·23
Works other than Productive Public Works.														
Works in abeyance														
Tirhoot project	.....	6,06,075	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,257	.....	...	.....
Hooghly project	.....	1,45,242	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,697	.....	...	.....
Total	.....	7,51,317	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,954	.....	...	.....
Works suspended.														
Damoodah project	(—)2,900	1,69,995	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,213	.....	...	.....
Works in progress.														
Sarun project	41,653	6,94,996	18,027	...	18,027	33,602	1,346	34,948	(—)16,921	(—)16,921	25,912	(—)2·43	...	(—)2·43
Orissa Coast canal	8,17,773	17,27,492	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,745	.....	...	.....
Total	8,59,426	24,22,488	18,027	...	18,027	33,602	1,346	34,948	( )16,921	(—)16,921	77,657	(—)2·43	...	(—)2·43
Grand Total	17,34,914	5,86,67,167	13,42,636	...	13,42,636	11,83,629	44,772	12,28,401	1,14,235	1,14,235	22,26,329	0·19	...	0·19

(3)

Comparison between Rainfall in Kharif and Rabi seasons for the year 1882-83 and 1881-82.

		Kharif.							Rabi.							Total of year.	Remarks.
		June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Total.		
		In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	
Orissa	1882-83	6·16	25·39	15·00	16·81	8·19	2·62	74·17	...	...	0·13	0·15	0·03	4·69	6·00	80·17	
	1881-82	17·04	14·27	9·82	15·20	...	0·44	56·77	...	...	1·14	...	1·69	9·18	12·01	68·78	
Average rainfall for 27 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·04	
Midnapore	1882-83	9·01	13·69	12·09	9·37	6·53	0·62	51·31	...	2·20	0·66	1·92	3·41	1·21	9·40	60·71	
	1881-82	18·67	18·14	15·75	5·62	4·65	...	62·83	0·24	...	1·55	...	2·68	7·27	11·74	74·57	
Average rainfall for 14 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·85	
Panchkoorah	1882-83	8·25	7·35	6·80	7·56	6·69	0·47	37·12	...	0·33	1·58	2·37	2·00	4·21	10·49	47·61	
	1881-82	21·41	19·43	20·54	3·86	5·86	...	71·10	0·58	...	0·38	...	1·51	8·68	11·15	82·25	
Average rainfall for 13 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54·18	
Buxar	1882-83	2·80	4·72	10·63	2·53	4·16	1·28	26·12	...	1·40	...	0·65	...	...	2·05	28·17	
	1881-82	5·11	12·92	14·07	2·29	4·24	...	38·64	...	...	0·40	...	...	0·40	0·80	39·44	
Arrah	1882-83	4·16	7·31	13·28	2·79	4·63	1·45	33·59	...	1·43	0·06	0·25	...	...	1·74	35·33	
	1881-82	5·27	10·89	18·86	3·82	3·53	...	42·37	...	...	0·08	...	0·05	1·57	1·70	44·07	
Bankipore	1882-83	8·58	7·46	7·19	3·76	4·84	1·23	63·06	...	1·60	...	...	0·18	...	1·78	64·84	
	1883-82	5·49	9·78	9·08	6·13	5·62	...	36·70	...	...	...	...	...	1·96	1·96	38·66	

(4)

Comparative Statement of Irrigation in 1882-83 and 1881-82.

Name of Canal.	Area.			Area irrigated in 1882-83.				Area irrigated in 1881-82.				1882-83 compared with 1881-82.	
	Area commanded.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area for which distributaries have been constructed.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Orissa Canals.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara canal, including extension and Gobri branch.	129,400	87,300	87,300	53,370	2,933	71	60,374	53,546	3,972	93	57,611	2,763	.....
Pattamoondi canal	51,250	.....	.....	11,939	155	.....	12,094	12,491	525	.....	13,016	.....	922
Taldundah	15,250	14,185	14,185	10,323	359	37	10,719	10,998	336	38	11,372	.....	653
Machgong	71,600	35,100	35,100	33,415	520	77	34,012	32,012	482	75	32,569	1,443	.....
High Level canal, 1st range	62,600	44,730	44,730	14,105	132	7	14,244	15,783	86	2	15,871	.....	1,627
" 2nd " (Balasore district).	120,000	.....	.....	1,378	1	206	1,585	1,781	2	56	1,839	.....	254
" 3rd " (Balasore district).	57,500												
Total Orissa canals	507,600	181,315	181,315	128,530	4,100	398	133,028	126,611	5,403	264	132,278	4,206	3,456
Midnapore Canals.													
Under the Midnapore weir	250,000	100,000	99,273	90,036	.....	.....	90,036	91,972	.....	.....	91,972	.....	1,936
" Panchkoorah weir	67,000	23,000	23,000	10,947	.....	.....	10,947	10,965	285	.....	11,250	.....	303
Tidal reaches	16,000	2,000	2,000	956	.....	.....	956	1,212	.....	.....	1,212	.....	256
Total Midnapore canals	333,000	125,000	124,273	101,939	.....	.....	101,939	104,149	285	.....	104,434	.....	2,495
Sone Canals.													
Western main canal series	1,433,000	988,314	657,440	113,242	13,973	13,839	141,054	98,008	29,701	21,190	148,989	.....	7,935
Eastern "	307,610	307,610	263,840	29,308	2,026	1,436	32,770	21,381	7,004	701	29,086	3,684	.....
Total Sone canals	1,740,610	1,295,924	921,280	142,550	15,999	15,275	173,824	119,389	36,795	21,891	178,075	3,684	7,935
Grand Total	2,581,210	1,602,239	1,226,868	373,019	20,099	15,673	408,791	350,149	42,483	22,155	414,787	7,890	13,886

(5)

Statement showing the total traffic during 1882-83, as compared with 1881-82, on the Orissa, Midnapore, and Sone Canals.

Name of Canal.	Number of miles open.		Number of boats, including empties.		Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tolls.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Orissa Canals.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	R	R	R	R
Taldunda	27	27	1,656	1,935	28,851	33,102	1,90,912	1,54,318	3,759	3,902
Machgong	4	4								
Kendrapara	39	39	7,402	7,483	69,259	79,284	23,40,685	35,29,270	41,221	51,263
" extension	15	15								
Gobri	15	15								
High Level, 1st Range	33	33	1,849	2,552	12,507	14,457	1,89,030	5,58,855	3,156	6,766
" 2nd "	12½	12½	2,605	1,118	27,968	11,228	1,22,124	1,41,365	7,611	3,458
" 3rd "	17	19	550	387	4,937	4,022	18,475	14,960	1,399	1,170
Total	162½	164½	14,062	13,425	143,522	142,093	28,61,226	43,98,758	57,146	69,559
South-Western Circle.										
Midnapore	70	70	51,408	52,554	332,328	360,073	1,47,79,798	1,99,43,023	97,842	1,06,042
Hidgelle	29	29	20,069	17,445	132,984	132,882	21,20,733	23,83,244	45,337	43,486
Total	99	99	71,477	69,999	465,312	493,855	1,69,00,531	1,93,26,267	1,43,179	1,49,528
Sone Circle.										
Eastern Main and Patna	86½	86½	3,878	3,239	42,616	33,971	16,24,381	21,62,595	29,123	29,772
Western Main	22	21½	1,181	713	21,155	12,709	6,10,007	4,70, 15	4,360	2,608
Arrah	65	65	3,790	2,915	36,897	27,133	19,71,259	10,11,126	16,398	11,228
Buxar	43½	45½	1,829	748	12,376	5,138	2,51,539	1,52,531	4,473	2,454
Total	216½	218½	10,678	7,615	113,044	78,951	44,57,186	37,96,467	54,363	39,062
Grand Total	478½	482½	96,217	91,039	721,878	714,899	2,42,27,943	2,75,21,492	2,54,688	2,58,519

(6)

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Statement showing the number of boats, class of goods, tonnage, and value of cargoes and tolls levied on the Orissa Canals in 1882-83, as compared with 1881-82.

	Number of boats.		Tonnage of cargo.		Value of cargo.		Tolls.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	R	R	R	R
Articles of food	2,133	3,219	21,542	40,356	13,61,702	24,10,338	13,215	27,157
Stimulants	5	4	32	23	.....	2,600	18	10
Clothing	18	9	668	217	47,067	19,300	54	38
Staples of manufacture	158	164	1,988	1,950	2,87,710	5,19,650	1,223	1,358
Building materials	313	467	4,027	5,779	80,117	98,299	2,352	3,336
Live-stock	1	.....	42	.....	3,000	.....	6	.....
Fuel	43	61	563	599	1,155	1,160	264	301
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	31	36	100	89	1,070	1,355	40	44
Miscellaneous	6,148	6,477	52,777	52,884	10,37,948	12,69,164	21,915	28,050
TOTAL	8,930	10,467	81,739	1,01,927	28,22,779	43,21,857	39,087	60,294
1882-83 More	.....	1,537	.....	17,18	.....	14,99,078	.....	21,207
1882-83 Less	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Statement showing the number of boats, class of goods, tonnage, and value of cargoes and tolls levied on the Midnapore Canals in 1882-83, as compared with 1881-82.

	Number of boats.		Tonnage of cargo.		Value of cargo.		Tolls.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	R	R	R	R
Articles of food	20,379	22,329	199,336	238,609	53,66,903	60,85,386	73,678	87,611
Stimulants	2,341	1,428	10,952	12,612	11,77,413	8,52,461	6,379	4,605
Clothing	1,028	414	10,629	3,461	41,67,855	26,60,305	2,682	823
Staples of manufacture	2,072	1,191	26,132	12,567	50,65,932	33,18,107	6,614	2,901
Building materials	2,465	2,320	33,695	28,656	3,48,152	3,22,983	9,051	6,461
Live-stock	152	58	638	196	21,197	6,492	205	70
Fuel	872	826	15,717	14,128	1,09,952	1,06,089	5,148	4,316
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	645	701	5,248	6,183	48,734	36,982	950	1,175
Miscellaneous	41,491	40,720	154,165	177,200	6,01,590	59,01,052	38,567	41,489
TOTAL	71,463	69,987	465,512	493,672	1,69,08,308	1,93,19,817	1,43,174	1,49,481
1882-83 More	.....	.....	.....	28,160	.....	24,11,509	.....	6,307
1882-83 Less	.....	1,476	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Statement shewing the number of boats, class of goods, tonnage, and value of cargoes and tolls levied on the Sone Canals in 1882-83, as compared with 1881-82.

	Number of boats.		Tonnage of cargo.		Value of cargo.		Tolls.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	R	R	R	R
Articles of food	2,253	1,417	33,473	21,364	15,50,729	10,21,166	15,839	9,634
Stimulants	239	220	3,298	3,296	2,93,120	5,17,152	1,835	2,016
Clothing	32	13	217	144	10,017	24,644	111	81
Staples of manufacture	1,205	894	21,981	16,869	13,57,146	10,87,410	11,320	9,456
Building materials	398	331	5,433	4,707	68,648	32,882	2,538	2,157
Live-stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fuel	96	72	1,021	951	8,918	8,466	276	197
Cooking utensils and domestic implements	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	4,347	3,629	25,132	20,089	10,13,013	10,54,273	16,942	13,025
TOTAL	8,570	6,581	90,555	67,420	43,32,621	37,46,293	48,879	36,560
1882-83 More	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882-83 Less	.....	1,989	.....	23,135	.....	5,86,328	.....	12,319

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1883-84, UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1883.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING NOVEMBER 1883.			LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).								RAIN-FALL.		REMARKS.
	DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GAUGE IN FEET.	GROSS CONSUMPTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.		ZILA.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-Kinds.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.	Total from 1st October 1883 to end of Nov. 1883.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
	Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Allotted discharge.											
														Cubic Feet per second.
				Supply—										
				Entering head of Ganges Canal										6,222
				,, of Lower Ganges Canal										2,880
														9,102
				Expended—										
				Ganges Canal						4,198				
				Lower Ganges Canal						3,252				
											7,450			
				Escaped—										
				Aligarh Branch, Ganges Canal						67				
				Meerut Division, ditto						353				
				Bulandshahr ditto, ditto						127				
				Narora ditto, Lower Ganges Canal						526				
				Mainpuri ditto ditto						82				
				Cawnpore ditto ditto						339				
				Etawah ditto ditto						73				
				Percolation from the Narora Division						79				
										1,652				
										9,102				
				Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, reports that the demand was not very heavy till the end of the month, when wheat drew heavily on water. Irrigation is progressing fast, and the Deoband branch especially promises a large area. The Cawnpore branch met all demands on it.										
				Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, reports that there was a heavy demand all through the month for standing sugar crops and for rabi irrigation.										
				Executive Engineer, Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal, reports that the weather during the month was dry and cold, with occasional clouds, and the demand for water great, sarwal giving a great deal of trouble in all the 1st sub division distributaries.										
				Executive Engineer, Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal, reports that there was a strong demand throughout the month for first watering and "paleo."										
				Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the demand for paleo was not great and ceased altogether about the 15th. For first waterings the demand was fairly brisk after the 8th and increased to a high extent towards the end of the month.										
				Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that there was a fair demand for water during the first half of the month, but it increased steadily towards the end. The decrease as compared with last year is due to the general lateness of the season; the deficiency will be more than made up during December.										
				Executive Engineer, Bhogaipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that there was no rain during the month, and that water was in great demand for all rabi crops.										
				Executive Engineer, Eastern Jamna Canal, reports that the increase over last year is almost entirely in wheat; it is due to the light rainy season, and is greatest in Meerut. Rain on the 10th and 11th closed the demand for ten days: except in Meerut, the canal was closed for three days.										
				Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports that there was a great demand for paleo owing to the dry season, and that more than 100,000 acres have been irrigated.										
				Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports that water was in great demand early in the month for rabi paleo. Slight rain on the 11th seemed to lessen the demand. There is only a partial demand as yet for the first regular watering. The supply in all the rivers is very low, not much more than half the usual daily supply.										
				Executive Engineer, Bijnor Canal, reports that there was a good demand for paleo up to the 10th November, when rain fell and all demand ceased.										
				No remarks from the other divisions.										
Upper Ganges.				Saháranpur	10,648	264	466	159	2,854	14,391		.8	.5	
Northern	10·00	9·44	950	Muzaffarnagar	17,665	2,330	1,071	2,837	5,740	29,643				
Anúpshahr	7·00	6·28	1,100	Meerut	69,248	8,836	461	8,164	2,631	89,340				
Meerut	8·10	7·86	925	Bulandshahr	53,988	12,534	921	11,346	9,559	88,348				
Bulandshahr	7·20	6·69	925	Aligarh	3,101	10,329	819	726	16,676	59,653				
Aligarh	5·50	5·13	1,300	Muttra	6,204	2,517	3,138	4,462	14,05	27,223				
Lower Ganges.				Agra	16,421	1,239	743	1,916	4,684	14,786				
Narora	9·00	7·0	975	Etah	18,551	5,518	131	1,452	7,151	30,673				
Mainpuri	7·00	4·9	600	Mainpuri	7,636	7,916	441	1,135	4,326	32,369				
Cawnpore	8·20	5·3	825	Fatehgarh	19,922	3,208	20	1,839	870	13,633				
Etáwah	5·80	3·54	975	Etáwah	17,124	6,182	159	292	3,756	30,311				
Bhogaipur	7·00	5·82	950	Cawnpore	2,916	23,827	214	2,254	1,764	46,183				
				Delhi	2,340			3,473	9,130	82				
				Gurgaon	81	3,896	1,942	262	473	26,357				
				Dehra Dún	258	5				3,080				
				Bijnor	687		5	67	189	343				
				Tarái	7,638		1			258				
				Pilibhit	100	313		312		1,312				
				Bareilly		313		312		8,263				
				Jhánsi			75	29	4	208				
				Hamírpur				770	19	789				
TOTAL UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS				TOTAL	290,631	89,292	10,602	41,807	83,913	516,245				
				TOTAL FOR THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	189,704	93,780	7,827	31,649	42,964	367,924				
				Increase	100,927		2,775	10,158	40,949	148,321				
				Decrease		6,488								
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·74	3·30	1,300							40,681	24,735			
Agra Canal	8·50	7·56	1,300							67,262	31,015			
Rohilkhand										9,833	5,562			
Bijnor										343	229			
Dún										3,480	4,758			
Jhánsi										208	216			
Hamírpur										789	683			
TOTAL										516,245	367,924			

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

ALLAHABAD,
The 18th December 1883.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 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			150		150	
Gram						
Rice						
Paddy or dhán						
Bejhar or mixed grain			1,360		1,360	
Dál—						
Urd						
Múng						
Arhar						
Masúr						
Juár			130		130	
Bájra						
Maize or Indian-corn						
Barley			350		350	
Total			1,990		1,990	
Cotton			2,992		2,992	
Oil-seeds						
Salt						
Metals	275				275	
Building materials	14,975		1,600		16,575	
Miscellaneous goods	425		1,914		2,339	
Firewood						
Bamboos						
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber						
Karis and squared timber			100		100	
Logs						
Miscellaneous timber						
Live-stock						
Grand Total	15,675		8,596		24,271	
Total during corresponding period of last year	16,263		8,278		24,541	
Increase			318			
Decrease	588				270	

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1883.	1882.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	892	901
Ton mileage	94,859	98,007
Value of goods R	58,161	37,049
Number of passengers		

Allahabad,

W. P. V. HÖRST,

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1883.

Grains.	Upper Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Local Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. Nos.	Down. Mds.	Down. Nos.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. Nos.
Wheat	1,075		7,295		8,370	
Gram	164				164	
Rice						
Paddy or dhán						
Bejhar or mixed grain						
Dál— Urd			22		22	
Dál— Múng	43				43	
Dál— Arhar						
Dál— Masúr						
Juár						
Bájra			260		260	
Maize or Indian-corn						
Barley			109		109	
Total	1,282		7,686		8,968	
Cotton						
Oil-seeds						
Salt	161				161	
Metals	1		186		187	
Building materials	43,481		1,562		45,043	
Miscellaneous goods	1,107		11,966		13,073	
Firewood	9,500		5,135		14,635	
Bamboos			5,775	115,500	5,775	115,500
Timber— Poles and unsquared timber.						
Timber— Karis and squared timber.			4,575	5,950	4,575	5,950
Timber— Logs	400	20	380	19	780	39
Miscellaneous timber	28	56	20	40	48	96
Live-stock						
Grand Total	55,960	76	37,285	121,509	93,245	121,585
Total during corresponding period of last year	20,113		26,402	110,249	46,515	110,249
Increase	35,847	76	10,883	11,260	46,730	11,336
Decrease						

Grains.	Lower Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Local Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. Nos.	Down. Mds.	Down. Nos.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. Nos.
Wheat			2,131		2,131	
Gram	1,019				1,019	
Rice						
Paddy or dhán						
Bejhar or mixed grain						
Dál— Urd						
Dál— Múng						
Dál— Arhar	77				77	
Dál— Masúr						
Juár						
Bájra	263				263	
Maize or Indian-corn						
Barley						
Total	1,359		2,131		3,490	
Cotton			5,767		5,767	
Oil-seeds	29		300		329	
Salt	12		30		42	
Metals	350		110		460	
Building materials	2,750		7,946		10,696	
Miscellaneous goods	667		52		719	
Firewood	5,250		3,050		8,300	
Bamboos						
Timber— Poles and unsquared timber.						
Timber— Karis and squared timber.	47	47			47	47
Timber— Logs						
Miscellaneous timber	90	180			90	180
Live-stock						
Grand Total	10,554	227	19,386		29,940	227
Total during corresponding period of last year	10,602	5,050	46,207		56,809	5,050
Increase						
Decrease	48	4,823	26,821		26,869	4,823

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.
Wheat			1,615		1,615	
Gram	6,480				6,480	
Rice	35				35	
Paddy or dhán						
Bejhar or mixed grain						
Dál— Urd	347				347	
Dál— Múng						
Dál— Arhar	2,153				2,153	
Dál— Masúr	17				17	
Juár						
Bájra	1,688				1,688	
Maize or Indian-corn	280				280	
Barley						
Total	11,000		1,615		12,615	
Cotton			13,751		13,751	
Oil-seeds	1,049		30		1,079	
Salt			2,146		2,146	
Metals	1,347		232		1,579	
Building materials	13,097				13,097	
Miscellaneous goods			8,354		8,354	
Firewood						
Bamboos						
Timber— Poles and unsquared timber.						
Timber— Karis and squared timber.						
Timber— Logs						
Miscellaneous timber	1,093	2,186			1,093	2,186
Live-stock						
Grand Total	27,586	2,186	26,128		53,714	2,186
Total during corresponding period of last year	25,789	1,067	45,454		71,243	1,067
Increase	1,793	1,119				1,119
Decrease			19,326		17,529	

Grains.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. Principal Items of Local and Through Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. Nos.	Down. Mds.	Down. Nos.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. Nos.
Wheat	1,075		11,041		12,116	
Gram	7,683				7,663	
Rice	35				35	
Paddy or dhán						
Bejhar or mixed grain						
Dál— Urd	347		22		369	
Dál— Múng	43				43	
Dál— Arhar	2,230				2,230	
Dál— Masúr	17				17	
Juár						
Bájra	1,951		260		2,211	
Maize or Indian-corn	280				280	
Barley			109		109	
Total	13,641		11,432		25,073	
Cotton			19,518		19,518	
Oil-seeds	1,078		330		1,408	
Salt	173		2,176		2,339	
Metals	1,698		528		2,226	
Building materials	59,328		9,508		68,836	
Miscellaneous goods	1,774		20,372		22,146	
Firewood	14,750		8,185		22,935	
Bamboos			5,775	115,500	5,775	115,500
Timber— Poles and unsquared timber.						
Timber— Karis and squared timber.	47	47	4,575	5,950	4,622	5,997
Timber— Logs	400	20	380	19	780	39
Miscellaneous timber	1,211	2,422	20	40	1,231	2,462
Live-stock						
Grand Total	94,100	2,489	82,799	121,509	176,899	123,998
Total during corresponding period of last year	56,504	6,117	118,063	110,249	174,567	116,366
Increase	37,596			11,260	2,332	7,632
Decrease			35,264			

Remarks.

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	1,709	3,425	2,087	1,100	2,617	1,973	6,413	6,498
Ton mileage	127,067	163,040	150,189	67,834	563,001	419,622	840,277	650,496
Value of goods R	33,738	54,285-8-11	59,756	1,90,792-10-10	3,59,067	2,29,705-0-6	4,52,562	4,74,782-11-3
Number of passengers	138	228	64	68	47	63	149	359

Allahabad,
The 19th December 1883.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. L OF 1883-84.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 23rd December 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 22nd December 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 23rd December 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 22nd December 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Guaranteed.												
22nd Dec. 1883	Eastern Bengal(a) .	172	1,22,176	710	172	71,016	413	44,49,343	678	33,91,476	519	. . .	10,57,867
Last 9 days of Dec. 1883	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	98,109	179	547	1,22,512	224	36,25,686	174	41,24,491	198	4,98,405	. . .
22nd Dec. 1883	Sind, Punjab & Delhi .	676	2,11,166	312	735	2,47,586	337	71,60,717	278	83,32,482	297	11,71,765	. . .
29th ditto .	Madras . . .	861	1,41,371	164	861	1,10,098	128	50,47,546	154	47,74,375	146	. . .	2,73,171
29th ditto .	South Indian . .	655	89,440	137	655	73,709	113	28,14,838	113	29,08,581	117	93,743	. . .
Last 9 days of Dec. 1883	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	7,23,886	496	1,458	6,34,173	435	2,34,20,995	422	2,35,07,940	425	86,945	. . .
29th Dec. 1883	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	461	2,16,853	470	461	2,71,560	589	69,86,514	398	80,50,950	460	10,64,436	. . .
	TOTAL .	4,830	16,03,001	332	4,889	15,30,654	313	5,35,05,639	291	5,50,90,295	297	15,84,656	. . .
	State.												
Last 9 days of Dec. 1883	East Indian . .	1,507	9,24,914	614	1,509	10,16,381	674	3,25,02,719	566	3,61,39,916	630	36,37,197	. . .
22nd Dec. 1883	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	42	3,000	71	56	4,750	85	1,52,260	. .	2,10,772	101	58,512	. . .
22nd ditto .	Nalhati . .	27	1,510	56	27	1,484	55	50,383	49	57,606	56	7,223	. . .
22nd ditto .	Northern Bengal .	230	51,150	222	239	47,710	200	15,48,539	. .	15,64,457	174	15,918	. . .
22nd ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	85	13,829	163	193	15,867	82	4,70,718	153	6,28,464	98	1,57,746	. . .
8th ditto .	Patna-Gya . . .	57	10,204	169	. . .	(b) . . .	.	(c)3,65,471	177	(d)3,11,056	152	. . .	54,415
Last 9 days of Dec. 1883	Cawnpore-Achnera .	138	12,835	93	138	10,844	79	3,86,739	74	4,06,454	77	19,715	. . .
22nd Dec. 1883	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	991	83	12	1,168	97	32,714	71	33,289	73	575	. . .
22nd ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,116	2,32,942	209	1,117	2,99,170	268	74,39,851	175	89,06,399	210	14,66,548	. . .
22nd ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	12,827	285	45	16,896	375	3,97,188	231	5,09,002	298	1,11,814	. . .
22nd ditto .	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	21,785	146	149	24,194	162	3,78,875	98	8,32,209	147	4,53,334	. . .
22nd ditto .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . .	161	20,866	130	161	23,650	147	10,15,234	166	9,91,530	162	. . .	26,704
Last 9 days of Dec. 1883	Sindia	75	6,068	81	75	10,846	145	2,27,142	79	2,42,032	85	14,890	. . .
22nd Dec. 1883	Punjab Northern .	419	59,533	142	421	58,643	139	21,70,129	140	23,03,466	144	1,33,337	. . .
Last 9 days of Dec. 1883	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	1,12,437	170	660	1,50,680	228	36,61,863	146	51,81,294	207	15,19,431	. . .
22nd Dec. 1883	Kaunia-Dhurla . .	32	2,698	84	32	3,759	117	64,832	53	86,417	71	21,585	. . .
22nd ditto .	Rewari-Ferozepore .	. .	. . .	.	89	9,400	106	. . .	. .	2,82,010	83	2,82,010	. .
	TOTAL .	3,248	5,62,675	174	(e)3,414	6,79,061	199	1,83,64,938	151	2,25,16,457	172	41,81,519	. . .
	Assisted Company.												
22nd Dec. 1883	Bengal Central . .	21	1,143	54	52	3,008	58	(f)9,017	43	83,042	66	74,025	. . .
	Native States.												
22nd ditto .	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	14,672	76	193	15,486	80	6,02,138	82	6,56,670	90	54,532	. . .
22nd ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	18,724	155	121	20,016	166	6,14,505	133	6,00,109	131	. . .	14,896
22nd ditto .	Mysore . . .	86	5,742	67	86	5,273	61	2,26,466	69	2,22,913	68	. . .	3,553
Last 9 days of Dec. 1883	Jodhpore . . .	19	708	37	19	630	33	(g)14,211	29	27,368	38	13,157	. . .
	TOTAL .	419	39,801	95	419	41,435	99	14,57,320	92	15,07,060	95	49,740	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL .	10,025	31,31,534	312	e10,283	32,70,539	318	10,58,39,633	279	11,53,66,770	295	95,27,137	. . .
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	5,44,46,900	143	5,86,46,201	150	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS .	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	5,13,92,733	136	5,67,20,569	145	53,27,836	. . .

(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 December 1882.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 8th December 1883.
(e) Exclusive of mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(f) Total receipts from 16th October to 23rd December 1882.
(g) Total receipts from 24th June to 23rd December 1882.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 17th January 1884.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1883 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 20, 21, 28 AND 29 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DATED 12th JANUARY 1884.

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, Bajri), *Pencillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajri), *Pencillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajri), *Pencillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Paspalum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Paspalum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Paspalum 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.
MADRAS.	Ganjam (*Revised*)	8 13	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 6	17 14	17 14	21 3	5 23	13 23	13 24	13 24	13 29	11 23	35 3 35	38 3 35	46 14	26 10	26 10	20 0	84 0 12	96 0 12	84 0 12	4 12 8	4 12 8	4 12 8	12 0 12	13 13 13	13 13 13
	Vizagapatam ("	12 0	10 8	7 8	12	...	...	12 5	12 5	9 3	14 2	13 10	11 5	23 13	23 13	24 13	24 13	29 13	23 11	50 0 46	50 0 46	35 0 32	38 0 32	38 0 32	34 0 34	172 6 12	192 0 172	172 6 12	4 13 8	4 12 8	4 13 8	12 0 12	13 13 13	14 0 13
	Godavery ("	9 14	9 14	9 0	9 14	9 14	10 14	12 14	12 14	13 14	13 15	13 15	14 15	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14	29 14	23 14	48 0 44	48 0 44	43 0 38	46 0 40	46 0 40	43 0 40	340 0 340	340 0 340	340 0 340	11 8 11	11 8 11	11 8 11	11 0 11	11 0 11	11 0 11
	South Canara ("	9 8	8 8	8 10	9 8	8 8	8 10	10 3	10 3	11 5	11 4	11 5	11 6	21 2	21 2	19 3	19 2	29 13	23 13	30 1 40	30 1 40	28 0 23	33 0 28	33 0 28	31 0 33	75 0 78	75 0 78	78 0 78	9 0 8	9 0 8	9 0 8	8 12 8	8 8 8	8 8 8
MYSORE.	Bangalore . . .	10 3	10 0	11 11	11 8	12 10	12 6	10 1	10 1	9 7	11 2	11 3	10 3	28 12	28 12	28 12	32 12	32 10	...	42 0 42	42 0 42	35 0 37	42 0 37	42 0 37	38 0 36	96 0 84	96 0 96	84 0 84	12 0 12	12 0 12	12 0 12	14 0 12	14 0 12	14 0 12
	Kolar	...	...	...	12	12	12	12	12	13	14	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 0 42	42 0 42	35 0 37	42 0 37	42 0 37	36 0 36	96 0 96	96 0 96	84 0 84	12 0 12	12 0 12	12 0 12	14 0 12	14 0 12	14 0 12
	Tumkûr	13 8	13 8	14 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	42 0 42	42 0 42	35 0 37	42 0 37	42 0 37	36 0 36	96 0 96	96 0 96	84 0 84	12 0 12	12 0 12	12 0 12	14 0 12	14 0 12	14 0 12
	Mysore	14 11	13 10	14 11	14 11	15 12	15 12	14 11	14 11	14 11	14 11	14 11	14 11	42 0	37 13	33 14	33 14	...	...	42 0 42	42 0 42	35 0 37	42 0 37	42 0 37	36 0 36	96 0 96	96 0 96	84 0 84	12 0 12	12 0 12	12 0 12	14 0 12	14 0 12	14 0 12
	Shimoga	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	28 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	42 0 42	42 0 42	35 0 37	42 0 37	42 0 37	36 0 36	96 0 96	96 0 96	84 0 84	12 0 12	12 0 12	12 0 12	14 0 12	14 0 12	14 0 12
	Kadur	10 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	15 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	42 0 42	42 0 42	35 0 37	42 0 37	42 0 37	36 0 36	96 0 96	96 0 96	84 0 84	12 0 12	12 0 12	12 0 12	14 0 12	14 0 12	14 0 12

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. 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 nine months of the official year 1883-84, and of the twelve preceding years.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

YEAR.	For the nine months, April to December.																								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.	Export Revenue.	Total Import Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72 .	7,65	55,99	16,59	80,23	5,00	33,67	3,10	41,77	93	93	2,66	3,24	8,66	8,92	9,93	21,51	1,17	3,16	12,78	17,11	17,41	1,02,67	43,78	1,20,08	1,63,86	1871-72.
1872-73 .	9,08	52,55	18,12	79,75	3,93	31,83	2,59	38,35	81	92	2,88	3,35	8,68	8,68	7,96	19,52	2,19	3,54	22,31	28,04	18,89	97,52	52,00	1,16,41	1,69,01	1872-73.
1873-74 .	7,79	51,64	14,08	73,51	4,61	34,03	2,64	41,18	90	77	90	2,57	10,70	10,24	9,87	22,81	2,38	3,46	16,41	22,25	18,28	1,00,14	43,90	1,18,42	1,62,32	1873-74.
1874-75 .	8,85	58,68	11,14	78,67	4,97	34,99	3,01	42,97	86	63	1,10	2,59	10,71	10,17	9,64	22,52	2,02	5,10	11,22	19,24	20,31	1,09,57	36,11	1,29,88	1,65,99	1874-75.
1875-76 .	9,37	57,45	11,65	78,47	4,95	30,55	3,77	39,27	97	79	1,02	2,78	10,15	10,41	8,60	22,16	2,87	3,67	19,35	25,89	21,31	1,02,87	44,39	1,24,18	1,68,57	1875-76.
1876-77 .	9,65	49,49	10,93	70,07	6,18	31,26	83	38,27	1,16	58	20	1,94	9,11	9,06	5,63	18,80	3,14	3,80	13,59	20,53	24,24	94,19	31,18	1,18,43	1,49,61	1876-77.
1877-78 .	10,71	59,44	13,04	83,19	6,31	35,95	77	43,03	1,49	70	32	2,51	9,06	6,58	1,54	12,18	3,62	4,60	10,17	18,39	26,19	1,07,27	25,84	1,33,46	1,59,30	1877-78.
1878-79 .	9,68	49,72	11,62	71,02	6,28	33,26	1,54	41,08	1,42	44	19	2,05	9,03	6,81	3,39	14,23	4,92	5,07	15,33	25,32	26,33	95,30	32,07	1,21,63	1,53,70	1878-79.
1879-80 .	9,04	46,91	7,68	63,63	7,04	28,75	1,46	37,25	2,40	55	19	3,14	8,90	6,93	5,28	16,11	5,07	4,91	18,00	27,98	27,45	88,05	32,61	1,15,50	1,48,11	1879-80.
1880-81 .	9,73	45,62	9,27	64,62	6,36	40,98	1,77	49,11	3,39	86	18	4,43	8,92	7,99	5,89	17,80	5,94	5,87	21,87	31,32	26,91	1,01,39	38,98	1,28,30	1,67,28	1880-81.
1881-82 .	9,61	40,83	11,24	61,68	7,43	35,08	1,21	43,72	2,83	97	26	4,06	8,66	7,24	3,63	14,53	5,10	5,87	25,38	36,35	28,63	89,99	41,72	1,18,62	1,60,34	1881-82.
1882-83 .	10,40	11	11,91	22,42	7,36	-1,04*	1,15	7,47	2,59	3	44	3,06	8,04	2	2,88	6,94	5,73	6	30,23	36,02	30,12	—82*	46,61	29,30	75,91	1882-83.
1883-84 .	10,15	23	12,97	23,65	7,99	40	1,08	9,44	2,65	3	38	3,06	3,73	7	3,88	7,68	5,76	11	21,95	27,82	30,55	84	40,26	31,39	71,65	1883-84.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 17th January 1884.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 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 .	9	12	21		5	5	10		11	9	20		25	26	51
From 2 to 10 years	19	8	27		28	8	36		21	15	36		68	31	99
„ 10 to 20 „ .	91	22	113		32	12	44		64	25	89		187	59	246
„ 20 to 30 „ .	269	121	390		119	51	170		238	82	320		626	254	880
„ 30 to 40 „ .	17	7	24		41	11	52		26	11	37		84	29	113
„ 40 to 50 „ .	.	1	1		3	3	6		3	.	3		6	4	10
Above 50 „ .	.	.	.		1	2	3		.	.	.		1	2	3
				40·05 women to every 100 men.				40·30 women to every 100 men.				35·64 women to every 100 men.			
Grand Total .	405	171	576		229	92	321		363	142	505		997	405	1,402

No. 2.—As to Places whence Emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Western Bengal .	.	.	.	.	5	5	10	.	2	1	3	.	7	6	13
Central ditto .	.	.	.	.	14	6	20	.	2	5	7	.	16	11	27
Eastern ditto .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	2
Behar . .	68	36	104	.	88	36	124	.	65	23	88	.	221	95	316
N.-W. Provinces	216	87	303	.	67	28	95	.	141	51	192	.	424	166	590
Oudh . .	84	26	110	.	29	6	35	.	58	9	67	.	171	41	212
Central India .	5	1	6	.	13	5	18	.	26	15	41	.	44	21	65
Punjab . .	11	.	11	.	5	1	6	.	9	2	11	.	25	3	28
Nepal . .	10	9	19	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	8	.	17	10	27
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	11	12	23	.	8	5	13	.	51	35	86	.	70	52	122
Grand Total .	405	171	576	.	229	92	321	.	363	142	505	.	997	405	1,402

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, high caste	87	35	122	.	32	12	44	.	74	24	98	.	193	71	264
Hindus { Agriculturists .	112	21	133	.	81	30	111	.	91	24	115	.	284	75	359
Hindus { Artisans .	24	12	36	.	10	2	12	.	21	10	31	.	55	24	79
Hindus { Low castes .	122	54	176	.	58	25	83	.	141	64	205	.	321	143	464
Musulmans . .	60	49	109	.	47	23	70	.	36	20	56	.	143	92	235
Christians . .	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Grand Total .	405	171	576	.	229	92	321	.	363	142	505	.	997	405	1,402

MEMO.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus .	853	313	1,166
2. Musulmans .	143	92	235
3. Christians .	1	. .	1
Total .	997	405	1,402

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASONS AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15th JANUARY 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the past week slight rain fell in four districts of the Madras Presidency, at Bombay, at four stations in Central India and Rajputana, and in parts of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces.

The standing crops in Madras and Mysore are generally favourable, and harvesting is still in progress. In Bombay the *rabi* crops of six districts have been injured by heavy rain late in the season, blight, and other causes, but prospects are on the whole fair. Cotton-picking continues in Berar, and the *rabi* crops are doing well. In Hyderabad some damage has been caused by excessive cold. Prospects are generally favourable throughout Central India and Rajputana, though rain is much needed for the *rabi* in some places.

The same remarks apply to the Punjab and North-Western Provinces and Oudh where a few showers would be beneficial to the unirrigated crops. No actual loss has however resulted yet from the absence of rain, and the prevalence of cloudy weather gives indications of an early fall. In the Central Provinces the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue favourable except in parts of the Jabalpur division where they are suffering from want of moisture.

In Bengal the prospects remain unchanged. No rain fell during the week, and the *rabi* in Behar and Chota Nagpore is suffering from want of moisture. Elsewhere the crops are in fair condition. The rice harvest is nearly over.

In Assam the winter crops promise well. The outturn of the paddy harvest in Cachar has been much below the average owing to the floods of last year.

In Burma the reaping of the rice crop is approaching completion, and agricultural prospects are on the whole favourable.

The public health is generally good, though small-pox and fever exist in most provinces, and cholera is severe in the Tanjore district of the Madras Presidency.

Prices continue high in Bengal in spite of the appearance of new rice in the markets.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras (Jan. 16th)—		
Bellary		Standing crops poor in three taluks, fair elsewhere; harvest—paddy, *ragi*, horse gram, and pulse, yield fair; *cholum*, *cumbu*, and oil-seeds, below average; 28 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool		Standing crops good; second crop paddy being sown; cattle-disease disappearing.
Ganjam		Standing crops good; harvest—pulse and sugarcane in one taluk, outturn above average; fever and small-pox slight in one taluk.
Kistna		Standing crops generally good; harvest—paddy, yield below average; fever and small-pox prevalent; cattle-disease in places.
Chingleput (Madras)	0·3 (average of 1 station).	Standing crops generally good, but *cholum* injured by excess of rain in parts; harvest—*kar* paddy and *vadasamba* paddy, yield half; small-pox prevalent, except in two taluks; 55 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore	·49 (average of 4 stations).	Standing crops good; harvest—paddy, *cholum*, *ragi*, and *cumbu* yield about average; fever and cattle-disease in parts; 208 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore	·27 (average of 2 stations).	Standing crops good; harvest—paddy, *ragi*, *varagu*, dye roots, yield below average; cholera severe; 1,465 deaths.
Madura	·1 (average of 1 station).	Standing crops fair; harvest—paddy and dry crops, yield about average; cholera abated in Madura town, elsewhere slight.
Malabar		Second crop being harvested; small-pox and fever slight.
Travancore		Paddy being harvested; small-pox in parts; four deaths from cholera.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Jan. 16th)—		
Kurrachee		River at Kotri on 9th, 3 feet 7 inches, 4 inches higher than on corresponding date last year; fever in 9 talukas; loss of 110 buffaloes, 55 cows and bullocks, 20 sheep and goats in Nurpur, Botoro, and Sujawal; small-pox increasing in Kurrachee, 3 fresh cases, 1 death since 5th; total 26 cases, 5 deaths; disease also in 23 villages in districts, 49 fresh cases, 6 deaths, 70 remaining sick; *rabi* crops coming on; prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajra* in Karrachee 26, 32 and 32; in Dadu 28, 0 and 40; in Ghorabari 20, 28 and 32; and in Shahbandar 22, 32 and 36 pounds per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad		Small-pox in 8, fever in 4, and cattle-disease in 5 talukas; wheat 25, *bajri* 37, *jowari* 41, red rice 22, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad		*Rabi* crops thriving; cattle-disease in Paruntej; *bajri* 30½ and wheat 26 pounds per rupee.
Surat		*Rabi* crops healthy; fever in Jalalpur and Pardi; *jowari* 39, and *nagli* 48 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Nasik		*Rabi* crops good; public health on the whole good; *bajri* 31, wheat 34½, and rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	·03 on the 15th	Abnormal temperature 0° to 2° cool; vapour in air slightly defective; abnormal wind southerly; distant lightning on 15th.
Poona		*Rabi* crops good; prices—*bajri* 37 and *jowari* 45; in Poona *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 40 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar		*Rabi* sowing finished; *rabi* crops good, except *jowari* which is unhealthy; *bajri*—maximum 48 pounds in Rahuri, minimum 42 in Nagar; *jowari*—maximum 60 in Newasa, minimum 44 in Karjat.
Sholapur		Prospects of *jowari* and cotton unfavourable owing to late excessive rain and severe cold; *jowari* 43 and *bajri* 46 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar		Rice and early *jowari* being harvested; cotton suffering from blight in 6 talukas; wheat withering in 3 talukas; other late crops good; cholera disappeared; fever in 3 talukas; small-pox in 2 talukas; scarcity of drinking-water in some villages of Navalgund; rice 25 to 41 and *jowari* 56 to 88 pounds per rupee.
Kanara		Sowing second rice crops above ghat; plants healthy on coast; small-pox in Honawar and Kumpta, 1 case in Bhatkal; fever in Haliyal and Mundgod; cattle-disease in Karwar, Kumpta, and Honawar; common rice at Karwar 12 seers; average in district 16¼ seers per rupee.
Rajkot		General health good; weather cold; fever continuing in some parts; *dajari* 32 and *jowari* 38 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* crops suffering slightly from different causes in parts of Sholapur, Satara, Dharwar, Belgaum, Kaladgi, and Broach, prospects otherwise good; slight cholera in parts of Kolaba and Kaladgi; fever, cattle-disease, and small-pox in a few districts.
Bengal—(Jan. 16th)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; harvesting of *amun* nearly finished; average yield expected; winter crops doing well; prices steady; general health good.
Dacca	*Nil*	Winter crops promising; *mug* and *kalai* being gathered; *sessamum* being harvested; pressing of sugarcane begun; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Prospects of winter crops good; yield of late paddy estimated at 8 to 10 annas; harvesting of paddy nearly finished in all the sub-divisions except Bussirhaut; price of common rice 14 to 16 seers per rupee; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather cold; harvesting of *amun* almost over; *rabi* crops promising; public health good.
Rajshahye	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; cutting of *amun* continues; prospects of winter crops favourable; cholera reported from three villages.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; rain wanted for *rabi* crops; prices rising; public health good.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of *rabi* crops fair; prices stationary.
Bhagulpore	*Nil*	Rain much wanted for *rabi* crops; price of new rice 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee; general health good.
Purneah	*Nil*	Rain required for *rabi* crops; price of common rice (new) 16 seers per rupee; public health better.
Patna	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops fair; *rahar* and castor promise well; cutting of sugarcane in progress; public health good.
Durbhanga	*Nil*	Paddy harvest nearly reaped; outturn poor in most places; *rabi* crops withering for want of moisture; small-pox prevalent in the town of Durbhanga.
Hazareebagh	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; prospects of *rabi* crops not improved; common rice in the Giridi sub-division selling at 13 to 16 seers per rupee; small-pox still reported from the sudder station; public health generally good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather somewhat warm; harvesting of rice nearly completed; *rabi* crops gathered and threshed; price of rice almost unchanged; public health good.
		General Remarks.—There has been no rain during the week in any part of the province; the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue to be generally fair, except in Behar and Chota Nagpore, where they are, for the most part, still suffering much from want of rain; the *amun* harvest has been mostly reaped, and has generally yielded a very short crop, though in some parts of the province the outturn has been fair; the gathering of pulses and the cutting and pressing of sugarcane have begun in some districts; fever still lingers in some localities, and there is small-pox in Durbhanga, Hazareebagh, and Manbhoom, but the general health of the whole province is good; high prices prevail in all parts, and in some districts they are reported to be still rising, notwithstanding the appearance of new rice into the market.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Jan. 15th)	No rain	Crops will probably suffer from want of sufficient rain; isolated cases of small-pox in the city; bazars well supplied; prices of wheat slightly rising; of other food-grains falling.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh—*contd.*		
Allahabad (Jan. 16th)	. . . .	Rain urgently needed in dry lands ; health good; prices rising slightly ; *rabi* doing well in irrigated and alluvial tracts.
Gorakhpur („ 13th)	No rain	Crops below average ; small-pox frequent ; prices steady.
Jhansi . („ 14th)	No rain	*Rabi* prospects continue to be good ; rain much wanted; health of people and cattle good ; grazing scarce ; prices stationary.
Agra . („ 15th)	. . . .	Very slight shower this morning at Sadr, and clouds still hanging over ; rain very probable ; irrigation going on ; health good ; prices steady.
Bareilly . („ „)	. . . .	Rain needed ; crops so far flourishing ; cattle in good condition ; fever declining ; markets stationary.
Meerut . („ „)	No rain	Weather cloudy ; health good ; prices steady ; supplies sufficient.
Kumaun . („ „)	No rain	Crops want rain ; general health good ; cattle-disease decreasing ; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Weather clear; easterly wind in the greater part of the week; state of crops good ; the crops on unirrigated and high land need rain very much ; condition of people good and of cattle normal ; markets properly stocked ; prices stationary.
Partabgarh („ „)	. . . .	Irrigation of *rabi* crops continues ; barley and wheat making head ; prices slightly fluctuating ; small-pox still lingering in Kunda tahsil ; general health good ; rain urgently required.
Sitapur („ „)	. . . .	Wind variable with occasional clouds ; rain everywhere required ; scarcity of fodder in Biswan ; small-pox in several places ; prices steady.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Irrigation of *rabi* crops going on ; sowing of poppy seed nearly finished ; condition of people and cattle fair.
Rai Bareilly („ 14th)	. . . .	Weather seasonable; no rain during the week, it is much needed for unirrigated crops ; small-pox reported from 2 tahsils ; markets well stocked ; prices steady.
Cawnpore („ 15th)	. . . .	Occasional clouds, but no rain ; barley and wheat running into ear, and mustard, *arhar*, &c., have flowered ; small-pox continues in almost all the parganas ; cattle doing well ; prices stationary.
Farukabad („ „)	. . . .	Weather seasonable and occasionally cloudy ; fever in one tahsil and small-pox in three.
		General Remarks.—No rain has fallen during the week, excepting slight showers at Agra and Aligarh ; cloudy weather is reported in several districts ; small-pox continues in places, but the general health is fair ; cattle-disease is decreasing in Kumaun ; prices are on the whole steady.
Punjab—(Jan. 16th)—		
Delhi	. . . .	Health good ; rain much wanted ; crop prospects doubtful ; prices stationary.
Hissar . . .	. . . .	Health good ; prices steady.
Umballa . . .	. . . .	Health and *rabi* prospects good ; rain much wanted ; prices stationary.
Jullundur . . .	. . . .	Health good ; rain much wanted ; prices fluctuating.
Amritsar . . .	. . . .	Health good ; rain wanted ; prices fluctuating.
Lahore . . .	·2	Health and *rabi* crops good ; slight fall in prices.
Ferozepur . . .	Slight rain	More rain wanted ; health good ; prices stationary.
Sialkot . . .	·1	Health and harvest prospects good ; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi . . .	Slight rain	Health and *rabi* prospects good ; prices fluctuating.
Peshawar . . .	. . . .	Slight small-pox still prevalent ; rain wanted ; prices stationary.
Mooltan . . .	Slight rain at Sadr station.	Health good ; crops flourishing ; prices falling.
Dera Ismail Khan .	. . . .	Health good ; crops suffering from want of rain ; prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Rain generally wanted ; health and crop prospects good.
Central Provinces (Jan. 16th)—		
Nagpur . . .	. . . .	Weather somewhat cloudy ; *rabi* crops in fair condition ; public health good ; prices stationary ; cattle-disease slight ; 579 bags of grain exported.
Jubbulpore . . .	. . . .	Weather clear and cold ; rain much needed for *rabi* crops ; health good ; wheat 25 and rice 14 seers per rupee.
Saugor (Jan. 15th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy ; a few showers of rain wanted ; plants are stunted in places from want of moisture ; health good ; prices steady.
Seoni . . .	. . . .	Weather cold and cloudy ; rain wanted for *rabi* crops which are suffering ; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad . .	. . . .	Weather clear and pleasant ; prospects of crops good ; cotton-picking in progress ; *thur* damaged by frost ; fever prevalent in Harda and Seoni tahsils ; small-pox, 8 cases ; wheat 18, rice 11, and *jowari* 24 seers per rupee.
Khandwa . . .	. . . .	Weather occasionally cloudy ; *thur* slightly damaged by frost ; prices steady ; *jowari* 22⅔ seers per rupee.
Raipur . . .	. . . .	Weather cool and pleasant ; *rabi* promising ; gram and linseed flowering ; public health good ; prices rising ; trade dull ; common rice 23 and wheat 24 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather cool ; prospects of *rabi* crops uncertain in some districts of the Jubbulpore division where plants are suffering from want of rain, in other divisions prospects are favourable ; health good ; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provs.—*contd.*		
Sambalpur . (Jan. 17th)	. . . .	Weather cold and clear ; threshing of *dehan* and pressing of sugarcane in progress ; public health good ; prices steady ; common rice 31½ seers per rupee.
British Burma—(Jan. 16th)—		
Akyab . . .	*Nil*	Public health and condition of cattle good ; about three-fourths of crop has been reaped ; reaping wages Rs. 16 to 21 per *dun*, about 6½ acres ; price of paddy Rs. 21 to 25 per 100 baskets.
Rangoon . . .	·29	25 deaths from small-pox ; price of paddy Rs. 85 to 90 per 100 baskets ; total rainfall for the month ·29.
Bassein . . .	·05	Public health good ; slight cattle disease in Lemyethna, Kyoupy and Yegiji townships ; reaping about four-fifths finished ; price of paddy Rs. 70 to 80 per 100 baskets ; total rainfall for January ·05.
Prome . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good ; reaping over ; price of paddy in district Rs. 65, in town Rs. 67 annas 8 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good ; reaping finished, threshing and winnowing progressing.
Toungoo . . .	·8	Public health good ; reaping progressing rapidly ; total rainfall for January ·8.
Tavoy . . .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good ; harvesting in progress ; price of paddy Rs. 55 in district, 60 in town per 100 baskets, but not many sales as yet.
Mergui . . .	. . . .	Report for week ending 29th December 1883.—Public and cattle health good ; two-thirds of crop reaped ; price of paddy, Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
		Report for week ending 5th January 1884—same as above.
Kyoukphyoo . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good ; area of crop destroyed by cyclone in Ramri township ⅓, in Myebon $\frac{1}{10}$, in An $\frac{1}{20}$, and in Cheduba $\frac{3}{7}$; total rainfall for the month 0·02 inch.
Sandoway . . .	*Nil*	Public health good ; agricultural prospects favourable ; reaping of late crop continuing ; 3,650 baskets or about 84 tons paddy damaged by rain of 17th November.
Hanthawaddy . .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good ; reaping progressing ; price of paddy Rs. 75 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Pegu . . .	·02	Report for week ending 5th January.—Small-pox prevalent ; confluent in some cases, but generally mild ; no cattle-disease reported ; showers in Kyauktan, but no damage reported ; reaping well forward ; price of new paddy Rs. 75 to 80 per 100 baskets.
		Report for week ending 12th January.—Small-pox of mild type still prevalent in district, one case in town, but no deaths reported ; cattle healthy ; reaping nearly finished ; price of paddy Rs. 75 to 80 per 100 baskets ; total rainfall for January ·02.
Tharrawaddy . .	·40	Five fatal cases of cholera reported from Sanywe township, otherwise public health good ; health of cattle good ; about 166,800 acres have been reaped ; reaping wages eight annas per man per day ; price of paddy Rs. 50 to 100 per 100 baskets ; total rainfall for January ·40.
Thonegwa . . .	·10	One death from small-pox reported from Akyaw circle, otherwise public health good ; cattle disease slight in Pyapon township ; reaping progressing ; price of paddy Rs. 85 to 90 per 100 baskets ; total rainfall for January ·10.
Henzada . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good ; reaping finished ; price of paddy Rs. 75 to 85 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo . .	·5¼	Public health good ; slight cattle-disease still prevailing ; reaping finished ; reaping wages four annas per man per day ; price of paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets ; total rainfall for January ·5¼ inches.
Moulmein Town .	·29	Public health and health of cattle good ; prices of paddy Rs. 65 to 80 per 100 baskets ; total rainfall for January ·29.
Shweygyin . .	·11	Fever prevalent in town, otherwise public health and health of cattle good ; price of paddy Rs. 65 per 100 baskets ; total rainfall for January ·11.
		General Remarks.—With the exception of slight small-pox of a mild type in Rangoon and Pegu, public health good ; health of cattle also good ; reaping approaching completion ; prospects on the whole favourable ; paddy market not yet fairly opened.
Assam—(Jan. 16th)—		
Gauhati . . .	*Nil*	Foggy mornings ; weather cool and seasonable ; harvesting of *sali* crops in progress ; public health fair.
Sylhet . . .	*Nil*	Cold weather crop reports favourable ; small-pox spreading ; some sporadic cases of cholera reported.
Cachar . . .	*Nil*	Weather very cold ; outturn of *sali* and *asra* crops about one-fourth less than that of last year, owing to the flood in August, and untimely rains in December ; common rice 15¼ seers per rupee ; health good.
Dibrugarh . .	*Nil*	Weather cool ; harvesting of *sali-dhan* nearly finished ; prospects of winter crops good ; small-pox still in the station.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Jan. 16th)—		
Amraoti . . .	. . . .	Weather cloudy with slight rainfall ; *rabi* prospects good ; wheat 16 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad— *contd.*		
Akola . . .	. . . .	Cotton-picking and *kharif* harvesting nearly completed; *rabi* crops in good condition.
Hyderabad . . .	No rain	*Rabi* and *tabi* crops prospering; excessive cold has slightly damaged white *juar* and chilli crops; no sickness; prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 12, white *juar* 20, yellow *juar* 28, and *tur* 22 seers per current sicca rupee.
Mysore and Coorg— (Jan. 16th)—		
Bangalore . . .	. . . .	Prospect of season favourable; crops in good condition; paddy and horse gram being harvested.
Mysore . . .		
Mercara . . .	No rain	Picking of coffee nearly completed; rice harvest continues; fever prevalent in parts of Nanjarajapatna taluk.
		General Remarks.—State of crops in all districts reported favourable; harvesting in active progress; prospects good; public health fair; prices unaltered.
Central India States— (Jan. 16th)—		
Indore . . .	1·4	Health good; prices stationary; rain very seasonable.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	*Nil*	Health good; weather seasonable.
Sutna . . .	*Nil*	Health and crops prospects good.
Sehore . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear; prospects of crops and public health good.
Neemuch . . .	. . . .	Public health good; crops thriving; weather seasonable.
Goona . . .	. . . .	Health and crop prospects good.
Agar . . .	*Nil*	Health and crop prospects good.
Nowgong . . .	*Nil*	Rain required for *rabi;* health fair; prices stationary.
Bhopawar (Manpur) .	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Rajputana—		
Abu . (Jan. 16th)	Showers of rain on 15th January.	Weather cloudy and mild.
Marwar . („ 11th)	. . . .	Weather mild; prospects and health good; prices stationary.
Harowtee . („ 14th)	. . . .	Crops fair; rain much needed; weather warm; some cases of small-pox, otherwise health good.
Ajmere . („ 15th)	·20	Weather cool and cloudy; health good.
Jeypore . („ „)	Slight rain	Sky overcast; rain expected; prices steady; health good.
Ulwur . („ „)	. . . .	Rain much wanted for crops on high land; health good; prices steady.
Jhalrapatan . („ 11th)	. . . .	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.

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 on Monday, the 7th January, 1884.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
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 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 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.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The adjourned debate on the Bill was resumed this day.

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"My Lord, I have great pleasure in stating that the point upon which I found some misapprehension had arisen, and which, as I said, was not one of primary importance, has been cleared up, and no misapprehension exists at present; and I am very happy to say, as I understand the matter, there is no doubt that a settlement has been arrived at in this matter which will, I sincerely trust, be satisfactory, and which ought to have the effect of putting an end to the bitterness of this controversy. Had it been proposed to proceed with the Bill as it stands, as apart from the settlement to which I shall presently refer, I should have felt bound to oppose to the utmost of my power the proposal to refer it to a Select Committee. Many reasons for this position have been given by me in Council in March, and fuller and more detailed reasons are to be found in the local opinions, the minutes of the High Court in Calcutta, Sir Fitzjames Stephen's letters, and a recent most able and exhaustive minute by Mr. Justice Field. It is unnecessary for me to recapitulate them, though later on I shall also have some remarks to make on the speeches made in this debate. I need only say that they are weighty, and touch matters which the European community regard as of vital importance to themselves. The opposition aroused by what European British subjects considered an unnecessary attack on their rights—their most valuable and necessary rights—was of a most strong and

serious character. I, in common with many, had hoped that, on receipt of the local opinions of the most experienced officers in India adverse to proceeding with the Bill, the Government would have withdrawn it, and I still think that that would have been the wisest course. But the Government of India resolved to cut down the Bill so as to give jurisdiction over European British subjects to such Natives only as should attain the position of Sessions Judge or District Magistrate. Of this the public was first informed by Lord Northbrook's speech in November, and it was formally announced by His Excellency in the first meeting of the Legislative Council after the return of the Government to Calcutta. By this resolution the practical evils of the Bill were much lessened. The proposal, to quote the hon'ble mover's speech in introducing the Bill, to 'completely remove from the law all distinctions based on the race of the Judge,' was abandoned. That scheme was based on the 'disqualification,' to use my hon'ble friend's word, in the future of the bulk of the European uncovenanted servants of the Crown from exercising powers which they had long been exercising to the benefit and satisfaction of the State, in order to do away with an invidious distinction between them and the bulk of the Native uncovenanted servants who had never exercised these powers, and as to whom it was almost universally recognised that it would not be to the interest of the State that they should be empowered to exercise these powers; and also by disqualifying the whole European non-official community from exercising powers which they similarly had long exercised to the admitted benefit and satisfaction of the State, in order to do away with the invidious distinction between them and the non-official Native community, as to whom it had never even been suggested that it was desirable they should exercise these powers. This scheme has received the assent of no single responsible person, so far as I can recollect, whose opinion was taken, and the hon'ble and learned mover has himself in this debate admitted it to be 'defective.' I can only marvel how such a scheme originated, or how it passed the Indian Council, and how it came to be laid before this assembly. Not only was this wild scheme abandoned, but also all attempts to empower any other Native officers, except District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, was also abandoned. The Government should, it would seem, then have abandoned the Bill, for the hon'ble learned mover said, in introducing it, that 'no change in the law could be satisfactory or stable which did not remove at once and completely from the Code every judicial disqualification based merely on race-distinctions,' and said Government would not be justified in re-opening this difficult question and the settlement of 1872, unless it saw a way to a solution which contained within itself the elements of stability and durability. And he deprecated constant tinkering of the law on such a subject. But this limited Bill was still open to the grand objection—that the class affected had an intense repugnance to having their guilt or innocence decided by a Native Sessions Judge or District Magistrate, and had good and weighty grounds for the objection. The Government of Bombay had come to the conclusion that it was necessary on this account to give the European British subject a right to a jury before a Native Sessions Judge, and had said that Government must recognise the fact of the unwillingness of Europeans to be tried by Native Magistrates, and the evils that would arise from trying to force them to be so tried, and that the Europeans honestly believed in the reasonableness of the objection. It was obvious from the first that this curtailed Bill could never be accepted by the European community. The Government insisted on proceeding with it, and the class to be affected by it doggedly resisted. They were animated by the same spirit which has always caused the English race to resist to the utmost all attempts by the Government of the day to encroach on what they believed to be their right and liberties. Things came to a deadlock, and the tension became extreme and threatened grave consequences to the country. It became apparent to me, and I think to every one who had adequate means of information, that the situation had become extremely dangerous, and was becoming more perilous every day. Under this crisis I thought it to be my duty to endeavour to bring about some solution of the question. Therefore, I took it upon myself, after making such enquiries as I could, to make certain proposals to the Government—proposals which were not accepted. But though they were rejected, counter-suggestions emanated from Government, which resulted in the present arrangement. I distinctly wish to state that no proposal or suggestion of any kind emanated in any way from the Defence Association, of which I am not a member. But, when these proposals were laid before the Defence Association, it appeared that the bulk of the European community which they represented were, notwithstanding the irritation created by this measure, the same sensible, moderate, loyal Englishmen as they had been in 1872. In 1872, the European British subjects, in view of the grave administrative inconvenience then existing, agreed for the public good to give up to a certain extent their right to trial by jury, provided that the persons to try them without jury were European British subjects like themselves. When the Government now determined to re-open that settlement and to give jurisdiction to certain Natives in the two classes of District Magistrate and Sessions Judge over European British subjects, the natural result was that they were entitled to fall back on their valued privilege of trial by jury. It was felt that the proposed arrangement in effect gave them back this privilege. The main point that they had fought and struggled for was the right to be tried by their own fellow-countrymen, that is, that their own fellow-countrymen should decide whether they were guilty or not guilty. This right or privilege was secured to them by this arrangement, for they became entitled to trial by jury when claimed before the District Magistrate as well as before the Sessions Judge, and they rightly felt that they had substantially gained what they were fighting for; that it would not be right to incur the grave evil to the country which might result from the prolongation of the contest for any object that was not of paramount importance to them. The Government went further and gave them what they had not struggled for. They gave them back the privilege of trial by jury, not only in case of their being tried by the Natives, introduced into these two classes, Sessions Judges and District Magistrates, but in case of their being tried by any member of these two classes, whether Native or European. The jurisdiction of the District Magistrate was enlarged from three to six months' imprisonment, apparently to avoid any anomaly, but this did not hurt the European British subject, as he could now claim a jury before the District Magistrate.

"No one can rejoice more sincerely than I do that a settlement has been come to, and no one can wish more heartily that it should be speedily carried through, and that the present lamentable tension should at once cease. The settlement has cost me much time and labour, besides the anxiety and harassment which awaits any one who interferes as a volunteer to compose so bitter a dispute. All that remains to be done is for the Select Committee to see to the framing of the necessary sections to carry out the arrangement, and to see to the subordinate amendments and alterations which may be necessary to harmonize the new clauses with the Code; and I do not think that any difficulty ought to arise in carrying out the work, and see no difficulty in reporting on Friday week. No one can deplore more than myself the bitterness of the controversy, but I hope and trust it will cease from this day. I have all along felt assured that the object which His Excellency had in view was the good of the country. I have never doubted this, though I have thought he was grievously mistaken. I have always thought that, if His Excellency had known how real and sincere and important a fact the repugnance of the European community was, he would not have introduced this Bill. I am confirmed in this view by the manner in which he has dealt with the matter since this fact has become manifest to all. I am satisfied by inference from facts which have come under my observation that, by some misfortune which I am not able to explain, the warning which ought to have been transmitted to this country from the Indian Council or from the Secretary of State for India did not arrive before the introduction of the Bill. If so, this was a grave misfortune, but it is one which no one in this country is responsible for. Here I wish I could stop, but I cannot pass without a word about the previous speeches in the debate, lest my silence be misconstrued. The hon'ble mover in his speech stated that the principle of the Bill could not be better described than in saying it aimed at the '*removal of all*

disqualifications based on race, and the substitution of a qualification based on personal fitness.' He also said that 'it was never described by any Member of Government as the abolition of race-distinctions for judicial purposes.' But turning to his own speech in introducing the Bill, I find the words—'These proposals will completely remove from the law all distinction based on the race of the Judge.' Now, as to the matter of disqualification. The Natives are not disqualified from any office which we are now concerned with. They can be made District Magistrates and Sessions Judges. The so-called office of Justice of the Peace has long ceased to be an independent office. It has become in the Mufassal a mere formula for conferring magisterial jurisdiction over British subjects. That this is so is clear from the fact that the term could be cut out of the Code and the jurisdiction given to the Magistrates by other words without any mention of the office, without any one being, as my hon'ble and learned friend put it, a penny the worse. The hon'ble and learned mover is, I think, aware of this, because he expressly says later on in his speech that Native Magistrates are not disqualified by the Act of 1872 from holding an office. It is not any such disqualification, that is, a disqualification for an office, which he seeks to remove, but a 'disqualification to perform a part of the duties ordinarily attached to the office.' How do the facts stand? The Magistrates in the Mufassal are of three grades. The general limitations on the powers of the different grades are in respect of the class of offence or the amount of punishment. Certain Magistrates of the 1st class are called District Magistrates. Now, European British subjects are entirely exempt from the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes, and, besides this, when brought before a Magistrate of the 1st class, they are entitled, as the privilege of the accused, to claim that the 1st class Magistrate who is to try them should be not only a Magistrate of the 1st class but also a Justice of the Peace and an European British subject. This right is guaranteed to them by legislative enactment. This is the special privilege of the accused which he is entitled to in a Magistrate's Court. In the Sessions Court he has the privilege of claiming that he should be tried by a European British subject, and in the Assistant Sessions Judge's Court by an Assistant Judge who is an European British subject and is of three years' standing. Now, is it not surely playing with words when my learned friend describes a Bill for taking away this special privilege of the accused to claim that the Native Magistrate shall be an European British subject, when he describes such a Bill as 'merely declaring that the simple fact of belonging to an artificially defined circumscribed category of human beings—that this fact, standing alone, apart from other considerations, shall not constitute an absolute disqualification for the performance of certain important magisterial functions? The Magistrate, whether Native or European, is a Magistrate with the full powers of his grade and the full pay, but there is a special class who can claim the privilege of appearing before a certain class of Magistrates. The expression 'artificially defined circumscribed category of human beings' is a roundabout expression which would fit most legally defined classes whose members have, as members of such class, a right to any privileges, because legal definitions have generally to be more or less artificial, and a defined category of human beings is, I take it, in plain English, a special class. I fear it will turn out that even His Excellency belongs to an artificially defined circumscribed category of human beings, not only as British subject, but as a peer of the realm. In this latter capacity he has also a right to a special tribunal of his own peers in certain cases. The analogy would be more complete if some portion of the Judges in England were ordinarily peers, and if an Act had been passed altering the present law and enacting that no English Judge who was not a peer could try a peer without his consent. Would it be fair to describe such a law as imposing on the other English Judges a disqualification for the performance of certain judicial functions—to ignore the privilege of the peer and treat it as a matter of 'removing a disqualification' from the other Judges arising solely from their not belonging to an artificially defined circumscribed class of human beings, that is, of peers? The burden of proof, I take it, is on him who wishes to take away from any class a legal right they possess, and it cannot be got rid of by involving the matter in a cloud of words. The so-called principle of the Bill seems

founded on a misconception. But the matter does not stand there. The hon'ble mover says his object is to declare that this fact alone, apart from other considerations, should not disqualify from exercising certain powers. There are other considerations of the utmost weight and gravity to be found in the local opinions, which the hon'ble mover does not seem affected by. I will only mention one, the opinion of Mr. Badshah, a Native Covenanted Civilian and Assistant Magistrate of Goalundo, who wrote—

'To equalize rights, to remove the irritation and friction which attend their inequality, is certainly high and noble policy. But if the privileges of a class are infinitesimal, if they injure no person and irritate a very small body of men, if their removal is associated with the degradation of justice and tends to bring judges into contempt, it is still higher policy to let alone the privileges, so that the sacred name of justice may not be sullied nor judges become the targets for universal ridicule and abuse. It has been the aim and object of every civilised nation to secure their judges from attacks on their impartiality. I cannot suppose that the present Government of India, if they were informed of all the facts, would depart from the declared policy of the civilised world.'

"Now, as to the Charter Act and the Queen's Proclamation. I desire to treat both of them with all respect, and I have always regarded the Queen's Proclamation as a solemn declaration of policy. The Charter Act removed any disability that there might be on Natives from holding any place, office or employment, and the Proclamation announces it to be the will of Her Majesty that 'so far as may be' all her subjects may be freely and impartially admitted to all offices in her service. As I have pointed out, the so-called office of Justice of the Peace is not now really a substantive office. The substantive office is that of Magistrate. Then, there is no contravention either of the Act or Proclamation in the special privilege claimed. If the Justiceship of the Peace were really an office, it has never been open to Natives in the Mufassal; and, if this were a violation of the Act and Proclamation, it would be strange to find that the Government of India had been during all these years violating the Act and Proclamation, and that this fact had now been discovered by my hon'ble and learned friend for the first time since the introduction of the Bill. The hon'ble and learned mover expressly admitted this, and could say nothing more than that the Act of 1872 went perilously near to an infringement of the rule.

"How, then, about the fallacy which, he says, underlies the reasonings of the Lieutenant-Governor and the High Court? He says that the general rule is that the Native is not to be disqualified for the office, and is to be freely and impartially admitted. If he is not disqualified, and is admitted to the office, as it seems conceded, the rule is not infringed, and we are not called to justify an infringement by proof of an exception; and the fallacy is imaginary. With regard to a large portion of the hon'ble mover's speech which dealt with the old struggle as to subjecting the British subject to the country or local Courts, he has answered it himself by showing that struggle then was not whether, if the European was subjected to the local Courts, he should be tried by a Native or European, but whether he should be at all subjected in any shape to the local Courts. This was never accomplished till 1872, and the European British subjects then stipulated that, as they consented not only to be subject to local Courts, but to give up their rights to a jury in Magistrates' cases, they should be allowed a special privilege as to the constitution of the tribunal. Most of the old discussions have, therefore, no bearing, as they were addressed to a totally different point. Throughout his speech I find no indication of his recognition that the European British subject had any right to object to privileges being taken away, or had any voice in the matter. He treats his legislation as necessitated by the Charter Act and the Proclamation, and he seems to treat the concessions of right of trial by jury as a safety-valve attached to the Act in cases of accidents, which he will remove as an exception if it does not work satisfactorily, and meanwhile will sit upon to show how necessary it is. This is not my view. I hope it will work satisfactorily so far as it is required to work, but I regard it as an integral part of the settlement, and consider that, if it was objected to, the whole Bill would have to go, and the European British subjects would be entitled to revert to the *status quo ante* and to resist as vigorously as ever any invasion of their rights. They will not, I am certain, surrender the

right to a jury, except on the same terms as in 1872, or on terms which would equally secure their just liberties.

"There is one observation of the Hon'ble Dr. Hunter which I must allude to. He says he understands that hon'ble members who approve of this Bill going into Select Committee approve of the principle of it. This may ordinarily be the case, but not in the present instance. A settlement of this sort is the resultant of opposing forces. I no more affirm my learned friend's principle than I expect him to affirm mine. I only assent to this Bill going into Select Committee to procure a settlement of a question which it is plain to see will produce most serious results if the controversy is continued.

"My learned friend Amír Alí states the object of the Bill very differently from the hon'ble mover. He says the object of the Government was to 'raise the status of a few specially qualified officers; in fact, to assimilate them for certain purposes under the Criminal Procedure Code to European British subjects.'

"Another statement of the hon'ble mover I must mention. He has said that 'he need hardly say that the maintenance of trial by jury either in its existing form or with the proposed extension is dependent on an assumption as to its working.' This language has given rise to great mistrust and alarm. It has been taken to point to a decision on the part of the hon'ble mover not only to ignore the settlement now arrived at, but also to deprive European British subjects and also Natives of the existing right to trial by jury. This mistrust and alarm he has aggravated by another statement that Magna Charta might be said to have as much to do with the Bill as Domesday Book with the Permanent Settlement.

"It has been laid down by high authority that the right to trial by jury was part of the unwritten law of the realm confirmed to the subject by Magna Charta under the description of 'legem terræ,' and it was described by Sir William Jones in his celebrated charge in 1792 as one of the three anchors which preserve the Constitution from shipwreck.

"I do not wish to discuss the question, but only to say that I both trust and believe that the Government has no intention of interfering with a right which is specially valuable to Englishmen living under a despotic form of Government.

"I understand that now the hon'ble and learned mover did not very clearly recognize the settlement, because at the time he made his speech it was difficult to do so. My hon'ble friend Kristodás Pál has paid the European community a compliment by recognising them as important factors in the advancement of the country. I have always been on friendly terms with the Native community, and have always sought to do individuals of that community a good turn when I could. I don't think I have done them a bad turn, unless they consider my opposition in this case one. But my hon'ble friend is hard to please. He is not content that Native and European District Magistrates are placed on the same platform, and that a Native District Magistrate should enjoy all possible dignities of the office, and be entitled to preside as judge at the trial of a European. He wishes that he should act as jury too. My hon'ble friend forgets that the ancient common law form of trial, the 'legem terræ' of Magna Charta, was a trial by a judge holding office from the Crown and a jury not nominated by the Crown, and that the jury, who were always the judges of fact, were liable to challenge by the accused, to a certain number of challenges without cause shown, besides challenges with cause. Now, a summary trial is a case in which the Magistrate is judge and jury. As a judge he is a nominee of the executive, and it is difficult for the accused to object to the judge, except on very special cause. But if the Magistrate wants to act as juryman too, I may fairly challenge him, and I never yet heard of a man insisting on his right to try the accused as a juryman in spite of the accused's reluctance. As to the latter part of his speech, I read it as meaning that he fears that this Bill as modified will be less satisfactory to the Native community than the present state of affairs, that is, than the compromise of 1872. If he is serious in this, and can persuade His Excellency on the final debate to

withdraw the Bill in toto, I shall certainly not object, for it is not as an improvement on the present state of things but as a settlement of strife that I support the modified Bill; and if he can get the strife ended by an amicable withdrawal of the Bill, no European will object. But I doubt if he is serious in this idea, and I think, when it is known that the proportion of Magistrates' cases tried by District Magistrates in Bengal is ·7 as against 93·3 tried by his subordinates, his fears of inconvenience will abate. I should be very glad if the District Magistrate tried none at all. As the head of the executive—the superintendent of the police—receiver of private reports, &c., he is a very undesirable person to exercise judicial functions, and his executive duties are always heavy. I reiterate my sense of relief at the settlement of the question, though it is clear to my mind that it was a grievous mistake to raise the question by introducing this Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. THOMAS said:—"My Lord, I came into this Council Chamber on Friday last prepared to vote for the Bill going to Committee, because I thought there had been a Concordat, under the shadow of which we might still hope for peace for this troubled land, and I thought we had only to agree together to leave it to the Committee to work out an amicable *modus vivendi*. I thought, too, in doing so, to abstain from any discussion that might tend to prolong the lamentable controversy that has so angrily agitated the country to a state critically bordering on convulsion. But I am distressed to hear how the speech of the hon'ble and learned mover re-opens old sores, re-asserts things that have been answered *ad nauseam*, insists on prominence for the principles that have caused all this grievous agitation, and makes light of those which have instantly brought back peace. There is also a ring of uncertainty and unfinality about the future which fills me with grave misgivings, and about which I would fain be reassured by your Lordship. The speech of the hon'ble and learned mover is, then, my apology for any discussion at all on an occasion on which I had fondly hoped that we had at last met together to close deep sores, and not *infandum renovare dolorem*.

"We all know, my Lord, that one has only to confidently assert a matter often enough to get the great majority of the world to unconsciously accept it as true, and, the assumption once accepted, then it is easy to build up a splendid edifice upon it, and the majority gaze only at the splendid edifice that catches the eye, and forget the buried false foundation. Thus the hon'ble and learned mover has asserted over and over again, and has built up his present speech on it, as he has built up the whole measure, and has harped and re-harped on it in varied strains till all the Native Press have chimed in, and he and they doubtless believe it to be a great uncontrovertible truth, that the Criminal Procedure Code imposed on the Natives of India restrictions and disqualification based on race-distinctions; and yet, to my simple thinking, it is not the true state of the case for all that; and I find that the Hon'ble Justice Field, in a minute which was in the hon'ble mover's hands before this his last re-assertion of the old error disposes of the matter in words which, with your Lordship's permission, I will read:—

'Now, I venture to take exception to the form of expression here used, as involving a serious fallacy which has since permeated and coloured, not only the utterances of public officers, but also the arguments advanced by the Press and the public. In the first place, the new Code of Criminal Procedure did not *impose* any restrictions. It left the law in this respect in precisely the same condition in which it had been since Englishmen first came to India. Then, when we speak of '*restrictions*' on the power of judicial officers and '*judicial disqualifications based on race-distinctions*,' we use an erroneous form of expression, which has the effect of putting the burden of proof upon the wrong side. It lies upon those who seek to impose *restrictions* or *disqualifications* upon any race or class to prove by the most cogent arguments the necessity for their imposition. Even when the question is whether *restrictions* or *disqualifications* shall be maintained, a very slight *primâ facie* case for their removal may fairly cast on those who advocate their maintenance the burden of showing that the ends of justice or public policy require that they should be maintained. But in the present case the question is one not of *disqualification* but of *qualification*: it is not whether *restrictions* or *disqualifications* shall be removed but whether the personal law of a particular race shall be abrogated—whether a right which has always been enjoyed by a particular class shall be taken away. And it lies upon those who assert the

affirmative of this proposition to prove it. It appears to me so necessary that the absolute accuracy of this view should be understood by all parties to the controversy, that, at the risk of being tedious, I shall submit at some length the grounds and authorities upon which it is based.'

"And after referring to those authorities the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Field says again:—

'That Englishmen should be tried by their own countrymen was at the same time part of this personal law and a natural incident of their settlement in, and occupation of, the country. It is not, therefore, an accurate use of language to speak of this right, which is a portion of their personal law, and the natural outcome of the circumstances under which they acquired the country, as a *restriction* or *disqualification* upon members of the other races, whom they have permitted equally with themselves to enjoy their own personal law in all matters in which they valued it, and in which its enjoyment was not opposed to natural justice, or was not inconsistent with the position which the British had necessarily to take up in the country. * * * * * There can be no doubt that, by stating the question for discussion in what I think I have shown to be an erroneous form, and thereby casting the burden of proof upon the wrong side in the controversy, not only have feelings been unnecessarily embittered at the outset, but the right determination of the true question at issue has been rendered more difficult.'

"Again, the hon'ble and learned mover makes a very sweeping and telling proposition which I wish to take the liberty to quote, and make bold to confront with an ugly fact—

'And this test of fitness which it would impose is a test to which no reasonable person could object on the ground of insufficiency. For to say that a Native of India who has been entrusted with the powers exercisable by a District Magistrate or Sessions Judge, who has risen to the position of being the chief executive officer or the chief judicial officer in an area the average population of which in Bengal is about a million and a half,—to say that such a person cannot be trusted to exercise with justice and discretion the very limited jurisdiction which is exercisable over European British subjects outside the Presidency-towns, is to say that no Native of India, however long and complete may have been his training and experience, however high and responsible may be his position in the public service, is fit to exercise that jurisdiction.'

"And now for my fact: one is enough. I do not say *ab uno disce omnes*—far from it. But I do say that one fact is quite enough to show that such very sweeping assertions had better have been left unsaid, and that there is much—very much—to be said on the other side, which for my part I came here on Friday prepared to leave unsaid, in order that we might all unite to endeavour to bring back peace to this land. I could name date and place and individual, but they must be too well known to need that, and it is enough for my purpose that the bare fact should be given. A certain Native who fully answers the test to which we are told 'no reasonable person could object on the ground of insufficiency' had brought before him the case of a man who, wholly unprovoked, ripped open a child, tore out its entrails, devoured them before the eyes of his still living victim, was apprehended actually red-handed, attempted no denial, and pleaded only the deliberate fulfilment of a vow to a goddess. For this wilful murder this gentleman who satisfies every reasonable test passed a sentence of three months' imprisonment, and the High Court had to annul the sentence and to send an English Judge to try the case *de novo*, and he, of course, condemned the murderer to the extreme penalty of the law. And yet we are told 'no reasonable person' could object to this gentleman's fitness to try him. My Lord, I repeat that I came here on Friday fully resolved to recur to none of these things; but the sweeping assertions of the hon'ble mover have compelled me to do so in defence of the position that the Englishman is not unreasonable in wishing to retain in this foreign land his personal right to be tried by his peers.

"The hon'ble and learned mover will pardon me if I refer once again to his speech, and he will believe me that, in a matter that concerns crucially the well-being of the Empire, I am too deeply moved to think of anything but the Empire. He will pardon me that it chances to be his individual words that in all personal good feeling I still cannot help endeavouring to confute as dangerous. He says our Empire is an Empire of law. He makes light of prestige, and his policy is to level it. What does history, the logic of facts, say to this? Was there ever a nation

that maintained its supremacy by the righteousness of its laws? When the Gaul was at her gates, did it avail the Mistress of the World to plead the goodness of her laws before her late subject-races? Her code of jurisprudence was much more in advance of the world and her times than ours is of India, and yet Brennus took no note of it. I will admit that England is the nation in all the world that proudly and justly claims to have most largely supplemented the paucity of her legions by the righteousness of her rule; but I hold that this theory is in great peril of being very much overstrained—that it is dangerous to make light of prestige. Prestige is to power as a reflector is to a light. It economises its force; and, if prestige be thrown away by levelling down, the battalions will have to be doubled to make up for it; for after all they are 'the last logic of nations,' and it is on them only that the law takes its stand. Sir Fitzjames Stephen has some incisive words on this point, and the explanation of the intense feeling that has been exhibited by Europeans lies, I think, not a little in the recognition of the danger of such levelling down policy. It were better, far better, never to have stirred these embers at all, and to have let European and Asiatic walk peacefully side by side in the places they had grown quietly to recognise.

"I cannot but think, too, that a very serious mistake underlies the words in which the hon'ble mover introduces the proposal for trial by jury; and if I am wrong, I should like to be corrected. He says—'It has been strongly pressed upon us' and 'we have agreed to accept the suggestion which has been made to us;' whereas the newspapers stated confidently that the suggestion came from Government and had been accepted by the representatives of the people: and they gave the text of the Concordat, and the Hon'ble Mr. Evans now confirms this impression; and it was because I thought it came from Government that I came here last Friday prepared to support it, as a possible opening for a peaceful solution of the present position. If it comes not from Government, and the Government is not prepared to let the Bill stand or fall on this issue, then it alters the whole aspect of affairs. If the Government will put this principle forward as its own,—this principle of the Englishman retaining his personal right to trial by his peers, whether by jury or as now,—the principle with which I am mainly concerned,—the principle to which the Englishman tenaciously clings and will never yield if he can possibly help it; if the Government will distinctly pledge itself to pass the Bill with this principle maintained or to abandon the Bill, then I for one will give my vote for the Bill going to Committee. But if it will not do so, if I am to understand, as I do from the hon'ble mover's words, that the principle is one outside the Government proposal and accepted only at the suggestion of others, and that, too, on the condition of its being found practically workable; and that, in the event, either in Committee now or in the working experience of after years, of its being found to be accompanied by administrative difficulties, then it will be dropped out and the rest of the Bill passed without it; then, my Lord, the position would be a very different one, and I could not but oppose the Bill.

"There are other things, too, in the hon'ble mover's speech that fill me with grave misgivings. The same mouth that originally introduced this Bill with such a promise of permanency speaks now only of 'meeting the immediate necessities of the case,' and says we are not bound by the pledges given in 1872—the pledges of the principle of trial by his peers on which the Englishman withdrew his objections. Am I to understand that, if, on the Government pledge of reverting to trial by jury, the Englishman withdraws his objections now, and as a compromise accepts all the other parts of the Bill, that pledge is not to be permanent? I hope your Lordship will be able to assure us to the contrary. I hope your Lordship will be able to assure us both that the principle of the Englishman retaining his personal right to trial by his peers will be an integral part of the Bill, without which it shall not become law, and that it shall be so passed only with the view of its being a permanent settlement. If the Government can give no such assurances, then I submit that it would be well to abandon the Bill, and let us revert to the position in which we all got along very hap-

pily until disturbed by these proposals to legislate for a mere theory unaccompanied by any practical want. If the Government can give no such assurances, it will certainly leave the European community in at least a permanent state of feverish unrest, if not in active agitation; for I ought not to conceal from your Lordship that outside these walls there is, as far as can be ascertained in the limited time allowed, much deep-felt anxiety on these points. And as to the Natives, it is already apparent that they do not view the Bill with satisfaction. It has only served to whet their appetites for fresh demands; this much is evident from the speeches of the two hon'ble Native members of this Council who have already spoken, and from the Native Press. If, then, neither Europeans nor Natives are satisfied with the Bill, and it is not only not wanted administratively, but may even create administrative difficulty, what is it that we are to gain by the passing of it? Is it the credit of the Government that is to be saved by persistence in the creation of a political sore that will go on festering in the hearts of both sides to break out at intervals as cases occur? Surely, the credit of the Government will stand a great deal higher if it has the manliness to abandon the Bill. Seeing also the administrative uncertainties which surround the working of the jury-system, in the difficulty of foreseeing through the next few decades the lines of the spread of the European community in India, it would surely be safer and more statesmanlike to abide by the present system, which works well, and has satisfied every one, at least till such time as a change is positively required not by theory, but by the practical pressure of actual circumstances; and such is certainly not the case now. In brief, my Lord, my individual opinion is that I have seen no reason in all the months that have passed to change the views which I submitted to your Lordship's judgment in March last; and everything that has happened from that day to this has, to my thinking, only testified to the correctness of those views; for the deep abiding anxiety of the European and the portentous spread of race-antagonism has fully justified my warning; and I am still unhesitatingly of opinion that the best course for the country would be, as I then said, to withdraw the Bill, or, failing that, to adopt the compromise which I then proposed. Still, looking to the agitated state of the country, I am prepared, if the Government still wishes to persevere with their measure, and can give us the assurances which I ask, to abstain from opposing the action of Government, in the hope that a *modus vivendi* may yet be worked out by that means. But if the Government can give no such assurances, then I think it wiser to walk in the tried paths to which no practical objection has yet been made than to take all uncalled-for a dangerous plunge into what bids fair to be a sea of troubles in search of what, to my humble thinking, is a mere Utopia. And, even if the Government can give the assurances of principle and permanancy which I ask, still my abstention from opposing the measure will not be because my own judgment approves it, but in deference, for peace sake, to the proposal of the Government accepted by the European portion of the community. I need hardly add, my Lord, that, even so consenting, I must demur to the Committee being directed to report in a week. I see that supporters of the Bill, as well as opponents, deprecate the pressure of such haste, and I see the Hon'ble Mr. Evans asks for the postponement of a report till Friday week."

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN said:—"I do not propose to detain the Council long, or to examine very closely the merits of a controversy which I am glad to think is now drawing to a close. But, before proceeding with what I have to say, I would pause to remark that I entirely disagree with the Hon'ble Mr. Thomas when he says that the speech made by the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert on Friday last was in any way calculated to re-open that controversy. As I understood the remarks made by Mr. Ilbert and by Mr. Evans, they were both careful, while professing their willingness to meet on common ground on which they agreed to maintain what they considered to be the fundamental principles of public policy which they respectively affirmed. In plainly stating that policy, as they understood it, while they wished to abstain from further controversy, they equally refrained from saying anything which

might prejudice their case should unhappily the time arise at which it might become necessary to re-state it. They were careful, in other words, to maintain intact communication with their several bases. The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas has further asked several questions and pressed for a variety of assurances to which I consider it is not my business to reply. Had similar observations fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Evans I might have had something to say; but the Hon'ble Mr. Evans has maintained a guarded and discreet silence, and I shall follow his example.

"The constitutional and legal aspects of the question before us I leave to others more competent to discuss them, and the whole matter indeed has been so thoroughly thrashed out that I am perfectly aware that I can throw no new light upon it. But what I propose is to explain the reasons why the settlement which has been come to commends itself to me, and why I accept it as a settlement which I consider should bring about a satisfactory conclusion of the issue which has been raised. The cardinal point to which the Government has throughout these discussions attached importance is the necessity for removing from the Statute-book the absolute disability under which the Natives of India rest, of exercising in any circumstances whatever jurisdiction over European British subjects in criminal cases in the Mufassal. As that point has been practically conceded, I will only say that I entirely agree with those who through good report and evil report have steadfastly adhered to it. The extent to which that disability is to be removed is to me matter of secondary importance. What, in my opinion, is of vital importance is that Natives of India should not, merely because they *are* Natives of India, be absolutely and under every circumstance disabled from exercising that jurisdiction. That a man who has been a Sessions Judge, or who has for years been in administrative charge of a district, and has given ample proof of his integrity, his independence and his ability, be he European or be he Native, is equally qualified to exercise that jurisdiction, and especially in view of the safeguards with which it is by the law even as it stands surrounded, is amongst my most absolute convictions. On this point, as on many others connected with this matter, there have been great misapprehensions. It has been represented, for example, that this jurisdiction was to be conferred on all Native Magistrates; and then it was argued that because all Native Magistrates were unfit to exercise this jurisdiction, therefore every Native Magistrate must be unfit; and that is a fallacy which has attracted much approval. The truth seems to be that the time has gone past when the Government can profitably discuss the question. It was open to the Government of India in times past to say to the Natives, 'We will not admit you to the higher offices; we will accentuate race-distinctions; we will keep you wholly in a subordinate position.' But, happily, the Government of India did not say that. On the contrary, its policy has ever been to give to the Natives of India every encouragement in their efforts to improve themselves, and to assist them in their onward progress. The Government has always given them its warmest support and sympathy, and in the most solemn way has pledged its word, and at its word they have taken it; taken it at its word in a manner which had taken some of us by surprise. So that I look, my Lord, upon this measure as on a bill which has fallen due, and which the Government is bound immediately to honour. Now, I believe, that the main secret of our security in India lies in the conviction among its people that we shall, in all circumstances, and at all costs, maintain inviolable the pledges which we have given them, and that not only in the letter but in the fullest sense of the spirit of those pledges. Hence, much as I regard and value the desires and wishes of my countrymen, I value more their national honour. I think that there are moments when, misled by prejudice or carried away by passion, they lose sight in public affairs for a moment of those principles which in their private life and in their ordinary transactions form their habitual rule of conduct, and I believe that at such times it is the special duty of the Government, at whatever temporary risk of reproach or unpopularity, to stand between them and the consequences of their misapprehensions, and to hold high the inviolability of its pledges—the ark of its

covenant with the people of India. The best answer which could be given to the attacks which assaulted the Government in former days, when civil jurisdiction was given to Natives in India, was the honourable and patient answer which they gave by living down the attacks which were made upon them: and I look to them now again similarly to justify the confidence which the Government for a second time proposes, in pursuit of its engagements, to place in them, and to furnish a similar answer to the charge that the jurisdiction now to be conferred upon them is one which they are incapable of exercising. I myself know a score of men, neither Sessions Judges nor District Magistrates, but men of intelligence, independence, and integrity, plain country gentlemen, who are as competent to exercise this jurisdiction as the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill himself.

"This point settled, then, this cardinal point secured, it is the desire of the Government that material safeguards should be given to European British subjects; and I may say at once on this point that it seems to me very natural and reasonable that, in face of the new departure, European British subjects should wish to assure themselves of these safeguards; that they should come to the Council and say—'We understand that you wish to adopt a policy with which we do not sympathise; we are prepared to admit that you consider it necessary, and we for our part do not propose longer to obstruct it; but from our point of view we ask that you should secure to us our personal safety.' I think that, under the circumstances, that was an argument which might be fairly expected from the lips of our fellow-countrymen in India; and I am of opinion that, so far as safeguards can be given without insuperable administrative inconvenience or prejudice to the ends of justice, it is the duty of the Government to give them. In serious cases I think it natural that European British subjects should wish to safeguard themselves when they rightly or wrongly consider that their personal safety is in question. My hon'ble friend (Mr. Kristodás Pál) cursorily remarked the other day on what he considered might be some of the inconveniences attaching to the Bill. As I assent to the measure in its proposed form, I am bound to show that justice in my opinion will not be prejudiced if it becomes law. My remarks, like those of my hon'ble colleague, will be summary, but I am unwilling to leave his comments wholly unanswered. The first point raised by Mr. Kristodás Pál was with regard to distance. He argued that, because a man formerly had to go possibly 1,000 miles to the High Court, he would be similarly inconvenienced now by having perhaps to go 50 or 60 miles. Well, there is a river in Monmouth and a river in Macedon; and that is about the measure of the similarity. In former days a man had to go far away to the High Court; now he would have to go at furthest to the Sessions Judge's Court, and would suffer no great inconvenience from the distance. That argument I believe was a mere flower of rhetoric, one of those flowers which overlaid the whole of my hon'ble colleague's argument, rather than a serious objection, seriously urged; and I do not think that he would be inclined to press it. Next, he spoke of the consequences which might arise in times of great excitement. But contingencies of that sort were provided for by the provisions of the existing law, which in certain cases such as these give to the High Court power to transfer cases from one to another Court. Then my hon'ble colleague said that to give the Judge the power to sentence, and to a jury the power to convict, was to give to the one the shadow and to the other the substance. But the power of sentencing seems to me a very substantial shadow, a shadow so substantial that it may hang over a man for the term of his natural life, a shadow the substance of which I, for one, am not in the least inclined to test. The hon'ble member then spoke of anomalies. I consider this very dangerous ground to tread, and I decline to follow him on it further than to say that in the honourable path of progress and of endeavour on which the Natives of India have embarked, they will, in my opinion, find more assistance in divesting themselves gradually of anomalies peculiar to themselves than in pausing to contemplate those which are incidental to their relations with their fellow-subjects. Then my hon'ble friend alluded to the miscarriage of justice through the partiality of jurors. Well, that, of all points, seems to me to be

one which those who ask for this safeguard must see to. If the juries abuse their powers, so much the worse for the juries; but I understand that there is a body of gentlemen here in Calcutta whose business it will be in future to look uncommonly sharp after us all, and especially after the working of this Bill, and, if I might give them a friendly word of advice, it would be to look especially sharp after the juries.

"My Lord, I need not detain the Council longer; I think I have now said what I had to say; and I will only add, in conclusion, that the Government, in my opinion, have maintained, and have been most careful most effectually to maintain, the cardinal position which from the first they announced their intention to maintain, and that the safeguards which have been agreed to are quite compatible with that resolution. And, finally, I would express my belief that, if the reasonable remonstrances which your Lordship spoke of on the 9th March last, and which have been now addressed to us by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans, had been addressed to the Government at an earlier stage with the moderation, prudence and sagacity which our hon'ble colleague has evinced, much of the controversy might have been avoided, and the untenable position which the opponents of the Bill had taken up might, at a far earlier moment, have been abandoned."

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF said he wished to re-affirm what he had stated in the first instance, namely, that he entirely agreed in the principle of the Bill, and he was glad to find it was to be proceeded with. His EXCELLENCY thought from the first, like his hon'ble friend Sir Auckland Colvin, that every safeguard which the Legislature could give ought to be given; and His Excellency the Viceroy was aware that from last August he (THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF) was willing and ready to extend the jury-system. In the course of his speech his hon'ble friend Mr. Evans alluded to two points on which His EXCELLENCY would like to say a few words. He had expressed his surprise that a dangerous measure like this should pass at all through the Councils of India and the Secretary of State. As regarded the Council of the Government of India, every member of it was present, and could answer for himself; but with regard to the Council of the Secretary of State for India, His EXCELLENCY had something to say. It had been frequently asserted that the members of that Council had disapproved of the measure and had warned the Secretary of State of its dangers, and it had been further asserted that these warnings had been communicated to the Government of India.

The speeches of the late Secretary of State on this question had, no doubt, been widely read. In these speeches Lord Hartington had publicly declared that the members of his Council unanimously approved of the principle of the Bill, and also that they unanimously approved of the despatches which authorized the Government of India to proceed with it, both in its original and its amended form.

It was true that his Lordship in his latest speech on this subject had to some extent qualified his original statement. He had admitted that some of the members of his Council warned him that the question raised in the draft Bill was one which had created much political excitement in former times, and it was suggested to him that this warning should be unofficially communicated to the Government of India.

This statement explained perhaps the rumours that had reached us regarding the opinions and warnings of the Secretary of State's Council, but they did not justify the assertion that the Council opposed legislation and warned the Secretary of State of its dangers.

However this might be, His EXCELLENCY could positively affirm that no caution or warning of any kind, public or private, official or unofficial, ever reached the Government of India from the Secretary of State. That was all he wished to say on the subject.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that on the present occasion the remarks which he had to make must necessarily be very few. He wished particularly to express his congratulations to the Government and the gratification which he himself felt at the settlement which had been effected in

regard to this Bill, and which was likely to bring to an end a controversy which had disturbed and distracted the province of Bengal to a degree which he had never before experienced in this country. He did not pretend to say that if this Bill stood on its original basis, or if it went forth now to the Select Committee without the proviso and safeguards which the negotiations of these few days had brought about, he should be prepared for a reference of the Bill to a Select Committee. But, when the Government had come forward with a proposal which had very much modified the form in which the Bill was originally framed, and when they had, in addition to that, agreed to the insertion of a proviso which gave satisfaction to the non-official Europeans in the country generally, he did not think any one would be justified—and certainly he should not in his position be justified—in withholding his support to the vote that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. Now, there was little doubt in His HONOUR'S mind that, if the Council was discussing for the first time a Bill of these proportions in this novel shape,—and practically they were considering it for the first time,—he had very little doubt that they would not have proceeded with it further without referring it for the opinion of the higher judicial officers of the country and also of the local district officers. But it came before them now under extraordinary circumstances, and therefore had to be dealt with in an extraordinary way. It was a positive novelty in that it introduced for the first time into this country the system of jury-trials in the magisterial Courts—a novelty, he supposed, in any country, and which certainly was more than unusual in India, where the provision of a jury was always a difficult matter, and in many instances almost an impossibility. It revolutionized completely our criminal procedure, by making it the law that the Magistrate and the Collector of the district, if a European accused was brought before him, should have recourse to a jury to try him. Now, the Bill in its new shape was not before the Council, and they could only judge of it by the general statements which had been made in this Council and out of doors. But he thought they might say this—that, so far as he knew, it would make very little difference in the administration of justice in this province, and from the day of its publication would practically be a dead-letter in Bengal. It was a great thing to his mind that the present law was not changed, and that the Joint Magistrate of the district and other European officers who had criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects could take up cases against Europeans. Now, His HONOUR had stated elsewhere—and all experience proved the correctness of that opinion—that the Magistrate and Collector of the district, the gentleman on whom they were now conferring these powers, hardly ever took up cases connected with criminal trials against any one. As the hon'ble member, Mr. Quinton, had said on a previous occasion, the Magistrate and Collector of the district was a kind of superior person; he was the eyes and ears and hands of the Government, and was responsible to the Government for everything which went on in his district; he had to submit reports on railway-accidents, the state of the crops, the condition of education, the management of dispensaries, and, in fact, everything connected with the executive management of the district. The Government looked to him to give any information which was required. He was the officer entrusted with the important charge of the revenue-administration of the district. And with all this the practice had grown up—a practice which had removed the Magistrate and Collector very much from the administration of judicial work—that the whole of the criminal administration of the district fell to the hands of the Joint Magistrate, and the figures which represented this state of things His HONOUR was in a position to quote, because they were brought to notice in a paper which had recently been published. It was there seen that, in 1882, of the whole of the criminal cases in Bengal which came under trial, 99·3 per cent. were tried by Joint Magistrates and their subordinate officers, and ·7 per cent. represented the proportion in Bengal, with a population of 69 millions, of cases of a criminal character which came before the Magistrate and Collector of the district. It would be difficult indeed to say what decimal would represent the proportion of criminal cases against European British subjects which would come before Native Magistrates under this Bill.

There were 45 or 46 districts in Bengal, and the Government had at the present time possibly to provide districts for two Native gentlemen; and His HONOUR could say that it would be almost impossible to realize the chance of any case of a criminal nature in which a European British subject was concerned coming before one or either of those gentlemen. In the first place, the Government would take care that no Native would be appointed Magistrate and Collector of a district in which there was not a European Joint Magistrate capable of taking up such cases, and in such districts the Magistrate and Collector would never think of calling up such cases for trial before himself. If, through absence, sickness, departure on leave, or other circumstances of that kind, of the Joint Magistrate, it fell frequently to the Magistrate and Collector to take up criminal cases, and it became the fashion to have recourse to juries, there would be serious risk of the whole thing breaking down. But his belief was that the Magistrate and Collector of the district would never have to deal with the cases for which the Bill was intended to provide, and consequently the proposed settlement would under existing arrangements leave things very much as they were at present. The fact was that, in conferring this power on the Magistrate and Collector, the Government was conferring it on the wrong person. It was the man who was coming up in the lower classes of the service, the Joint Magistrate, in regard to whom the difficulty would arise from his position of possibly having to deal with European cases, and they would not, under the Bill as it stood, be able to take judicial cognizance of such cases. It was there where the shoe would pinch; it was not with regard to the Magistrate and Collector that, in his belief, any difficulty would arise.

Another observation which His HONOUR wished to make was with reference to a remark which fell from the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, who said that, in giving these powers to the Magistrates and Collectors of districts, they were giving them to specially selected officers; and if it was conceded that the District Magistrate and Collector was one who had shown, by long administrative ability and capacity, his fitness to take charge of a district with its large responsible functions, then on what ground was it just or reasonable to withhold from him those powers, those smaller powers, which they were now asked to give him? But the fact was that, in Bengal at least, the Government had no manner of power of selection in the appointment of Magistrates and Collectors of districts. A man rose to that appointment, not by ability, but, as soon as a vacancy arose, by seniority. The fact was that a civilian rose to that position after many years of labour and exertion, and he looked to, and felt himself entitled to, and claimed, promotion as of right. His HONOUR did not allude to the cases of men who were utterly bad, or utterly incompetent, and who would have no such chance; but, taking the general run of men, it was totally out of the power of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to refuse to a civilian, when his turn of promotion came, promotion to a district magistracy. He had been thirty years in Bengal, and he knew only of one case in Bengal where such a procedure was ever adopted of refusing a civilian such promotion, and that case was one of an unfortunate officer who himself readily acceded to the justice of the refusal. He was intelligent and active, but came to trouble from a stroke of the sun, and, though he diligently performed his duties to the end of his service,—the sedentary duties which were required of a Joint Magistrate in the trial of cases,—he accepted the position that he was not fit to succeed to the charge of a district. Of course, there were Magistrates *and* Magistrates. There were three grades of Magistrates in Bengal, and the Lieutenant-Governor had the power, which His HONOUR had himself exercised, of refusing to allow promotions from one grade to another to an inefficient officer. But, if he held back promotion to an officer when it came to his turn to succeed to a magistracy, not only the officer himself, but the whole service, would resent the act as an unjustifiable exercise of power.

His HONOUR had always regretted that the rejection or the adoption of this Bill had been regarded as a political test of a standing or a

falling India. He had seen it stated in Native newspapers that the rejection of the Bill implied that the government of 250 millions of people could not be carried on except at the point of the bayonet. As regarded the 250 millions, he would observe that, if we were to substract two hundred and forty-nine millions from the two hundred and fifty, it would leave a large margin to represent those who had ever heard of this Bill, or who ever cared for it, or who, if they did, would not much rather that it should be withdrawn. As regarded the bayonet theory, he did not believe that a shot in anger had ever been fired in Bengal, except perhaps in some local disturbances, since the days of Clive; and the military force that was now maintained in this province for the subjugation of 69 millions constituted in numbers what would make up the population of a fifth rate town or of a large village. Taking the argument in its figurative sense, HIS HONOUR would ask his hon'ble friend Raí Kristodás Pál whether Bengal did not enjoy a greater freedom of action and more liberty of speech and of writing (which, he was afraid, often degenerated into license) than the Natives of Bengal had ever before enjoyed, or could possibly hope to enjoy under any other rulers. Then, with reference to Her Majesty's Gracious Proclamation of 1858, HIS HONOUR would be the last person in the world to depreciate it or ignore it. He agreed with his friend Mr. Ilbert that the ostentatious use of the word *prestige* was unnecessary and obnoxious. Still the fact of our domination could not be ignored, and, when our rule was loyally acknowledged, it could best be established by the indifferent and impartial administration of justice to all sorts and conditions of men. He was not aware that any one would deny this; and, as regarded the plea now prominently put forward in respect to the Proclamation,—an argument which, if he remembered rightly, was brought forward at the eleventh hour,—he would again appeal to his friend Raí Kristodás Pál, with whom he had been associated more or less for the last thirty years in public business, whether since 1858 the policy of that declaration had not been honestly and honourably carried out in the liberal advancement of the Natives of the country. Their position in every High Court in India, their position as Judges in the Mufassal, their wider employment in every post and department of the public service, proved this; but, where the Proclamation was pleaded as justifying the right of giving to Natives the powers of Justices of the Peace for the sake of trying Europeans, it seemed to HIS HONOUR that this was just one of those cases which the conditional clause of the Proclamation itself excluded as dealing with a question of great delicacy and demanding the most cautious and statesmanlike discretion. For his own part, he did not hesitate to say that, in the condition and circumstances in which Europeans were placed in this country, they had a right to claim the maintenance of a privilege, which they had enjoyed since 1773, either in the form of a trial by jury or, by what was substituted for it in 1872, by a trial before their own countrymen. It was because, without any reference to, or consultation with, them, that this privilege was ordered to be suddenly surrendered, that all the acrimony and animosity of the last six months was due. If the European community had been asked and consulted as regarded this measure even in its original form, or if the Bill in the modified character which the Council had now to consider with the additional safeguards now accepted, had ever been suggested to them, he did not believe that any reasonable European would have hesitated to agree to it.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I am glad that the time has at length arrived when it will be possible for me to express more fully than I have hitherto done the views which I entertain in respect to the measure which we are now considering. I may, I fear, have to make a somewhat large demand upon your patience, but I trust that you will accord to me the indulgence which the importance of the subject demands. On the 7th of December last, at the first meeting of the Council after the Government returned to Calcutta, I explained the modifications which we had submitted to the Secretary of State and which had been approved by him. Upon that occasion I purposely abstained from anything in the nature of argument, and gave to the Council a bare statement of facts. I must now enlarge and supplement that statement, and

explain what course the Government has taken, and the grounds on which they have taken it. In doing so, however, I do not propose to go over again the ground which I traversed in my speech on the 9th of March last year. I then explained how the question, with which we are now dealing, was raised in 1882, and I need not touch again upon that point. We were bound, as we considered, to answer the questions put to us at that time, and we could only do so in accordance with the established policy of the Crown and Parliament, upon which I shall have something to say before I conclude. We might, perhaps while admitting the claim put forward at that time, have tried to postpone the period for its practical acknowledgment; but I explained, in March last, my reasons for thinking that it was wiser to deal with the subject at once, and I have nothing now to add on that point to what I then said. The Bill was therefore introduced, and the first question to which I desire to address myself is the consideration of what was the principle of the measure. That principle is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons which was published at the same time as the Bill, and in that statement I find the principle of the Bill declared to be 'to remove from the Code at once and completely every judicial disqualification which is based merely on race-distinctions.' My hon'ble and learned friend, Mr. Evans, has contended, I know, that the fact that under the Act of 1872 a Native Magistrate is precluded from exercising jurisdiction over a European British subject does not constitute a disqualification to hold the office, but it does constitute a disqualification to discharge some of the duties of the office, and to remove that disqualification was the object of the Bill introduced last February. I quite admit that we have not been able, for reasons which I shall give before long, to apply this principle to the full extent which we first intended, and which was covered by the words 'at once and completely.' But to the principle of removing these disqualifications, as far as present circumstances would admit, we have always steadily adhered. Such, then, being the declared principle of the Bill,—to remove judicial disqualifications based merely on race-distinctions,—I now come to review as briefly as I may the circumstances which have taken place since last March. It will be in everybody's recollection that, from the commencement of the controversy which was created by the introduction of this Bill, the opposition has been to the principle of the Bill and the policy upon which it is founded. In many writings, and in not a few speeches, I have observed that some of the most fundamental principles of just and righteous government have been ridiculed and denounced; it would be unjust to hold the opponents of this Bill responsible for the language of some of their number, but, at the same time, the existence of such sentiments and their public avowal is a circumstance which the Government, in considering how to deal with this question, could not overlook. The one demand made upon the Government from February to December was that the Bill should be withdrawn, and the theory put forward was that an Englishman had an inalienable right to be tried on criminal charges by European British Magistrates and Judges. It is now said that that claim meant that he should be tried by a mixed jury, but that view of this matter never was put forward until now, and the claim made was distinctly made in the form and words which I have just read. No doubt, it was sometimes said that the claim to be tried only by a European was a claim to be tried by a man's peers, and anybody who has any acquaintance with the meaning of that expression is, of course, aware that it does not relate in the smallest degree to the race of the Judge before whom the person charged with an offence may be brought. Trial by peers refers to jury-trials, and not to the race of the Judge presiding over the Court before which the accused person is brought up for trial. My hon'ble and learned friend, hoping doubtless to get a rise out of me, alluded jocosely to the fact that I was a peer, and could only be tried, if I chose to claim the right, by the House of Lords. Well, I can only say that, if I were to commit a felony,—and I can assure my hon'ble and learned friend that I have no present intention of doing so,—I should certainly not claim to be tried by that illustrious body. And then my hon'ble and learned friend says, supposing that by the law in England only Judges who were peers could try peers, would such a law be considered to imply any

disrespect to other Judges or to cast a slur upon them? I venture to think that it is highly probable that, if Lord Coleridge was the only Judge that could try a peer, his colleagues on the Bench would be likely to think that an invidious distinction; but I will tell my hon'ble friend one thing of which I am perfectly sure, and that is that, if such a system were to be by some extraordinary process set up in England, the people of England would not endure it for a single week.

"That, therefore, was the fundamental principle of the Bill and the policy on which it was founded, and consequently, when the Government came to consider last August, after the various reports of the Local Governments had come in, the course which they should take with regard to the Bill, they held that they were bound to uphold the policy and to maintain the principle thus distinctly impugned. I said, in March last, that to arguments which were inconsistent with the declared policy of the Crown and of Parliament, it would be contrary to my duty to listen. To this declaration the Government, last August, determined to adhere. We decided, therefore, not to withdraw the Bill, and, having come to this decision, we had then to consider two questions: to what extent the principle of the Bill should be applied, and whether we could offer any additional securities to Europeans against any possible miscarriage of justice. In considering the extent to which the Bill was to be applied, we took note that a considerable misapprehension appeared to exist as to what was the real scope of the original Bill—a misapprehension which seemed to me not to be altogether absent from the mind of my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans to-day. But, in order to show what the scope of the Bill was, I cannot do better than refer to the language which was used in the debate of the 9th March last by my hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley. On that occasion Sir Steuart Bayley used the following words:—

'The aspect in which I have all along regarded the Bill is that its main and important object, its substantive principle in fact, is to allow Native Civilians who may rise to be Sessions Judges or District Magistrates to exercise the powers which the law vests in Sessions Judges and District Magistrates as such, and that they should not be disqualified from exercising those powers on the score of birthplace or nationality. The other or permissive provisions, in regard to Assistant Commissioners and Magistrates of the 1st class, I understand to be an adjunct to the main principle of the Bill, a fringe or margin as it were, and intended only to meet special cases, which the Local Government might otherwise be at a loss to provide for without serious inconvenience.'

"That is not a description of the Bill in its present condition, and after it has been amended and its scope reduced, but it is a description of the Bill given last March when it was before the Council in its original shape. When we came, therefore, to consider the question, we felt that what Sir Steuart Bayley called 'the main and important object and substantive principle of the Bill' stood upon a different footing from that which he described as a 'fringe,' and it certainly seemed to me and others in the light of the controversy which had sprung up, and of the great dislike and fear of the extent of this Bill which were widely entertained, that those who were opposed to it might fairly ask that anything in the nature of a discretionary power vested in the Executive Government should be removed by the Bill. When we became aware of the strength of the feeling this question had originated, it seemed but a reasonable concession to make to those who entertained that feeling that there should be nothing in the measure of a discretionary nature, but that the Act to be passed should distinctly and clearly lay down what was the extent of the jurisdiction to be given. Besides that, as my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Ilbert said, none of the Local Governments who were opposed to the withdrawal of the Bill, with the exception of the Government of the Panjáb, appeared to desire to have this discretionary power conferred upon them. Under these circumstances, we determined to withdraw this discretionary power, to give up what Sir Steuart Bayley called the 'fringe.' It is quite true, as I have already intimated, that in so doing we became unable to apply the principle of the Bill to the full extent which we originally contemplated, but we upheld that principle in itself and gave almost as much practical effect to it as would have been given to it in the Bill as originally introduced. We therefore did not hesitate

to remove from the measure everything in the nature of an executive discretion. We then came to consider a very important point, and one which we have had always in view, and which has guided us very much in our recent action, namely, whether there were any additional securities beyond those which the present law afforded which could be given to European British subjects against those miscarriages of justice which they appeared to fear; and we were of opinion that there was a suggestion made by that distinguished person, Sir Charles Turner, the Chief Justice of Madras, which would go a very considerable way in that direction, while at the same time it would effect a positive amendment of the law as it stands. In order to make perfectly clear the nature of Sir Charles Turner's proposal, I would ask you—though the extract is a little long—to allow me to read to you what he said in the memorandum which he wrote in reference to the Bill. In the seventeenth paragraph of that memorandum he said:—

'In order to allay whatever apprehension is seriously entertained to the fitness of the officers on whom jurisdiction would be conferred, I have considered whether it might not be desirable to give to every European British subject the same option in respect of the presiding Judge or Magistrate as he at present enjoys to a qualified extent in respect of jurors and assessors. I have come to the conclusion that it would be unbecoming to the dignity of the judicial office that this option should rest with those who are subject to the jurisdiction, and that a safeguard reasonably sufficient might be provided by rendering more effectual a provision of the existing Code. The 526th section, Code of Criminal Procedure, enacts that, whenever it is made to appear that a fair and impartial inquiry 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. I would authorize the High Court to make the transfer if it is made to appear 'that it is expedient for the ends of justice.' And I would supply a defect in the Code by directing that in any case in which prior to the commencement of the hearing the Government, the complainant, or the accused shall notify to the Court its or his intention to make an application under section 526, the Court shall adjourn the hearing for such reasonable time as may be required to enable an application to be made and an order obtained thereon.'

"That was, in Sir Charles Turner's own words, the nature of his proposal, and those were the reasons which he gave in its favour. They appeared to us to be very good reasons, and the proposal commended itself to our judgment in a high degree, because it would enable a transfer to be made without casting upon the Magistrate, from whom the case was to be transferred, any such reflection as might seem to be involved in the statement necessary under one of the sub-sections of the present Code, that 'a fair and impartial inquiry cannot be had,' when a Court has to say that it might be thought to imply some distrust of the Magistrate trying the case; and, therefore, we considered that upon that ground, among others, it was desirable that the discretion of the High Court in this matter should be increased, that some such words as those suggested by Sir Charles Turner, namely, 'that it is expedient for the ends of justice' should be introduced. Then, it seemed only proper that, when an application of this kind was made, the case before the Court below should be suspended for a reasonable time. Not to do that appeared to make the application almost a farce, and we very readily adopted this amendment as in itself desirable quite apart from anything relating to this particular Bill. The amendment would also be equally applicable to everyone, and not confined to any particular class of Her Majesty's subjects. These were the modifications which recommended themselves to the Council last August, and with these modifications the Bill was, as hon'ble members are already aware, sent home to the Secretary of State and was approved by him. This was the state of things when the Government re-assembled in Calcutta on the 1st of December. Up to that time none of the opponents of the Bill had approached the Government with any proposal whatever for its further modification or for the granting of any additional securities to those who would be affected by it. As I have said, the one simple and unvaried demand had been that the Bill should be withdrawn. But, when we arrived here in Calcutta, my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans, with that public spirit for which he is distinguished, intimated to the Government that he thought that he saw a further alteration of the measure which might be possible, and which might put an end to the controversy which had raged so long. My hon'ble and learned friend no doubt

still maintained that the Bill had better be withdrawn, but he made a suggestion which I do not think he will object to my stating to this Council., That proposal was that the sections of the Code which create the legal disqualification of Native Magistrates to try European British subjects should be removed, but that every European British subject brought before a Native Magistrate should be given the right to claim a transfer to a European Magistrate. I think that is a correct statement of the proposal of my hon'ble and learned friend. Any proposal coming from Mr. Evans naturally demanded the utmost consideration from Government. It was the first proposal of the kind which had reached our ears, and we consequently gave to it a most full and careful deliberation. It seemed, however, to us that it was a proposal which we could not accept, because it appeared to take away with one hand what it gave with the other. It gave the appearance of removing the legal disqualification, but it accompanied it with a right on the part of the accused person to set up that disqualification again by claiming to be tried by a Judge of his own race, and it also seemed to us to be objectionable because it admitted distinctly the principle that a European British subject had a right to refuse to be tried by a Native Magistrate or Judge; and, lastly, we thought with Sir Charles Turner, as stated by him in the passage which I have read, that such an option on the part of the accused would be unbecoming to the dignity of the judicial office; and under these circumstances we felt ourselves obliged—I can truly say with great regret—to refuse to accept the proposal which my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans with the most friendly intention to both sides had offered to our consideration.

"But the fact that an important Member of this Council and a decided and undoubted opponent of this Bill had proposed an arrangement to the Government which he thought might lead to a settlement of the difficulties which had arisen, raised at once for our consideration the question whether there was anything in the way of additional security which we could give to those who would be affected by this Bill without any sacrifice of principle, with a view to allay the fears which we knew to be largely entertained, and thus to enable the Bill to be passed with such a degree of general acquiescence as would prevent its being made even after it became law the battle-field of contending parties. It was our duty to take into serious consideration the chances of such a settlement which the opening made by Mr. Evans' proposal gave us, and we entered upon the examination of that subject with a very earnest desire to satisfy all that was just and reasonable in the wishes of those who objected to the measure, and to find, if possible, a mode by which we might, consistently with the principles we determined to uphold, arrive at a pacific solution of the question. The only proposal which seemed in any way to fulfil the conditions which I have described of being not contrary to the principle of the Bill, and yet one which might be accepted by those who were opposed to us, as giving them legitimate security, was one which had been made in the month of May by the Government of Bombay, and under which a right to claim a jury would be given to Europeans in serious cases, summary jurisdiction over Europeans being left as it is at present. The proposal was made by the Government of Bombay in their report upon the present Bill, and had been considered by the Government of India in August last, and I do not wish to deny that it had for me at that time an undoubted attraction, perhaps natural enough, because, having lived all my life in England, I have an Englishman's feeling on the subject of a jury. It did not, however, at that time commend itself to the approval of the majority of my colleagues, and we had nothing before us whatever to lead us to suppose that if such a proposal had then been made by us it would have been accepted as a satisfactory settlement of the question by the opponents of the Bill, they having up to that time declined to accept any arrangement, except a complete withdrawal of the measure, and never having in any form or through any person approached us with anything in the nature of a proposal for a compromise or for a modification of the Bill. Under these circumstances, a suggestion of this kind was made by my hon'ble colleague Sir Auckland Colvin to my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans, and the upshot of what passed

between them is stated in the words which I shall here read to the Council. The Government undertook—

'to agree in Select Committee on the basis of the modifications approved in the Secretary of State's despatch to the right being given to European British subjects, when brought for trial before a District Magistrate or Sessions Judge, to claim trial by jury such as is provided for by section 451 of the Criminal Procedure Code, subject to the following conditions:—

'(1) No distinction to be made between European and Native District Magistrates and Sessions Judges.

'(2) Powers of District Magistrates under section 446 of the Code to be extended to imprisonment for six months or fine of two thousand rupees.'

"There was in this undertaking no sacrifice whatever of the principle of the Bill. It distinctly lays down as a condition of the acceptance by the Government of such a proposal in Select Committee, and the extended right to a jury-trial that no distinction should be made between European and Native District Magistrates and Sessions Judges. Both under the arrangement will be placed in all respects on the same footing. All judicial disqualifications of Native Magistrates and Judges of those grades will be removed. Europeans will be liable to appear equally in their Courts, and will be dealt with by them precisely in the same manner. The principle of the Bill will thus be entirely maintained. This arrangement also gives no sanction to the theory to which I have already referred, that an Englishman possesses everywhere an inalienable right to be tried only before a Magistrate of his own race, a right which, as my hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert explained in his speech, is not recognised in other dominions of the British Crown,—in Ceylon or in China for instance,—and which no Government since the passing of the Act of 1833, which distinctly contravenes any such claim, has ever been known to admit. But it was an arrangement which, as it seems to me, ought to be satisfactory to Englishmen in India, for it gives them in all serious cases a judicial security to which they are accustomed at home, which is peculiarly English in its character, and upon which they have been brought up to set a very high value. Mr. Kristodás Pál, however, urged on Friday last certain objections against this arrangement. He spoke of it, in the first place, as involving a reduction of the power of Magistrates, and seemed to think that some slur was cast upon a Magistrate if he was required to try a case with the assistance of a jury. I cannot with my English experience for a moment admit that such is the case. It is notorious that, both in England and in India, it is the higher Magistrates who try cases with a jury. Criminal trials before the High Courts of India are by jury. The higher Magistrates in England try by jury, and in the case of Justices of the Peace at home, when they sit in the higher capacity of Justices in Quarter Sessions, they try by juries, it being in their lower capacity in Petty Sessions that they try cases without them. To be required to try with a jury does not imply any diminution of the status of the Judge or Magistrate; indeed, it rather implies the contrary; and, as a matter of fact, Mr. Kristodás Pál should remember that, under the arrangement proposed in this agreement, the powers of District Magistrates over European British subjects will be materially increased and not diminished. Again, Mr. Kristodás Pál spoke of the possibility of a failure of justice resulting from this system. Such a failure of justice would, undoubtedly, be an intolerable evil; but I need scarcely say that, if I anticipated that this arrangement would result in any such failure of justice, I should never have been a party to it. I do not think that such fears are well-founded. Of course, if hereafter it should turn out that serious failures of justice or other grave evils arise out of the system about to be established, it will be the duty of the Government of the day to apply adequate remedies to those evils when they appear; but, as I have said, I do not anticipate that those evils will be created, and I have the utmost confidence that Local Governments and their officers will do all in their power when this Bill becomes law to secure the honest and effectual working of this extension of jury-trials. This is the desire which I and my colleagues entertain, and I am sure that this course will be taken by all Local Governments throughout the country.

"Then Mr. Kristodás Pál said that numerous transfers to distant places will be necessary under this arrangement. My hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans, I think, made some remarks upon that point to-day. It does not seem to me probable that that will be the case. There is no intention of altering the present arrangement for the trial of petty cases by Magistrates below the rank of District Magistrates, or of adopting the suggestion of Mr. Gibbon, the other day, that a general right should be given to Europeans of trial by jury in all cases. Summary jurisdiction will remain as it is at present, and care will be taken not to render the jury-system ridiculous by applying it to every petty case. In all cases tried before a District Magistrate the right to claim a jury will be given, but it must be borne in mind, in reference to this question of frequent transfer, that those will almost invariably hereafter be cases for which the proper punishment is from 3 to 6 months, and which under the present law would have to be sent to the Sessions Judge, and, therefore, though it should be found occasionally necessary to transfer those cases to some more distant officer, nothing more will occur than would occur now, when District Magistrates are debarred from dealing with such cases at all, and are obliged under any circumstances to transfer them to the Sessions Court. These are subjects, however, which I have no doubt will engage the attention of Local Governments, and it will be their duty to do everything in their power to prevent anything in the nature of inconvenience to suitors.

"But there are aspects of this case looked at from the point of view of the Native community upon which Mr. Kristodás Pál scarcely touched, and on which I desire to make a few observations; and at the outset I must say that, if the proposed amendment had given to one class of Her Majesty's subjects a privilege from which the rest of those subjects were wholly debarred, and to which the law afforded them no means of ever attaining, the objections to it would have been very serious, but, as hon'ble members are aware, that is not the case. It must be remembered, in the first place, that the amendment, while it takes nothing away from the Natives, gives to the Europeans in jury-districts little or nothing which they do not now possess. As summary cases will in practice be disposed of by Justices of the Peace below the rank of District Magistrates, and as the cases which will be dealt with by District Magistrates will generally be those which will fall within the category of the more extended powers with which they are to be invested,—cases which at the present time go to the Sessions Judge,—the Europeans will in the great majority of cases in jury-districts obtain no novel right to a jury-trial at all. Practically, therefore, in these districts this arrangement will leave things very much as they are so far as regards the question of right to trial by jury; though the arrangements under which that trial will be conducted may be of a somewhat different character from the present arrangements. In non-jury districts, the amendment will no doubt at present introduce a distinction, but the distinction is one which, as we all know, can be removed without fresh legislation in any district and at any time if the Local Government should think it fit to do so by extending the general jury-system. My hon'ble friend Mr. Amír Alí touched upon this subject, but I did not understand him to say that he proposed to move any amendment regarding it in the Select Committee on the Bill, and I should deprecate his doing so. As I have alluded to remarks which fell from Mr. Amír Alí, I may say, with respect to certain amendments which he announced his intention of submitting to the Select Committee, that I am sure the Select Committee will receive with careful attention anything which he may bring under their notice, but I cannot, of course, express any opinion on the part of Government in regard to proposals which are not at present before us. I was glad, however, to observe that he said that what he had to propose would not affect the European British subject, because of course it must be clearly understood, with respect to that branch of the question, that the Government are altogether bound by the agreement which has been made through the instrumentality of Mr. Evans, and by that agreement they intend to abide. But Mr. Amír Alí alluded specially to certain amendments which he intended to suggest in section 526 of the present Code. That is the section affected by Sir Charles Turner's proposals, and I am quite sure that the Select Committee will be very glad indeed

to have the assistance of my hon'ble and learned friend in amending that section with the object of extending the powers of the High Court in regard to transfer. I am afraid that, in touching upon the points specially alluded to by Mr. Amír Alí, I have somewhat wandered from the question with which I was dealing when I first referred to this matter, and I will now go back to it.

"Native opinion is, I know, averse to such distinctions as those which will be made in non-jury districts. The feeling is very natural, but I would ask those who entertain it to remember that the measure which we are now, I trust, about to pass will vindicate a principle of the greatest value to Her Majesty's Native subjects, will remove a disqualification very distasteful to some of the highest Native Magistrates and Judges of the land, and will constitute a substantial, if but a limited, advance in the application of the just and wise policy inaugurated in 1833 and confirmed in 1858. If, to obtain these results in a manner calculated to give them the solid security afforded by the acceptance of the general body of the European community, the Government has consented to grant to those who are directly affected by the change of the law now about to be made a safeguard specially suited to their feelings and consonant with their traditions, it has surely acted wisely in the interests of all parties concerned. One side has gained a reaffirmation and extension of a great principle, which has been violently assailed and bitterly opposed, and the other has received a concession calculated to allay all that is reasonable in fears which have no doubt been widely felt. It seems to me that we may find in these considerations the true justification of the course which the Government has taken.

"Before I pass to another topic of great importance, I would just say one word in respect to some observations which fell from my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor. He spoke of the principles on which men were promoted to the highest posts in the Civil Service; and he said that those promotions were practically made by seniority. Well, I should be the last man to deny the claims of seniority; they are great, and constitute a very important element in the consideration of questions of promotion, but at the same time they ought not to constitute the sole, or even the ruling, principle in respect to such promotions. In the despatch from the Court of Directors, to which reference was made on Friday by my hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert, it is laid down distinctly that fitness is henceforth to be the criterion of eligibility. I think that that is a sound principle, though I admit that great weight ought to be given to the claims of seniority, and I can assure my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor and others that, so long as I hold office, they will always have my warm support in any case in which they think it necessary to disregard the claims of seniority in favour of considerations of fitness.

"And now, before I conclude the observations I have to make upon this occasion, I wish to explain to this Council the view which I entertain of the policy by which the Government has been guided in the introduction and conduct of this measure; and, in the first place, I desire to point out to hon'ble members that this policy is not, as it is often represented to be, something entirely novel, which has been invented by myself or sent out brand new from England. It is, on the contrary, a policy which was introduced half a century ago, when Europeans were first admitted without restriction to this country. It was a great conception of a great Government, of which, be it remembered, men such as Lord Grey, Lord Palmerston, Lord Russell, Lord Lansdowne, and the late Lord Derby were members. It was clearly enunciated in Parliament and confirmed by both Houses; it was explained and commented on in the despatch from the Court of Directors to which my hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert alluded on Friday; and, finally, it received a solemn confirmation in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858. In the Act of 1833 and in that Proclamation we have then, as it seems to me, two great instruments embodying a clear and definite policy, from which, as I hold, it is not open to any Government of India to depart. The Charter Act of 1833 was so called, because it prolonged for a

limited period the charter of the East India Company, but it seems to me that it deserved the name much more because it conferred a Great Charter upon the people of India. The Proclamation of the Queen, issued at a moment so important and so critical as the assumption by the Crown of England of the direct government of the British dominions in India, explained the principles upon which that government was to be conducted, and gave pledges to Her Majesty's Indian subjects which it has ever since been the duty of Her Majesty's representatives to redeem. Those who know anything of the intention with which that Proclamation was prepared know very well that its authors regarded it as having in view the objects which I have described, and to look at it in any other light would be altogether inconsistent with the great and noble purposes with which it was issued. I know that the view which I hold upon the subject of the character of this document has recently been repudiated by a learned Judge in England, Sir Fitzjames Stephen, who has spoken of it in these words:—

'The Proclamation has no legal force whatever. The Act of Parliament has no force beyond the legal effect of its words. Neither can bind the Indian Legislative Council, which ought to be guided in the exercise of its discretion solely by its own opinion of the merits of the measure submitted to it, and the extent of its legal authority.'

"And then mark this language—

'As a ceremonial, the Proclamation may have been proper, but in any other point of view it is a mere expression of sentiment and opinion, worth as much as the sentiments and opinions expressed would have been without it, and no more.'

"We did not require one of Her Majesty's Judges to tell us in these days that a Royal Proclamation has not the force of law; but when Sir Fitzjames Stephen goes on to maintain that a Proclamation issued by the Sovereign of England and of India is only a ceremonial, and is worth no more than the sentiments which it expresses are worth by themselves,—that is, that it was a mere formal utterance of sentimental phrases of no binding force or practical effect whatever,—I cannot too emphatically express my dissent.

"To me it seems a very serious thing to put forth to the people of India a doctrine which renders worthless the solemn words of their Sovereign, and which converts her gracious promises, which her Indian subjects have cherished for a quarter of a century, into a hollow mockery, as meaningless as the compliments which form the invariable opening of an Oriental letter. Sir Fitzjames Stephen, it seems to me, is not consistent, for he admits, in the course of the document from which I have quoted, that the Proclamation binds the Government of India in regard to the Native Princes and States, but, in regard to Her Majesty's own immediate subjects, it is, according to his view, of no force whatever. It gives no pledge, and it lays down no principle. But, if it binds the Government towards the Princes of India, it binds it to the people of India as well. The document is not a treaty—it is not a diplomatic instrument; it is a declaration of principles of Government which, if it is obligatory at all is obligatory in respect to all to whom it is addressed. The doctrine, therefore, to which Sir Fitzjames Stephen has given the sanction of his authority I feel bound to repudiate to the utmost of my power. It seems to me to be inconsistent with the character of my Sovereign and with the honour of my country, and, if it were once to be received and acted upon by the Government of England, it would do more than any thing else could possibly do to strike at the root of our power and to destroy our just influence, because that power and that influence rest upon the conviction of our good faith more than upon any other foundation, aye, more than upon the valour of our soldiers and the reputation of our arms. I have heard to-day with no little surprise a very different argument. The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas, in a speech in which he did his utmost to stir up the bitterness of a controversy which was approaching a settlement and to fan again the dying embers of race-animosity, has asked—Was there ever a nation which retained her supremacy by the righteousness of her laws? I have read in a book, the authority of which the Hon'ble Mr. Thomas will admit, that 'righteousness exalteth a nation,' and my study of history has led me to the conclusion that it is not by the force of her armies or

by the might of her soldiery that a great empire is permanently maintained, but that it is by the righteousness of her laws, and by her respect for the principles of justice. To believe otherwise appears to me to assume that there is not a God in Heaven who rules over the affairs of men, and who can punish injustice and iniquity in nations as surely as in the individuals of whom they are composed. It is against doctrines like this that I desire to protest, and it is against principles of this description that the gracious Proclamation of the Queen was directed. So long, then, as I hold the office which I now fill, I shall conduct the administration of this country in strict accordance with the policy which has been enjoined upon me by my Queen and by Parliament. Guided by this policy, it has been the duty of the Government to refuse with firmness what could not be given without an abandonment of principle. But we have not allowed anything which has passed in the heat of this prolonged controversy to deter us from seeking up to the last moment for a solution of the question at issue which could be honourably accepted by ourselves and by our opponents alike. In doing so, we have, I believe, better consulted for the real advantage of all races and classes in the country than if we had rested the reform we are now about to make upon the insecure foundation of a mere exercise of power. And it is in this belief that I now ask you to remit this Bill to a Select Committee, who will consider the amendments which may be proposed, and mould them into the shape best suited to carry out the objects which it is desired to attain. I have one word more to say. I quite accept the proposal of my hon'ble friend Mr. Evans that the Select Committee should report on Friday, the 18th of this month."

The Motion referring the Bill to a Select Committee was then put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 11th January, 1884.

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

FORT WILLIAM;
The 18th January, 1884.

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 18th January, 1884.

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.
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 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 Amír Alí.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

MADRAS PARTITION DEEDS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to give effect to certain unregistered instruments of partition relating to immoveable property in the Madras Presidency, and to remove doubts as to the titles conferred thereby, be taken into consideration. He said:—"This is a measure to remove doubts as to the legal effect of certain partition, deeds which have been executed in the Madras Presidency. It would have to be worked by the High Court of Madras, and the Bill which is now before the Council was framed in exact accordance with the draft which was submitted by the Judges of that Court. The Judges have considered the Bill, and have suggested one or two minor amendments, which appear to us to be reasonable and desirable to adopt. These are the amendments which appear on the notice-paper to-day."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that, in section 1, clause (*b*), after the word "transferee" the words "for value" be inserted.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that, in section 2, line 9, for the words "joined in the transfer" the words "directly or indirectly caused such privation of right" be substituted; in line 10, for the word "the" the word "his" be substituted; and in lines 10 and 11, the words "if any, in the hands of the heirs of the sharer" be omitted.

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.

NORTHERN INDIA TAKKÁVÍ BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY introduced the Bill to amend and provide for the extension of the Northern India Takkávi Act, 1879, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Ilbert and Quinton and the Mover. He said:—"I said all I had to say on the subject in asking leave to introduce the Bill, and I need not take up the time of the Council again."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

VALIDATION OF TITLES (PANJÁB) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT introduced the Bill for the validation of decisions passed on appeal by certain Settlement-officers in the Panjáb, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley 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 *Panjáb Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects.

SUNDRY BILLS.

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

To amend the law relating to the survey, and the examination and grant of certificates to Engineers, of Inland Steam-vessels, and to provide for certain other matters relating to those vessels.

To amend the law relating to the survey of Steam-ships and the grant of certificates to Engineers of those ships.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

EXPLOSIVES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Hon'ble Raí Kristodás Pál be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of explosives.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 25th January, 1884.

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

FORT WILLIAM;
The 18th January, 1884.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 4. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1884.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 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.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.
Sent	3,130	16,348 2	135	348 11	44	190 8	3,316	19,879 4	. .	. .	698	475 14	194	855 5	424	566 15	1,730	3,103 10	9,659	41,768 9
Received	1,995	9,647 15	149	537 4	67	277 12	3,803	14,155 3	. .	. .	774	2,253 3	170	416 12	. .	. .	1,742	3,251 7	8,700	30,639 8
TOTAL	5,125	25,996 1	284	885 15	111	467 15	7,119	34,034 7	. .	. .	1,460	2,729 1	364	1,272 1	424	566 15	3,472	6,355 1	18,359	72,307 8
TRANSIT.																				
From East to West—																				
Recd. *Vid* Madras	374	2,598 6	4	15 0	11	26 4	5,246	20,122 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5,635	22,762 2
Recd. „ Rangoon	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Recd. „ Lainglia	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Recd. From Ceylon	66	244 3	3	8 11	. .	. .	420	1,217 5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	489	1,470 2
From West to East—																				
Sent. *Vid* Madras	1,036	5,303 9	99	375 15	8	28 14	3,911	15,803 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5,054	21,511 16
Sent. „ Rangoon	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Sent. „ Lainglia	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	34 3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	34 3
Sent. To Ceylon	66	343 7	11	35 5	. .	. .	275	968 12	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	372	1,347 8
From West to West—																				
Recd. *Vid* Bombay	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	23 10	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	23 10
From East to East—																				
Recd. From Ceylon	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	69	248 9	1	1 14	. .	. .	. .	. .	70	250 7
Recd. *Vid* Madras	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	49	170 10	49	170 10
TOTAL	1,562	8,489 9	117	434 15	24	78 12	9,857	38,146 0	. .	. .	69	248 9	1	1 14	. .	. .	49	170 10	11,679	47,670 5
GRAND TOTAL																			30,038	1,19,977 13

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 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	1,995	3,130	5,125	33·17	47·25	40·55
INDO-EUROPEAN	„ Turkey	149	135	284	2·48	2·04	2·25
INDO-EUROPEAN	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	67	44	111	1·11	0·66	0·88
RED SEA	*Vid* Suez	3,803	3,316	7,119	63·24	50·05	56·32
	TOTAL	6,014	6,625	12,639	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.

PROVINCES	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata* Present fortnight.	Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata* Past fortnight.	Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Sanhwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Sanhwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Sanhwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood Present fortnight.	Firewood Past fortnight.	Firewood Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
MADRAS.	Ganjam	8 13	8 13	5 14	...	...	...	17 13	17 0	17 13	19 10	17 14	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 3	35 3	46 14	33 5	26 10	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13				13 13	13 13	13 13	3 12 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
	Vizagapatam	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 2	12 5	9 8	13 10	11 2	11 10	25 14	23 13	25 14	27 11	29 11	25 11	26 5	24 3	24 3	42 2	46 13	21 2	96 3	96 3	93 5	15 2	14 5	15 3	14 0	14 0	14 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	11 0 0
	Godavery	11 11	9 14	7 3	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	13 14	16 0	15 6	18 0	23 0	21 2	23 13	...	...	...	31 13	30 14	34 10	52 0	52 0	25 3	194 6	170 1	145 13	14 10	14 0	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	*	*	*
	Kistna	9 13	9 13	8 5	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 2	14 2	14 2	15 13	21 5	21 5	25 8	...	...	...	27 3	27 3	27 6	30 13	30 13	18 13	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	15 3	15 3	15 3	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
	Nellore	10 13	10 5	11 11	...	...	...	13 10	13 14	14 13	16 0	14 8	16 0	20 6	22 2	25 14	...	...	...	25 0	24 10	26 6	23 2	25 3	19 14	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	5 0 0	5 0 0	13 12 0
	Cuddapah	14 0	14 0	16 14	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	13 5	14 2	33 3	33 3	28 13	33 5	33 5	30 6	34 8	34 8	30 0	37 0	39 10	28 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	17 2	16 10	16 3	16 10	16 3	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
	Anantapur	11 8	11 8	13 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 13	13 0	13 0	14 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 13	33 13	28 3	34 14	34 14	34 14	44 13	44 13	31 6	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	4 0 4	4 5 10	14 0 0
	Bellary	16 5	16 5	19 3	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	41 3	49 6	41 3	28 3	32 0	30 2	34 14	38 13	34 14	31 8	31 8	26 3	132 3	132 3	176 14	15 3	15 13	14 14	15 8	15 8	15 8	*	*	*
	Kurnool	10 13	11 6	12 11	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 5	11 6	11 6	11 6	37 0	37 0	37 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	...	...	...	29 6	29 6	28 6	85 0	85 0	83 13	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 0	14 0	14 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
	Madras	10 10	10 10	11 2	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 3	15 2	15 2	13 0	23 0	23 0	23 13	29 0	29 0	25 0	30 2	28 13	27 6	26 8	26 8	26 8	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 15	17 5	17 5	17 0	17 0	17 0	*	*	*
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 8	16 10	17 0	15 2	..	..	..	23 2	23 13	...	37 10	35 14	34 3	29 8	29 8	26 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 13	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 5	4 0 0	5 0 0	13 5 4
	North Arcot	10 3	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 8	16 14	16 14	16 14	...	...	27 5	29 11	29 11	26 6	30 2	28 13	27 6	26 8	26 8	26 8	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 15	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
	South Arcot	10 2	10 2	9 0	...	...	...	16 2	15 3	15 3	17 14	17 2	17 8	...	...	...	32 5	32 5	37 0	34 3	33 6	35 0	29 11	28 6	29 5	201 11	201 11	201 11	19 5	19 5	19 5	18 6	18 6	18 14	5 10 0	5 0 0	13 2 0
	Tanjore	11 0	11 0	10 5	...	...	...	17 0	16 3	16 10	20 6	20 0	20 0	41 5	41 5	32 10	40 10	43 8	40 10	42 5	40 13	39 5	28 14	28 14	28 14	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	15 10	16 10	16 2	14 11	15 10	1 8 0	4 0 0	11 10 0
	Trichinopoly	10 10	10 10	9 3	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	14 6	16 11	16 11	15 3	33 10	32 3	...	38 2	38 2	33 0	39 5	40 10	39 5	32 6	35 0	32 0	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 3	16 3	17 0	*	*	*
	Madura	11 11	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	15 2	16 8	16 8	17 11	38 14	38 14	34 0	36 11	35 5	32 5	43 6	43 6	43 6	34 2	35 10	32 0	121 8	116 10	121 8	17 13	17 5	17 13	16 13	16 13	16 13	4 0 0	7 8 0	20 0 0
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	14 5	16 6	16 6	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 6	26 6	26 6	70 0	70 0	73 0	18 5	18 5	18 11	17 13	17 13	18 5	*	*	*
	Coimbatore	13 2	13 2	11 8	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	14 6	15 6	15 6	16 5	27 13	27 13	27 13	33 6	31 13	38 3	32 13	31 13	31 3	23 2	24 2	20 11	131 3	131 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	14 11	14 10	14 10	14 10	7 8 0	7 8 0	18 12 0
	Nilgiris	9 3	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	9 10	9 8	9 10	11 3	9 10	11 3	23 2	21 10	23 2	22 6	21 11	21 0	23 0	21 10	21 10	23 3	24 2	20 11	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	*	*	*
	Salem	11 14	12 6	11 0	...	...	...	15 14	15 0	15 0	16 14	16 0	15 10	30 14	36 6	27 5	29 8	32 13	26 8	32 8	37 10	34 3	37 6	35 8	35 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	16 14	17 8	16 0	16 6	16 14	15 6	2 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0
	South Canara	9 8	9 8	8 10	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	9 11	15 3	15 11	12 11	..	..	..	..	..	...	26 6	27 5	19 6	25 3	26 5	23 3	109 5	109 5	116 10	16 14	16 14	15 5	15 13	15 13	14 13	7 8 0	7 8 0	21 4 0
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	13 6	13 0	15 13	14 10	14 3	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 4	25 3	26 14	26 14	26 14	25 3	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	9 6 0	7 8 0	16 14 0
BOMBAY.	Bombay	10 6	10 9	10 2	21 13	19 2	16 8	7 12	7 10	7 8	11 4	11 7	10 12	18 3	18 6	18 6	12 14	14 2	17 10	12 14	12 9	12 13	14 14	15 12	17 5	54 9	58 3	62 6	14 6	16 12	12 9	14 6	14 6	12 9	10 15 4	12 7 4	32-8 to 15-0
	Ahmedabad	13 0	13 8	13 8	19 8	18 8	20 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	10 8	11 0	14 0	17 8	17 8	18 0	15 0	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	19 8	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	11 1	11 3	12 5	18 13	16 10	22 14	9 6	9 4	10 0	10 0	11 10	16 0	18 3	...	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 13	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	16-0 to 18-0
	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 6	14 3	14 3	14 14	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	7 8 0	12 0 0	15-0 to 30-0
	Broach	12 0	12 2	12 5	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 10	12 10	12 12	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 14	13 14	14 12	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8½	14 8½	14 6	14 8½	14 8½	14 6	15 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 16-0
	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 6	14 3	14 3	14 14	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8½	14 8½	14 6	14 8½	14 8½	14 6	15 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 16-0
	Broach	12 0	12 2	12 5	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 10	12 10	12 12	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 14	13 14	14 12	25 11	25 11	25 11	13 15	13 15	14 15	78 0	78 0	71 1	15 12	15 12	14 5	14 0	13 13	13 9	9 0 0	10 0 0	25 0 0
	Tanna (Salsette)	11 0	11 0	9 12	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 4	18 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	17 13	17 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 9	14 0	15 0	13 14	14 12	14 12	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Colába (Alibág)	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 4	25 4	28 6	15 4	15 4	16 15	128 0	128 0	128 0	12 14	12 14	12 14	14 8	12 11	14 4	8 0 0	6 0 0	5-0 to 22-0
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	19 4	18 6	16 0	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	22 6	16 5	16 5	18 6	...	...	...	19 2	20 0	18 4	79 6	79 6	91 5	14 4	13 15	14 8	14 2	13 12	14 4	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 18-12
	Násik	17 0	17 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 4	12 10	12 10	14 0	20 4	20 4	20 0	16 1	16 1	15 4	...	...	...	20 15	20 15	16 14	71 0	71 0	85 3	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	12 8	6 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 to 15-0
	Ahmednagar	15 0	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	8 14	9 8	9 6	11 5	11 9	10 12	19 14	21 14	27 4	16 6	17 0	21 2	15 6	16 10	17 2	21 0	21 0	21 0	68 0	68 0	68 0	13 10	14 3	13 10	13 6	13 15	13 6	6 8 0	9 0 0	23-0 to 26-0
	Poona	12 10	12 10	12 10	9 4	9 4	...	9 13	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 0	23 13	22 13	23 13	16 2	17 4	20 11	15 6	15 0	15 0	20 15	20 15	20 15	71 0	71 0	85 3	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	12 8	12 8	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
	Sholápur	15 13	14 8	13 10	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	10 15	11 10	11 12	12 4	33 4	27 9	31 15	24 12	25 11	26 2	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	130 0	12 7	11 9½	13 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	19 0	18 8	19 0	16 8	16 8	17 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	12 8	12 0	11 8	29 0	32 8	35 0	24 0	28 8	30 0	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	11 11	116 8	122 10	129 7	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 2	13 2	13 2	6 4 0	10 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
	Satara	14 12	14 12	10 11	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	8 3	11 7	11 7	10 0	18 0	18 0	21 5	16 13	17 7	20 11	23 15	25 14	37 11	18 0	18 0	14 0	65 0	65 0	75 0	12 8	12 0	13 0	12 0	11 8	12 8	6 0 0	7 0 0	18-0 to 20-0
	Belgaum	19 6	18 9	19 1	12 13	12 8	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 11	14 1	14 0	14 11	20 9	21 0	23 12	21 9	22 0	25 10	31 0	31 0	35 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	10 3	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0 0	12-0 to 20-0	0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	21 2	21 2	21 2	15 6	15 6	15 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	15 8	13 12	14 4	15 8	13 9	14 4	5 8 0	9 0 0	14 0 0
	Ratnágiri	13 3	13 3	11 3	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	14 2	14 13	15 9	19 8	19 8	20 13	14 14	11 17	21 5	18 0	16 14	22 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 0	12 7	16 0	12 0	11 7	14 0	8 7 0	7 8 0	18-12 to 22-8
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	26 0	20 15	21 5	21 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	5 10 0	7 0 0	17-8 to 22-8
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	10 0	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	15 0	23 0	23 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	17 12	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	10 0 0	13-0 to 37-8
	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 0	12 4	12 0	...	...	...	16 5	16 8	16 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 4	12 0	..	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Asirgarh	13 12	13 12	14 11	...	...	...	11 11	11 12	10 8	14 4	14 4	14 4	12 0	23 5	24 11	10 23	8 18	12 17	17 8	18 11	...	14 0	13 7	15 3	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 10	14 10	15 9	14 9	14 9	15 3	7 8 0	7 0 0	22 8 0
	Baroda	9 15	10 8	9 5	14 0	12 4	14 0	7 9	7 9	9 15	11 11	11 11	12 4	17 8	16 5	..	15 12	15 12	12 15	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	19 4	137 8	137 8	137 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	5 13 0	7 0 0	19 6 0
	Dísa	12 10	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 14	7 6	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 11	16 0	17 8	16 5	16 5	16 8	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	14 0	...	...	...
	Kaira	19 0	18 12	16 8	32 0	30 0	16 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	26 0	30 0	23 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	27 7	27 7	25 15½	90 0	100 0	80 0	†16 0½	†16 0½	†16 6½	15 0†	15 0†	16 0†	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 15-0
	Kaira	19 0	18 12	16 8	32 0	30 0	16 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	26 0	30 0	23 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	27 7	27 7	25 15½	90 0	100 0	80 0	†16 0½	†16 0½	†16 6½	15 0†	15 0†	16 0†	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 15-0
	Nasirabad	19 8	18 0	17 8	26 0	25 14	24 5	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 2	14 4	14 0	60 0	60 0	80 0	36 0	45 0	60 0	27 8	30 0	15 0	8 0 0	13 0 0	20-0 to 22-8
	Rájkot	15 1	15 10	16 12	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 9	9 0	11 8	15 2	17 2	10 8	15 4	15 8	...	...	...	21 4	22 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	‡12 12½	‡12 12½	‡13 1	12 12	12 12	13 0	...	...	...
	Upper Sindh Frontier	13 12	13 12	14 4	22 12	22 12	26 8	10 0	10 0	12 4	11 4	11 8	20 0	28 0	27 8	35 8	24 0	22 12	26 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	15 0	20 0	16 0	95 0	95 0	105 0	17 11	17 11	17 13	16 0	17 0	17 0	10-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 12-0	25-0 to 30-0
	Karachi	13 0	13 0	12 10	24 14	22 0	21 0	8 12	8 12	9 8	14 0	13 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	16 0	15 8	18 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 8	13 16	13 0	12 0	12 0	7 0 0	10 0 0	11-4 to 15-0
	Jhinjharabad (Nakur)	16 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	24 0	20 0	12 0	12 8	13 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	24 0	19 0	20 0	21 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	270 0	14 0	14 0	13 7	13 0	13 8	13 5	10 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0
	Shikarpur	13 12	13 12	13 4	24 0	23 0	24 0	11 2	11 2	12 2	13 4	13 0	18 4	21 0	21 4	23 12	24 0	24 8	24 0	21 8	19 0	23 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	270 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0
	Sukkur	14 8	14 8	15 8	27 0	28 0	29 8	9 8	9 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	19 8	21 8	21 8	22 0	24 0	24 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	18-12 to 37-8
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	12 0	12 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 0	..	..	..	16 8	17 2	22 6	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	14 12	100 0	100 0	120 0	14 12	14 12	14 12	11 5	14 12	14 12	11 5	7-8 to 11-4	10 0 0	18-12 to 37-8
	Western Districts.																												Prices per md. of 40 seers.								
		15 4	15 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	36 0	12 0	12 12	25 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*						
BENGAL.	Burdwan	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 9	2 15 0	2 14 0	13 5	13 0	13 12	9 6 9	6 8 0	10-0 to 15-0																		
	Bancoorah	15 0	14 8	13 8	16 0	17 0	15 0	15 8	14 0	20 0	18 12	18 0	27 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 13	20 0	...	15 4	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
	Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 8	17 4	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	14 8	11 8	20 0	18 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8½	14 8½	14 6	14 8½	14 8½	14 6	15 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 16-0
	Hooghly	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 11	25 11	25 11	13 15	13 15	14 15	78 0	78 0	71 1	15 12	15 12	14 5	14 0	13 13	13 9	9 0 0	10 0 0	25 0 0
	Howrah	8 8	13 8	13 0	...	17 8	...	12 8	12 8	16 0	14 0	14 8	20 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	17 13	17 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 9	14 0	15 0	13 14	14 12	14 12	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
																				...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	25 0 0
																				...	...	...	16 12	17 0	19 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 3 0								

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Cuttra 14 seers, Cutwa 13-8 seers, and Raneegunge 13 seers.
b In the Bishenpore sub-division the retail price of salt was 15 seers per rupee.
c In the Rampore Haut sub-division the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
d In the Contai sub-division the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee.
In the Serampore sub-division the retail price of salt was 15 seers per rupee.

* Not received. † Sambhur. ‡ For common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 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 (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Rági, &c. (Kararu, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Rági, &c. (Kararu, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Rági, &c. (Kararu, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
BENGAL—*continued.*	***Central Districts.***																															
	Calcutta	12 8	12 0	...	19 8	16 0	...	7 0	7 0	....	11 0	11 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	11 0	11 0	...	15 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	16 14	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 0	12 13	13 5	10 0 0	6 0 0	15·0 to 20 0
	Nuddea	16 0	15 4	16 0	24 8	...	26 0	13 5	12 5	17 4	15 4	13 14	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	11 0	11 13	11 13	6 0 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 5-0
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	13 8	13 8	11 0	9-0 to 11-0	6-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 15-0
	Jessore	14 0	13 5	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 8	14 8	16 0	14 6	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	10 12	10 12	11 8	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Moorshedabad	16 0	16 0	16 0	..	...	...	14 4	12 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124 0	124 0	124 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	10 10	10 10	12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
	Dinagepore	16 0	15 8	13 0	15 0	15 8	13 0	13 4	13 0	21 8	16 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	5-0 to 7-8	6-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 20-0
	Rajshahye	16 0 to 17 4	15 12 to 16 8	16 8	24 0	20 4	30 0	10 14	10 8 to 10 12	18 0 to 18 12	13 2	13 4	19 11 to 22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 2 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	4 0 to 5-0	5-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 14-0
	Rungpore	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 10	13 5	13 5	13 5	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5. 0	3 0 0	11 11	11 14	13 5	...	...	...
	Bogra	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	15 12	16 8	16 8	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67 8	67 8	67 8	3 2 8	3 2 8	3 2 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 7-0	10-0 to 15-0
	Pubna	18 0	18 12	17 8	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	10 0	15 0	15 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	12 6	12 4	12 6	...	5-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 20 0
	Darjeeling	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	8 0	128 0	128 0	160 0	3 5 8	3 5 8	3 4 8	0 8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0 0	7-0 to 9-0	15-0 to 25-0
	Jalpaiguri	10 0	10 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	...	12 0 (New rice.)	9 0	16 0	19 0 (New rice.)	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4	12 4	11 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	20-0 to 30-0
	Eastern Districts.																															
	Dacca	15 0	14 8	12 4	15 4	15 0	20 8	12 4	12 0	20 0	14 0	13 12	27 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 0	89 0	80 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 10	12 10	12 4	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	22 0	22 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	14 0	12 8	17 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	8 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	9-0 to 15-0
	Mymensingh	13 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	21 0	15 0	14 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8-0 to 9-0	6 0 0	12-0 to 30-0
	Chittagong	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 3 8	0 11	0 11	0 11	7-8 to 9-2	6-0 to 7-0	7-8 to 10-0
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 3 2	0 10	0 10	0 10	7-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 20 0
	Tipperah	13 5	13 4	12 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 8	19 0	19 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	6-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 15-0
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 14	11 7	13 5	16 0	13 14	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	14 0 0
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																															
	Patna	20 0	18 8	21 0	18 0	25 8	...	10 10	12 0	14 12	13 0	13 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	23 4	29 8	100 0	112 0	130 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	10 10	11 0	10 8	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-8	5-10 to 8-0
	Gya	16 0	17 0	20 8	20 0	20 0	22 8	10 8	11 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	27 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Shahabad	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 18 0	16 8 to 18 0	22 8	23 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	11 0 to 12 0	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	17 0 to 19 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	23 0	23 0	37 0 to 40 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	28 0 to 29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	4 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 7-8
	Durbhunga	14 0	15 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	11 0 (old rice.) 12 0 (new rice.)	11 8	14 0	12 5½ (old rice.) 14 0 (new rice.)	14 0 (new rice.)	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	45 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 10 0	12 6	12 6	11 0	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	17 0	18 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	35 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	3-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 8-0
	Sarun	17 8	17 0	17 0	24 0	23 0	36 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	13 8	21 0	23 0	22 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	5-10 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 10-0
	Chumparun	17 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	30 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 12	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	12 8	11 12	11 0	...	...	...
	Monghyr	17 13	17 13	21 0	21 0	21 0	33 9	11 9	11 0	15 12	13 10	12 9	22 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	3 2 5	3 2 5	3 1 0	12 1	12 1	13 2	3 12 0	4 0 0	5-10 to 7-8
	Bhágalpur	16 6	15 12	17 11	20 3	20 3	25 4	11 6	11 14	20 3	13 14	13 14	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151 8	151 8	126 8	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 9	12 10	12 10	12 10	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	6-0 to 10 0
	Purneah	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 3	...	3 10 0	10 8 2	...	11 0	4-11 to 5-10	4-0 to 5-0	7-0 to 16-0
	Maldah	20 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	19 0	13 8	13 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 4 6	3 4 6	12 0	11 8	11 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 9-6
	Orissa.																															
	Cuttack	14 7	13 2	11 13	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	25 12	21 0	18 6	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Pooree	10 4	10 8	13 2	...	...	...	14 8	14 7	26 4	21 0	19 11	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	125 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 32	13 3	13 4	7 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
	Balasore	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 3 2	0 9	0 27	10 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 9-0
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																															
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																															
	Hazáribagh	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	24 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 7 3	3 8 0	3 7 6	11 0	11 0	11 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
	Lohardugga	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	120 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	3-0 to 4-8	3-8 to 5-0	6-0 to 12-0
	Singbhoom	16 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	180 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	5-0 to 14-0
	Manbhoom	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	22 8	20 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	...

* In the interior the retail price of common rice ranged from 21 to 31-8 seers per rupee.

f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Bassirhat 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 Meherpore 11-8 seers, and Ranaghat 11-14 seers.

h In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

i Both in the Satkhira and Bagirhat sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

k In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenidah, Magura, and Narail 13 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.

l In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lohajang 11 seers, Jhinjypore 12-8 seers, and Kaudi 12 seers.

m In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Bonjarn 11 seers, Jhinjypore 12-8 seers, and Kaudi 12 seers.

n In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.

o Both in the Nattore and Nowgong sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.

p In the Naipahamari and Gaibanda sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee.

q In the Serajgunge sub-division the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.

r The retail price of salt at Aripore in the Fallcotta sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.

s In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manicksgunge 11 seers, Moonshoegunge 10 seers 10⅔ chittacks, and Naraingunge 13 seers.

t Both in the Goamundo and Mundaripore sub-divisions the retail prices of salt was 13 seers per rupee.

u In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozapore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.

v In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 13-10 seers, Atwa 13 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.

w In the sub-division the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.

x In the Madhobani sub-division the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

y In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Seetamhi 12 seers and Hajipur 11-8 seers.

z In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

z1 In the Bettiah sub-division the retail price of salt was 11-8 seers per rupee.

z2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 12-5 seers.

z3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka and Soopore 11 seers, and Mandaroopora 10 seers.

z4 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishengunge 10 seers, and Arraria (at Ranegunge) 11 seers.

z5 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Dinajpur 12 seers, Rajshahi 13 seers and Godda 11 seers.

z6 In the Khoorda sub-division the retail price of salt was 14 seers per rupee.

z7 In the Bhadurack sub-division the retail price of salt was 8 seers per rupee.

z8 The retail price of salt (at Kanagdeha) in the Girid sub-division was 11-7 seers per rupee.

z9 In the Goyalpore sub-division the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Sorgum Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra. *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar																		
	Goálpárá																		
	Gáro Hills																		
	Kámrúp																		
	Darrang																		
	Nowgong																		
	Sibságar																		
	Lakhimpur																		
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills																		
	Nága Hills																		
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún																		
	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																		
Oudh.	Sultánpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh																		
	Fyzabad																		
	Kheri																		
	Lucknow																		
	Bára Banki																		
	Bahraich																		
	Rai Bareli																		
	Sitapur																		
	Gonda																		
	Unáo																		
	Bardui																		
Punjab.	Gujránwála (a)	22 8	23 0	27 4	40 0	40 0	45 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	25 0
	Lahore (b)	22 0	22 0	23 0	45 0	45 0	46 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	48 0	26 0	26 0	27 0
	Ferozepore	21 8	22 0	25 0	37 0	37 0	48 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	35 0	32 0	45 0	27 0	27 0	34 0
	Sirsa (c)	19 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	29 0	34 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	21 0	21 0	27 0
	Hissar	19 0	19 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	24 0
	Rohtak (b)	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 8	26 8	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	25 0
	Gurgaon (d)	18 8	18 4	19 8	25 0	26 0	25 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	23 1
	Delhi (e)	19 0	19 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	31 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	23 0	21 0	24 0
	Karnal (f)	22 7	23 0	24 8	30 0	30 0	33 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	22 0	22 0	27 0
	Umballa (g)	24 0	23 0	26 8	35 0	34 0	42 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 8	40 0	36 0	41 0	25 0	25 0	30 0
	Ludhiana																		
	Simla	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuzlee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
											Wholesale.			Retail.					
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	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.
Assam.	Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar																		
	Goálpárá																		
	Gáro Hills																		
	Kámrúp																		
	Darrang																		
	Nowgong																		
	Sibságar																		
	Lakhimpur																		
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills																		
	Nága Hills																		
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																		
	Bánda																		
	Allahabad																		
	Hamírpur																		
	Jaunpur																		
	Gorakhpur																		
	Basti																		
	Azamgarh																		
	Mirzapur																		
	Benares																		
	Gházipur																		
	Balia																		
	Pilibhít																		
Oudh.	Sultánpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh																		
	Fyzabad																		
	Kheri																		
	Lucknow																		
	Bára Banki																		
	Bahraich																		
	Rai Bareli																		
	Sitapur																		
	Gonda																		
	Unáo																		
	Bardui																		
Punjab.	Gujránwála (a)	...	...	...	35 8	34 4	28 4	95 0	90 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	9 6 0
	Lahore (b)	...	...	...	39 0	38 0	36 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Ferozepore	...	...	...	38 0	38 0	42 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 12	13 12	13 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	5 2 0	5 8 0	12 2 0
	Sirsa (c)	...	...	...	36 0	37 0	41 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
	Hissar	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
	Rohtak (b)	...	...	...	26 0	24 8	26 0	100 0	80 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	12 9	11 8	11 8	12 4	5 0 0	5 5 0	9 0 0
	Gurgaon (d)	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	25 0	160 0	140 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	5 10 0	5 5 0	9 6 0
	Delhi (e)	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	24 0	90 0	90 0	85 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0
	Karnal (f)	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	24 0	90 0	90 0	85 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0
	Umballa (g)	...	...	...	25 8	26 0	26 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	12 8	11 12	12 4	12 0	12 0	11 8	4 11 0	4 8 0	10 4 0
	Ludhiana	...	...	...	29 7	30 8	33 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	14 0	13 12	14 0	13 12	13 0	13 12	7 8 0	5 0 0	10 5 0
	Simla	...	...	...	34 0	33 8	38 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 10	14 0	14 0	14 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
		...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4	11 5	10 8	10 8	10 10	8 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0

(a) Wheat, rising, gram falling. (b) Gram falling. (c) Jowar falling; wheat and gram rising. (d) Wood falling. (e) Wheat, bajra, and gram falling; barley rising. (f) Bajra falling; gram rising. (g) Wheat, rice, and gram rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 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 sorts). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sorts). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sorts). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bajra or Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bajra or Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bajra or Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraion, Murhwa, Nugeel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraion, Murhwa, Nugeel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraion, Murhwa, Nugeel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Average Wages per Month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
PUNJAB—*continued*.	Kángra	20 0	20 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	40 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Jullundur (*a*)	22 0	22 0	26 4	36 0	32 0	44 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	38 0	36 0	44 0	26 0	26 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	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
	Hoshiárpur	22 0	22 0	27 0	29 0	28 0	35 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 0	28 0	27 0	38 0	25 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
	Gurdáspur	24 0	24 8	32 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	28 0	30 0	32 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	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 10 0
	Amritsar (*b*)	23 8	23 8	26 0	35 0	37 0	45 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	39 0	36 0	42 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 10 0
	Siálkot (*c*)	24 0	24 8	29 0	40 0	40 0	47 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	45 0	34 0	36 0	31 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
	Gujrát (*d*)	26 0	26 0	31 0	40 0	40 0	47 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
	Jhelum	25 0	25 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	34 0	34 0	40 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	11 5 0
	Ráwalpindí (*e*)	27 0	27 8	25 0	42 0	43 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 4	15 ...	15 8	44 0	44 0	40 0	44 0	46 0	46 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0
	Shahpur	28 0	28 0	24 0	42 0	42 0	47 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	37 0	37 0	36 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
	Jhang (*f*)	21 0	21 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	30 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 8 0
	Montgomery	28 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	26 8	26 8	26 8	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	16 8 0
	Moultan	26 8	26 8	27 8	28 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
	Muzaffargarh (*g*)	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	23 12	21 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	28 12	28 12	32 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Dera Ghazi Khan (*h*)	27 8	27 8	28 12	27 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 7	8 2	32 8	32 8	36 0	25 0	25 0	31 14	31 0	31 9	27 0	125 0	125 0	100 0	48 8	50 0	60 0	46 4	47 8	57 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Dera Ismail Khan (*i*)	24 1	24 8	24 12	28 12	28 12	32 8	...	...	...	8 6	8 2	9 1	35 0	36 0	40 0	28 12	28 12	32 8	33 12	35 0	33 2	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	17 0 0
	Bannu	25 7	25 7	25 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	44 0	44 0	50 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	28 1	26 12	17 14	102 0	102 0	178 8	68 14	68 14	102 0	63 12	63 12	87 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	22 8 0
	Kohát (*j*)	30 7	30 7	30 5	36 5	36 5	36 5	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 12	36 5	116 5	114 0	12 3	231 14	38 4	29 3	28 12	20 6	110 0	110 0	104 0	28 10	39 0	58 8	27 10	38 0	56 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	26 4 0
	Peshawar (*k*)	32 8	32 8	32 9	37 8	37 8	37 8	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	11 6	36 5	32 15	37 7	32 13	33 8	27 0	26 0	26 0	...	120 0	80 0	140 0	...	...	13 4	12 0	13 0	12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Hazara	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	16 0	42 0	40 0	0 ...	36 0	36 0	0 ...															
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Sangor	25 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	11 0	12 8	12 12	32 0	37 8	33 0	28 0	...	...	29 0	32 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	10 0	10 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0
	Damoh	27 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 0	13 8	13 8	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 0	37 0	34 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 4	10 4	10 12	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
	Jubbulpore	23 0	22 12	19 0	23 0	22 8	20 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	33 0	31 0	39 0	19 0	24 0	24 8	28 0	30 0	25 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	28 10	39 0	58 8	27 10	38 0	56 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	26 4 0
	Mandla	27 8	27 0	19 0	...	...	...	18 0	14 0	16 8	23 0	19 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	30 0	25 0	256 0	256 0	2.6 0	...	...	9 12	10 0	9 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0
	Seoni	24 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	220 0	12 0	11 0	11 4	11 0	10 12	11 0	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	20 8	20 8	16 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 4	12 8	12 8	13 4	29 0	26 0	28 0	24 0	23 8	23 0	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	150 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	3 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0
	Hoshungabad	17 7	16 9	16 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 4	10 2	13 8	21 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	13 0 0
	Nimár	17 8	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	15 15	15 15	15 5	25 0	18 12	25 4	22 0	20 0	21 4	20 4	20 4	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	6 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0
	Betúl	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 0	14 0	11 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	15 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	16 0 0
	Chhindwára	24 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	11 0	13 0	12 8	14 0	28 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	8 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Wardha	24 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	26 0	27 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	155 0	140 0	150 0	13 0	12 12	9 8	12 0	12 8	9 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Nágpur	23 8	23 8	18 12	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 8	14 12	13 8	18 4	35 12	35 12	27 12	...	...	...	22 4	21 12	18 12	150 0	120 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	11 12	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
	Chánda	24 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	25 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 8	...	...	...
	Bhandára	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	23 12	35 0	35 0	27 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 0	158 0	158 0	...	11 4	11 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
	Bálaghát	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 6	27 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	19 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	3 0 0	4 0 0	15 0 0
	Raipur	25 0	25 4	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 4	18 0	24 0	25 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	32 0	64 0	64 0	85 0	9 12	9 12	10 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0
	Bilaspur	28 8	28 8	36 0	...	...	...	23 12	23 12	19 8	34 0	34 0	54 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 4	130 0	130 0	120 0	130 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0
	Sambalpur	17 8	15 12	16 0	...	...	...	23 4	23 0	35 0	28 0	29 12	52 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...
BRITISH BURMA.	*Arakan Division.*																																	
	Akyab	6 6	...	6 6	...	...	...	9 0	...	14 8	10 8	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	10 0	240 0	...	180 0	35 0	...	40 0	30 0	...	32 0	12 to 16	10 to 12	15 to 20
	Northern Arakan	No return received																		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo																			...	...	...	469 11	...	469 11	...	...	...	22 13	...	28 6	12 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	...	22 14	19 2	...	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...															
	Pegu Division.																																	
	Rangoon Town	12 3	11 2	15 5	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	12 3	13 2	12 6	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	12 10	21 1	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	20 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
	Tharrawaddy	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	10 6	10 6	12 2	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	13 7	12 7	12 7	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	20 12	139 11	139 11	139 11	25 5	25 5	29 9	16 5	16 5	18 10	17 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
	Irrawaddy Division.																																	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	10 8	13 15	13 8	10 5	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 15	13 0	234 4	314 5	241 5	24 13	21 4	35 7	19 14	18 5	30 2	15 0 0	15 0 0	40 0 0
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	13 5	15 10	15 10	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	15 0 0	12 0 0	28 0 0
	Thongwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	...	10 12	10 7	...	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	...	22 7	184 8	...	184 8	41 12	...	47 5	35 7	...	37 5	15 0 0	12 0 0	25 0 0
	Thayetmyo	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 15	†	11 5	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1	13 8	...	245 0	245 0	...	25 5	25 5	...	18 15	18 15	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																																	
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	...	12 2	...	...	...	7 9	...	12 2	10 2	...	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	...	12 2	220 0	...	220 0	30 8	...	32 5	20 15	...	22 12	25 0 0	12 0 0	25 0 0
	Tavoy	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	14 9	...	15 4	16 10	...	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	...	428 0	24 5	...	24 5	16 4	...	16 4	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
	Toungoo	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	8 12	6 0	10 10	9 3	6 14	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	35 6	25 4	32 3	18 14	18 14	18 14	15 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HYDERABAD AS-SIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolarum																																	
	Chudderghat	19 0	17 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	24 0	22 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
	Amraoti	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	29 0	25 0	28 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	23 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	13 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	22 8 0
	Akola	21 0	18 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Ellichpur	18 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	5 13 0	7 8 0	23 4 0
	Buldana	22 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	24 0	28 0	33 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	15 8	22 0	200 0	200 0	300 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
	Wun	20 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	23 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Basim	26 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 4	14 0	14 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...															

(*a*) Prices are slightly falling.
(*b*) Jowar [illegible] falling; barley rising.
(*c*) Gram and firewood falling; wheat, barley, rice, bajra and salt rising.
(*d*) Wheat and bajra falling.
(*e*) Gram and salt (wholesale) falling.
(*f*) Gram falling; firewood rising.
(*g*) Firewood rising.
(*h*) Barley and gram rising
(*i*) Gram falling; barley, bajra and jowar rising.
(*j*) Barley, rice and jowar falling; wheat, gram and salt rising.
* No wholesale salt sold.
† Rs. 45 per 100 maunds.
(*j*) Barley, bajra and gram falling.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore.	Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadar, Chitaldroog	No return received																	
Coorg	Coorg	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 11	9 10	9 6	14 1	14 3	9 13	20 3	20 6	13 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	16 0	16 0	17 0	24 8	25 0	24 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 8	20 0	22 0
	Kishengurh	17 8	18 4	17 4	23 8	24 4	28 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	21 0	22 0	27 0	17 8	19 0	19 0
	Kerrowlee	18 12	18 12	19 6	26 14	27 14	28 12	10 0	10 0	13 12	10 8	10 8	10 8	16 4	26 4	28 12	21 4	21 4	25 0
	Ulwur	17 11	18 0	20 1	23 9	23 6	30 7	8 0	8 10	9 0	10 8	10 8	12 8	22 3	21 10	29 4	19 1	19 1	35 13
	Bhurtpore (City)	17 7	17 5	19 6	23 7	23 2	30 4	7 12	7 12	8 2	9 6	9 10	11 4	22 7	21 3	25 12	20 15	20 11	24 4
	Ajmere	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	17 0
	Deoli Cantonment	21 14	21 15	18 3	31 2	32 6	22 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 8	30 0	29 2	24 0	24 0	24 7	22 0
	Erinpura, Sirohee, Abu, Anadra, Bulmere, Jeysalmere	No return received																	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	16 0	16 8	22 0	19 0	19 0	31 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	15 10	15 10	13 0¾	23 7	22 10½	21 1¼	10 2¼	8 9¼	11 5¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	18 12	20 0	21 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	17 8	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	16 0	17 0	17 13	...	...	...	10 6	10 0	10 15	14 4	12 13	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	23 4
	Bikaneer	11 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	3 4	6 2	6 0	6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Boondee	24 0	25 0	18 0	42 0	40 0	28 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	7 8	10 0	11 0	36 0	38 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Kotah	24 0	26 0	17 12	25 0	25 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 4	30 0	35 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	15 0
	Tonk	19 8	20 12	16 8	...	30 8	24 0	6 2	6 6	7 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	30 12	30 8	26 4	20 8	23 8	20 12
	Jhallawar	21 2	21 0	16 13	21 14	21 14½	8 0	...	...	...	10 3	10 0	10 2	29 4	34 4	21 6	16 12	15 13	18 6
	Shahpoora	19 4	20 4	17 1	29 8	30 8	21 4	10 2	10 14	14 0	13 8	14 1	16 0	24 12	24 4	20 9	20 0	20 8	19 7
	Dholpur	16 12	16 12	18 6	21 6	21 15	29 13	10 2	10 2	10 2	12 10	12 6	12 6	22 8	23 15	26 15	21 6	21 4	26 4
Central India.	Indore	16 0	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	10 14	11 0	10 14	26 10	23 0	21 14	18 7	18 8	18 5
	Gwalior	17 7	17 13	17 7	22 13	25 2	21 8	6 14	6 14	7 13	8 11	8 11	10 5	23 5	23 12	23 13	18 12	20 0	21 6
	Goona	24 8	27 8	23 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	35 0	40 0	34 0	22 0	22 0	20 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	25 8	25 10	18 14	39 6	40 0	35 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	17 8	18 0	20 0	38 2	38 13	40 0	29 9	29 4	31 0

Provinces.	Districts	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verarn, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verarn, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verarn, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	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.
Mysore.	Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadar, Chitaldroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	Coorg	29 14	28 6	22 14	29 2	28 9	24 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 6	10 8	10 2	9 14	9 11	9 3	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	21 8	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	14 8	15 8	15 8	14 4	4 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 10-0
	Kishengurh	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 12	4 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 10-0
	Kerrowlee	...	...	...	28 2	28 2	28 12	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	14 6	13 12	14 0	13 4	...	...	...
	Ulwur	...	...	...	23 4	23 2	29 2	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 13	14 12	14 12	15 6	...	...	...
	Bhurtpore (City)	...	...	...	22 7	22 15	27 4	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	14 8	12 0	12 0	14 6	...	...	...
	Ajmere	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...
	Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	30 1	30 6	25 9	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	14 8	13 10	13 10	12 12	...	...	...
	Erinpura, Sirohee, Abu, Anadra, Bulmere, Jeysalmere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.				...	...	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	18 8	20 0	24 0	†	†	†	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	11 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	...	...	...	17 15½	17 9¼	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	S. Ch. 12 1¾ R a. p.	S. Ch. 12 1¾ R a. p. per md.	S. Ch. 11 5¼ R a. p.	11 11½	11 11½	10 15	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	30 0	31 4	47 8	...	...	...	3 3 0	...	...	12 8	11 4	11 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	9-0 to 15-0
	Partábgarh („)	...	...	...	22 11	22 3	25 10	...	...	...	2 3 6	...	...	18 2	17 5	15 12	6 0 0	4 13 0	12-0 to 16-0
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bikaneer	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...
	Boondee	...	...	...	38 4	37 0	30 0	160 0	140 0	160 0	13 0	12 12	13 0	12 12	12 8	12 8	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0
	Kotah	...	...	...	32 0	35 0	27 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	12 4	12 8	12 8	11 12	...	...	...
	Tonk	...	...	...	29 12	30 4	23 2	100 0	100 0	160 0	14 4	14 0	13 0	13 12	13 12	12 12	3 12 0	4 11 0	7-8 to 15-0
	Jhallawar	...	...	...	29 5	28 5	25 11	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	10 14	11 1	11 1	10 10	...	...	...
	Shahpoora	...	...	...	25 0	25 4	23 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 14	14 0	14 4	13 11	13 14	14 0	4 11 0	4 11 0	9 6 0
	Dholpur	...	...	...	23 7	24 2	28 1	...	...	...	12 15	13 8	13 3	12 2	12 10	12 6	...	...	...
Central India.	Indore	...	...	...	20 0	19 3	19 9	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	10 13	11 0	12 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
	Gwalior	...	...	...	21 8	22 9	24 6	109 8	109 8	91 4	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	11 14	4 11 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
	Goona	...	...	...	34 0	36 8	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	12 8	13 0	12 8	13 0	12 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 15-0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	...	...	...	33 11	33 8	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 11	11 11	12 8	11 0	10 12	11 12	3 8 0	4 8 0	12 5 0

† 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. LI OF 1883-84.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for last 8 days of December 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for last 9 days of December 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 31st December 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 31st December 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Guaranteed.												
Last 9 days of Dec. 1883	Eastern Bengal(a)	172	1,69,360	985	172	1,01,726	591	46,18,703	683	34,95,653	517	. . .	11,23,050
Ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	97,932	179	547	1,37,278	251	37,23,617	173	42,62,087	198	5,38,470	. . .
First 5 days of Jan. 1884	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,16,607	320	735	2,80,013	381	73,77,324	278	86,27,881	298	12,50,557	. . .
Last 9 days of Dec. 1883	Madras	861	2,10,776	245	861	1,69,890	197	52,56,309	155	49,64,317	146	. . .	2,91,992
First 5 days of Jan. 1884	South Indian	655	1,03,636	158	655	95,699	146	29,18,474	113	30,05,448	117	86,974	. . .
Ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	7,49,452	514	1,458	8,45,542	580	2,41,70,447	424	2,43,59,845	426	1,89,398	. . .
5th Jan. 1884	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,66,144	577	461	3,37,564	732	72,52,658	400	84,17,173	465	11,64,515	. . .
	TOTAL	4,830	18,13,907	376	4,889	19,67,712	402	5,53,17,532	291	5,71,32,404	297	18,14,872	. . .
	State.												
First 12 days of Jan. 1884	East Indian	1,507	10,00,712	664	1,509	11,98,812	794	3,35,03,431	566	3,73,38,728	630	38,35,297	. . .
Last 9 days of Dec. 1883	Calcutta and South-Eastern	43	9,054	211	56	5,860	105	1,61,272	129	2,16,632	101	55,360	. . .
First 12 days of Jan. 1884	Nalhati	27	2,638	98	27	1,624	60	53,020	50	59,230	56	6,210	. . .
Ditto	Northern Bengal	230	91,203	397	239	85,040	356	16,39,742	181	16,51,613	178	11,871	. . .
Last 9 days of Dec. 1883	Tirhoot	85	14,353	169	193	22,199	115	4,85,071	153	6,49,795	98	1,64,724	. . .
15th Dec. 1883	Patna-Gya	57	17,608	309	. .	(b) . . .	.	(c)3,55,266	168	(d)3,20,478	152	. . .	34,788
First 5 days of Jan. 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	13,481	98	138	15,815	115	4,00,220	74	4,25,079	79	24,859	. . .
First 12 days of Jan. 1884	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	918	76	12	1,313	109	33,632	71	34,602	74	970	. . .
First 5 days of Jan. 1884	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	2,49,133	223	1,117	4,00,330	358	77,58,425	177	93,07,375	212	15,48,950	. . .
Ditto	Wardha Coal	45	31,445	699	45	17,738	394	4,28,634	243	5,28,734	299	1,00,100	. . .
Ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	28,297	190	149	30,509	205	4,07,172	100	8,64,333	149	4,57,161	. . .
Last 2 days of Dec. 1883	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	23,851	148	161	28,750	179	10,42,086	165	10,19,421	161	. . .	22,665
First 12 days of Jan. 1884	Sindia	75	6,125	82	75	10,442	139	2,33,267	79	2,52,474	85	19,207	. . .
Last 9 days of Dec. 1883	Punjab Northern	419	66,147	158	421	80,326	191	24,45,026	141	23,83,030	144	1,38,004	. . .
First 5 days of Jan. 1884	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,62,080	246	660	2,00,867	304	38,23,944	148	53,80,743	207	15,56,799	. . .
First 12 days of Jan. 1884	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	5,885	184	32	3,087	96	70,729	56	89,637	71	18,908	. . .
First 5 days of Jan. 1884	Rewari-Ferozepore	. .	. . .	.	89	13,090	147	. . .	. .	2,96,260	85	2,96,260	. .
	TOTAL	3,249	7,22,218	222	(e)3,414	9,17,050	269	1,91,37,506	153	2,34,79,436	174	43,41,930	. . .
	Assisted Company.												
Last 9 days of Dec. 1883	Bengal Central	21	1,058	50	52	3,332	64	(f)10,075	44	86,310	60	76,235	. . .
	Native States.												
First 5 days of Jan. 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	16,738	87	193	19,054	99	6,18,876	82	6,75,650	89	56,774	. . .
Ditto	Nizam's	121	19,611	162	121	27,383	226	6,34,116	134	6,26,558	132	. . .	7,558
Last 9 days of Dec. 1883	Mysore	86	5,871	68	86	6,395	74	2,32,337	69	2,29,308	68	. . .	3,029
First 5 days of Jan. 1884	Jodhpore	19	1,695	89	19	880	46	(g)15,906	31	28,528	38	12,922	. . .
	TOTAL	419	43,915	105	419	53,712	128	15,01,235	92	15,60,344	95	59,109	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL	9,026	35,81,810	357	e10,283	41,40,618	403	10,94,60,779	281	11,95,97,222	295	1,01,27,443	. . .
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	5,62,61,973	144	6,08,03,732	150	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	5,32,07,805	137	5,87,93,490	145	55,85,684	. . .

(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 16th December 1882.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 15th December 1883.
(e) Exclusive of mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(f) Total receipts from 16th October to 31st December 1882.
(g) Total receipts from 24th June to 31st December 1882.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 25th January 1884.

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

No. 59 R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Fort William, January 24, 1884.

RAILWAY SURVEYS.

Chittagong to Assam.

RESOLUTION.—With a view to investigating the best route for railway communication with Assam, a survey party was sent during the cold season of 1881-82 to examine the route across the Garo hills from Mymensingh to the valley of the Brahmaputra near Gauhati. As the result of this reconnaissance was not favorable, it was arranged, on the suggestion of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, that a route from Comillah through Cachar across the North Cachar hills to the upper portion of the Brahmaputra valley should be examined during the cold season of 1882-83; and at the same time a railway survey was ordered from the port of Chittagong *viâ* Comillah to Daudkhandi on the Megna. Owing, however, to changes in the channels of the rivers, it was reported that Daudkhandi would be difficult of approach for steamers, and the Government of Bengal recommended that Chandpore on the Megna should be selected, instead of Daudkhandi, as the terminal station of the line. The Chittagong survey has accordingly been directed on that point, necessitating an extension of the Comillah-Cachar line southwards to a place named Laksham on the Chittagong-Chandpore line.

2. The reports of these several surveys and reconnaissances have been received, and the results may be summarized as follows :—

Chittagong to Chandpore and Comillah.

The report and estimate of the Chittagong Railway deals with the line to Chandpore, 111¼ miles, and the Laksham-Comillah section of the Cachar line, 17¼ miles, making a total of 128½ miles. The total estimated cost, Rs. 1,08,25,000, gives the average cost per mile of construction at Rs. 84,240. This rather high a rate for a metre gauge railway is necessitated by heavy banks and the provision of head-way for boat traffic at bridges. The greater portion of the country traversed is flooded in the rainy season. The Fenny is the only large river crossed, and for this, 20 spans of 100 feet each on wrought iron cylinder foundations have been provided, but the exact site of the bridge requires further investigation.

3. The gross traffic receipts have been put at Rs. 18,45,000, or about Rs. 275 per mile per week, which, allowing 50 per cent. for working expenses, would give a return on capital outlay of about 8½* per cent., irrespective of any traffic derived from extensions to the north-east.

* The Financial Department of the Government of Bengal estimate this at 10 per cent.

Comillah to Silchar.

4. The total length of this section is 175 miles, and the estimated cost of construction amounts to Rs. 1,40,58,000, or at the average rate of Rs. 80,425 per mile. The largest river on this length is the Gumti, for which

six spans of 60 feet each have been provided. This and the other navigable streams which are crossed afford highways of trade at right angles to the line, and thus will become important feeders.

5. There is little information available on which to base really reliable estimates of traffic, but the Engineer-in-Chief roughly calculates on a return of 6 per cent. on the capital outlay, on the supposition that the line terminates at Cachar, and would increase this to 7·85 per cent. if the extension northwards were carried out.

Badapur to Dibrugarh with branch to Gauhati.

6. A reconnaissance only has been made of this portion, but it would appear that the best alignment obtainable will, on leaving the Cachar district, cross the Barak river either at Badapur, 18 miles by road from Silchar, or at the Telyn Tila, near Baleeghat within 4 miles of Silchar. The line would then pass up the Jatinga valley on the left bank of the river to a point near Doolaigam, where it would cross to the right bank. On leaving the Jatinga the line would run *viâ* the Mahur river down the Towee branch into the Mupa valley: it would thence pass round the flank of the Sandreng hill and enter at the head of the Dijakho valley by a tunnel, and on, *viâ* the Langladisa valley, to Lumding. The cost of this hill section is estimated at Rs. 1,30,000 per mile, or Rs. 1,33,90,000 in all.

7. At Lumding the proposed line bifurcates—one branch running down the Dimapur valley into Upper Assam to Dibrugarh, a distance of 197 miles, the cost of which is estimated at Rs. 80,000 per mile, or a total of Rs. 1,57,60,000; and the other going into the valley of the Brahmaputra to Gauhati, *via* Roha, a distance of 122 miles, estimated to cost Rs. 97,60,000, at the same rate. If however, the branch were taken to Nowgong, a distance of 59 miles, it would similarly cost Rs. 47,20,000.

8. The distances and estimated cost on the metre guage of the various lines, making up one project for the opening up of Sylhet, Cachar and Assam, and their connection with the Megna at Chandpore and with the sea at Chittagong, are therefore as follows:—

	Miles.	Rs.
(1) Chittagong to Chandpore	111¼	94,66,000
(2) Laksham-Comillah-Silchar	192	1,54,17,000
(3) Badapur, on the Silchar line, to Lumding ...	114	1,42,70,000
(4) Lumding to Dibrugarh	197	1,57,60,000
Total length Chittagong and Chandpore to Dibrugarh	614¼	5,49,13,000
Adding—		
(5) Branch from Lumding to Gauhati ...	122	97,60,000
Total ...	736¼	6,46,73,000

The particulars of five different schemes which have been put together by Mr. Buyers, with the object of facilitating a discussion of the whole question, will be found among the papers. With regard to these, it appears sufficient for the present to observe that, in view of the existing facilities for trade afforded by the Brahmaputra, the question of a railway between Gauhati and a point on the left bank of that river, opposite Dhubri, may well lie over for the present, and that if railway communication with Nowgong, or a point beyond it on the river, opposite Tezpur, should hereafter be desired, it can probably be most readily afforded by a branch of the Lumding-Gauhati line taking off from Roha or its vicinity.

9. Reliable estimates of traffic are, in this case, as in that of the others, not as yet available, but it is estimated that the 433 miles on this section from Badapur to Gauhati and Dibrugarh will, in themselves, pay 1·74 per cent., and one per cent. more from local goods traffic, and carriage of coal arising out of the sections between Badapur and the coast.

General remarks.

10. From the preceding remarks, it will have been observed that the financial prospects of the undertaking, as a whole, cannot be estimated with any precision. The rough estimates, which have been made, are, however, for the most part, based on present trade returns; whereas the opening of railway communication invariably leads to the creation of new traffic. Bearing in mind that the line will have the advantage of using excellent and cheap coal from the Makum coal-field, the estimates of 5·38 per cent. as mean net profit is perhaps not unreasonable.

11. The most important point brought out by the examination of the country that has been undertaken is, that a practicable route can be found across the North Cachar hills into Assam; and there appears little reason to doubt that a railway following this route and serving, as it would, the important districts of Sylhet and Cachar, has enormous advantages over a railway simply running down the valley of the Brahmaputra, parallel throughout its length to a navigable river and commanding only a narrow tract of country.

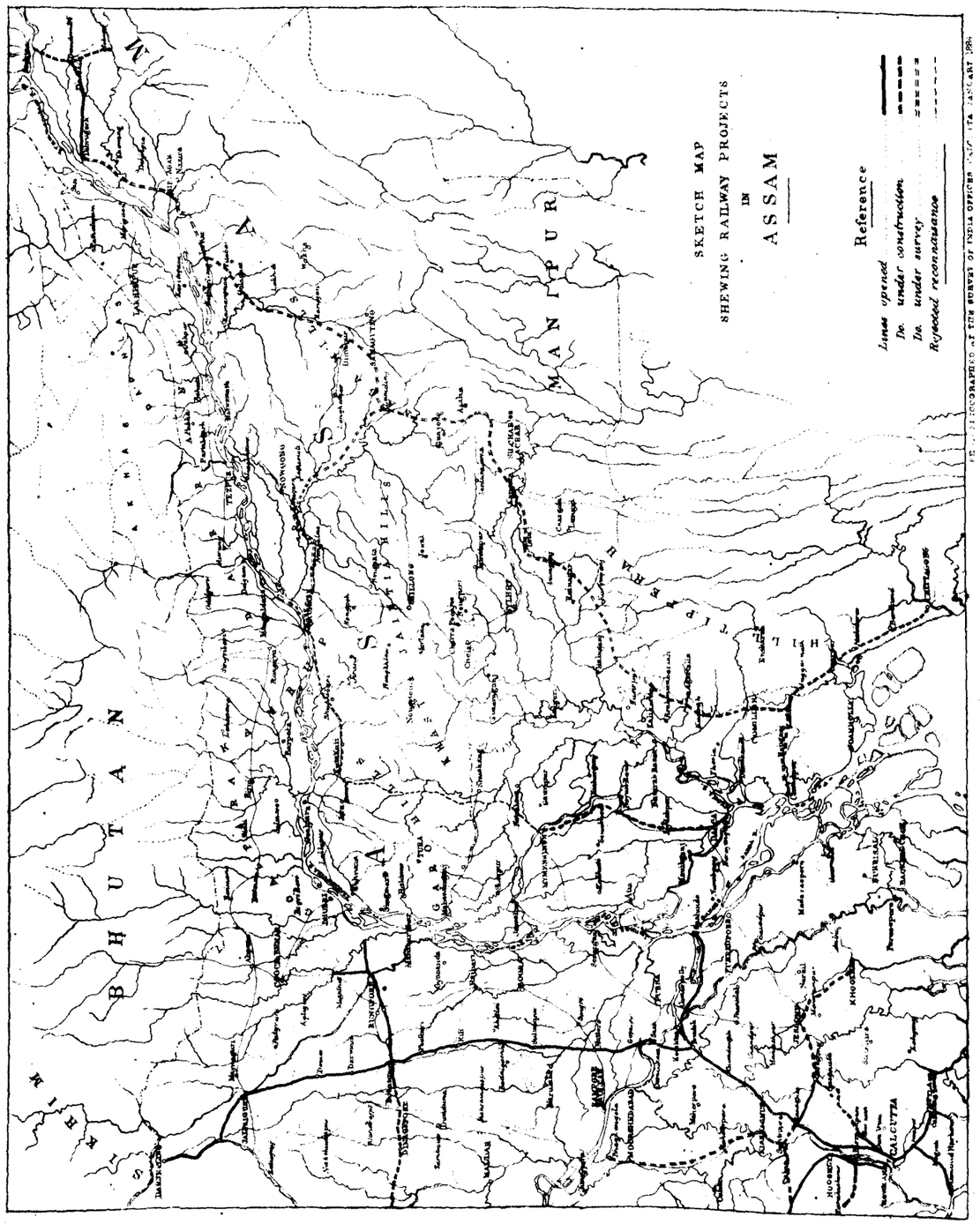
12. That the sections from Chittagong and Chandpore to Silchar will prove very remunerative, appears to be clearly established. The undertaking, as a whole, is estimated to yield 5·38 per cent. Before, however, any final opinion can be pronounced upon this point, it is necessary to have careful reconnaissances of the lines from Lumding to Gauhati and Dibrugarh, and further inquiry into the traffic they are likely to obtain and to develop. Three survey parties are, during the present cold season, engaged upon this duty, as also one on the further examination and location of the line between Badapur and Lumding.

13. The success of the Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. J. W. Buyers, and his party in having found out a passage for a railway through the North Cachar hills is highly satisfactory, and their labors are fully appreciated by the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above remarks, together with a sketch map and the reports and estimates referred to, be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

W. S. TREVOR, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary.

Enclosure No. 1 to P. W. D. Resolution No. 59 R. C. of 1884.



Enclosure No. 2 to P. W. Dept. Resolution No. 59 R. C. of 1884.

Extract from Note prepared in the Financial Department of the Government of Bengal, No. 337½ T-F, dated 31st May 1882.

3. The estimate of receipts framed by Mr. Hœrnle and Mr. Warden is Rs. 16,85,500 and Rs. 16,61,724 respectively; but in matter of detail the figures vary considerably, as shown below—

Goods traffic.	Mr. Hœrnle's estimate.	Mr. Warden's estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.
Rice	5,28,000	2,72,000
Jute	60,000	2,08,000
Salt	10,000	10,000
Tea	1,00,000	23,000
Tobacco		20,000
Piece-goods...		8,000
Other goods		1,00,000
Local goods	5,00,500	65,000
One-half of the Dacca and Naraingunge traffic which would eventually pass through Chittagong...	...	4,45,724
Total ...	11,98,500	11,51,724
Ferry receipts	...	1,50,000
Passenger traffic	4,87,000	3,60,000
Grand Total ...	**16,85,500**	**16,61,724**

4. Mr. Hœrnle supposes that of the total quantity of *rice* assumed to be available for export from Tipperah, Noakholly, and Chittagong,

	Mds.
Tipperah	71,83,914
Noakholly	63,56,396
Chittagong	41,976
Total ...	1,35,82,286

one-third, or 45,27,429 maunds, will be carried by the railway to Chittagong from an average distance of 90 miles, the freight chargeable being one-fourth pie per maund per mile, the rate adopted on the Northern Bengal State Railway. The Assistant Director considers that this estimate cannot be accepted so far as it concerns the Noakholly district, as the crop there is chiefly grown near the mouth of the Megna, and would certainly not be sent north, to be brought south again by the railway. He also states that the Noakholly rice, being an early crop, can be safely carried to Chittagong in native boats, and that it is not likely that the railway would take more than that grown in its immediate vicinity, which may be estimated at 5,00,000 maunds with a lead of 50 miles. The Director, however, thinks that much of the rice from Noakholly would find its way, if good feeder-roads are constructed to the railway near the river Fenny. It is observed that the Commissioner states that all the rice exported by water to Chittagong comes from the islands at the mouth of the Megna, and the tracts on its banks. The general crop of the mainland is later, and does not come in the market till the water-route to Chittagong has been closed to country boats. He estimates that 10,00,000 maunds of this crop go to Calcutta, Naraingunge, and elsewhere in consequence. Mr. Warden further estimates that 23,00,000 maunds of rice will come from Hill Tipperah, with an average lead of 80 miles. This, at the rate of one-fourth pie per maund per mile, would give about Rs. 2,40,000.

5. Mr. Hœrnle assumes that one-third the quantity of *jute* (6,86,059 maunds) exported last year from Naraingunge to Chittagong will be carried by the railway for a distance of 125 miles, at two-fifths pie per maund per mile. Mr. Warden quotes the Commissioner's figures to show that the export of jute from Chittagong to England was 12,24,000 maunds during 1880-81, and he estimates that 10,00,000 maunds will be attracted to the railway, which over 125 miles at two-fifths pie per mile per maund, less 20 per cent. for baling, would yield

Rs. 2,08,000. According to the Internal Trade Report for 1880-81, however, the quantity of jute shipped for England in that year was 5,96,152 maunds (437,989 cwts.) against 5,19,596 maunds (381,743¾ cwts.) in 1879-80 and 4,33,537 maunds (318,517¼ cwts.) in 1878-79.

6. Regarding the local traffic, Mr. Warden points out that on the Northern Bengal line the local goods traffic is only 9·82 per cent. of the goods receipts, or about Rs. 10 per mile per week, at which rate the income under this head should not be more than Rs. 65,000.

7. The estimate framed by Mr. Hœrnle does not provide for anything for the traffic between Dacca and Naraingunge and Calcutta, a portion of which would be diverted to the proposed line. Mr. Warden assumes that one-half of this trade will eventually pass through Chittagong, and he puts down the receipts at Rs. 4,45,724.

8. No allowance has been made by Mr. Hœrnle for ferry receipts; but Mr. Warden estimates that one-half lakhs may be expected under this head.

9. As regards the passenger traffic, Mr. Warden considers that the average receipts on the State Railways in Bengal during the first-half of 1881 (Rs. 56 per mile per week) should be accepted for this line, instead of Rs. 75, the rate assumed by Mr. Hœrnle.

10. It is assumed in the consideration of this project that there is no probability of Naraingunge being able to compete with Chittagong as a port for sea-going vessels. Even if a survey were to show that large vessels could find sufficient water at all times to navigate the Megna, the passage through the islands and up the river must always be a dangerous one, while pilotage and other charges would be heavy. Chittagong, on the other hand, lies practically on the sea-face; the port can be easily made by vessels coming up the Bay; and the charges will always be moderate.

11. The receipts to be expected may be considered under five heads—

(*a*)—Goods traffic from the districts actually traversed and Hill Tippeerah.

(*b*)—Goods traffic represented by existing trade with other districts.

(*c*)—Trade to be diverted from Calcutta to Chittagong.

(*d*)—Passenger traffic.

(*e*)—Ferry receipts.

12. (*a*). *Goods traffic from the districts actually traversed and Hill Tipperah*:—Mr. Warden's estimate of the local, as opposed to the through, traffic may be accepted. He appears, however, to have much under-estimated the quantity of produce which may be expected to follow the line to Chittagong for exportation. The Commissioner points out that a large quantity of rice now goes to Naraingunge and Calcutta, because the means of easy communication with Chittagong are not available. The returns show that Noakholly in 1880-81 sent to Calcutta 3,16,154 maunds of rice and 17,420 maunds of linseed. The imports of produce, other than jute, from the Dacca district to Calcutta amounted to 7,47,976 maunds, and these figures undoubtedly include much that was received from Tipperah and Noakholly. It is well known that the districts to be traversed by the line have enormous crops of rice which are frequently left uncut for want of means of transport, and there can be no doubt that, with the improvement of communications, jute cultivation will be largely undertaken. Regard being had to the great productiveness and populousness of the country, it seems reasonable to assume that, with a proper system of feeder-roads leading to the line of rail, the local traffic in rice, or, if jute cultivation is undertaken, as would probably be the case, in rice and jute, and in general produce, would be at least 50,00,000 maunds, with an average lead of 60 miles, giving receipts amounting, in round numbers, to four lakhs of rupees.

On the other hand, Mr. Warden appears to have over-estimated the trade to be expected with Hill Tipperah. The exports will consist largely of cotton and other hill produce. If the export and return trades are both considered, the receipts may be taken at one lakh of rupees. The receipts under the first head may, therefore, be estimated to amount to—

	Rs.
Local traffic	65,000
Through traffic from the three districts	4,00,000
„ from Hill Tipperah	1,00,000
Total ...	5,65,000

13 (*b*). *Goods traffic represented by existing trade with other districts.*—The total trade Chittagong with Dacca district (Naraingunge) during 1880-81 was—

Imports from Naraingunge.

	Mds.
Sea-borne trade	7,73,525
By country boats	14,341
Total ...	7,87,866

Exports to Naraingunge.

Sea-borne trade	43,066
By country boats	4,508
Total ...	47,574
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,35,440

The principal articles comprising this trade are—

Imports.

	Mds.
Jute	6,86,059
Gram	11,496
Rice	7,262
Oils	4,319
Mustard seed	26,019
Refined sugar	3,228
Tobacco	16,308

Exports.

Raw cotton	17,033
Hides	1,098*
Salt	19,727

* 8,787 in number.

It may quite safely be assumed that five-sixths of this trade will take to the rail. The condition of the Megna river is such as to render communication with Naraingunge difficult and uncertain for large vessels, while smaller craft are unable to effect the passage during a great part of the year. It appears, moreover, that the railway could compete favorably even in regard to rates of freight with the native brigs, in which the bulk of the produce is conveyed. The gross earnings from the goods traffic at 11 pies per ton per mile, the rate adopted on the Dacca-Mymensingh line, would therefore be at least Rs. 1,84,000.

Besides the direct trade with the Dacca district, Chittagong has transactions with Backergunge, Furreedpore, Jessore, and Calcutta. Much of the traffic with Backergunge would probably adhere to the water-route during the calm season, though some of it would take to the rail at Daoodkandy. The Calcutta trade is carried by steamers which call regularly at the port; but it is possible that the rapidity of despatch, and the comparative safety which the rail would afford, would operate to attract a portion of this, especially the *tea*, to the land-route. The total quantity of goods carried from and to these districts, registered during 1880-81, was as follows:—

DISTRICTS.	Imports into Chittagong in 1880-81.	Exports from Chittagong in 1880-81.	Total in 1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Backergunge	99,152	1,121	1,00,273
Furreedpore	7,989	...	7,989
Jessore	16,830	...	16,830
Calcutta	34,721	25,340	60,061
Total ...	1,58,692	26,461	1,85,153

The receipts from this source may quite safely be taken at Rs. 16,000. The estimate under the second head (*b*) is therefore Rs. 2,00,000.

14. (*c*). *Trade to be diverted from Calcutta to Chittagong.*—The total trade of the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Noakholly, Tipperah, Cachar, and Sylhet with Calcutta in the principal staples of traffic, registered during 1880-81, was as follows :—

Imports into Calcutta.

Articles.	Dacca, including Naraingunge.	Mymensingh.	Backergunge.	Noakholly.	Tipperah.	Cachar.	Sylhet.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cotton	25,733	...	8,520	...	...	...	...	34,253
Jute	19,10,027	4,13,107	...	...	...	...	...	23,20,134
Pulses	5,634	3,550	4,965	...	...	...	...	14,149
Rice	3,82,195	...	43,16,981	3,16,154	...	...	...	50,15,330
Hides	1,89,251	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,89,251
Linseed	26,089	...	...	17,420	...	...	...	43,509
Mustard seed	1,18,994	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,18,994
Tea	80	...	...	...	...	97,205	70,357	1,67,642
Total ...	26,58,003	4,13,657	43,30,466	3,33,574	...	97,205	70,357	79,03,262

Exports from Calcutta.

Articles.	Dacca, including Naraingunge.	Mymensingh.	Backergunge.	Noakholly.	Tipperah.	Cachar.	Sylhet.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Twist	20,867	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,867
Piece-goods	1,04,363	...	20,086	2,929	...	3,204	...	1,30,582
Salt	5,83,382	1,76,310	3,60,386	96,520	60,800	1,800	...	12,79,198
Total ...	7,08,612	1,76,310	3,80,472	99,449	60,800	5,004	...	14,30,647
Grand Total ...	33,66,615	5,89,967	47,10,938	4,33,023	60,800	1,02,209	70,357	93,33,909

There is at present some difficulty in the way of sending tea to England from Chittagong, as will be seen from the following extract from the Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for 1879-80, page 107, paragraph 277 :—

"The Collector of Customs states that direct shipments from this port to England having fallen off when the means are ready at hand in the vessels loading jute for the United Kingdom, is perhaps owing to producers of tea being unable to wait for their money long enough to admit of their sending it direct to the United Kingdom for sale. The District Officer of Chittagong, however, points out that the reason why the experiment of sending tea to foreign ports direct from Chittagong was not repeated in the past year seems to lie in the fact that tea requires to go through the hands of skilled brokers, who are not to be found here, and that it cannot be sent direct to a foreign market by the manufacturer with any chance of success."

For the present, therefore, all the *tea* from Sylhet and Cachar must be left out of consideration.

The great bulk of the *rice* trade of Calcutta with Eastern Bengal comes from Backergunge. It is improbable that any of this would be attracted to the rail, and the same may be said of *salt* which goes back in the boats which bring down rice. The Dacca figures include much *rice* taken from the Tipperah marts to Naraingunge, and allowance has been made for all the rice now exported from this district and Noakholly otherwise than to Chittagong. All the figures under *rice*, therefore, and those under *salt* for Backergunge, will also be excluded. On the other hand, it is reasonable to suppose that a very large proportion of the *jute* now sent from the Dacca and Mymensigh districts to Calcutta for shipment will be sent by rail to Chittagong. It is worthy of note that, while the jute trade between Dacca and Calcutta decreased from 25,90,896 maunds in 1877-78 to 19,10,027 maunds in 1880-81, the trade between Dacca and Chittagong increased in the same period from 4,53,824 maunds to 6,86,059 maunds. Moreover, as the trade of Chittagong increases, there will be a proportionate increase in the quantity of salt brought by in-coming ships and sent by rail for distribution through the great mart of Naraingunge. It would probably be quite safe to estimate that 20 lakhs of maunds under these two staples will be attracted to the rail. Of the remaining articles it may perhaps be estimated that one-third would be diverted to the proposed line. The portion of the existing trade of Calcutta with eastern districts which would be attracted to the line would represent in round numbers 21⅓ lakhs of maunds carried over the whole length. This would give, at the rate of 11 pies per ton per mile, say, Rs. 5,70,000.

An error is to be noted in Mr. Warden's figures. He has taken 15,14,007 to represent the *number of maunds of hides* exported to Calcutta from Dacca and Naraingunge, whereas this represents *the number of hides* only. At the conventional rate of eight pieces to the maund, the weight is only 1,89,251 maunds.

15 (*c*). *Passenger traffic.*—The comparative density of population per mile in the districts traversed is according to the late census—

Northern Bengal State Railway.

Julpigoree	201·65
Dinagepore	367·83
Rungpore	601·48
Bogra	490·55
Rampore Beauleah	567·46

Proposed Railway.

Chittagong	441·11
Noakholly	500·17
Tipperah	609·93

The people of the districts to be traversed are in very easy circumstances, and a large passenger traffic may be expected. Mr. Warden's estimate of Rs. 3,60,000 errs, if at all, on the side of caution.

16 (*d*). *Ferry receipts.*—It is assumed that Mr. Warden's estimate of Rs. 1,50,000 under this head is correct.

17. The estimates under the five heads are therefore—

	Rs.
Goods traffic from the districts actually traversed and Hill Tipperah	5,65,000
Goods traffic represented by existing trade with other districts...	2,00,000
Trade to be diverted from Calcutta to Chittagong ...	5,70,000
Passenger traffic	3,60,000
Ferry receipts	1,50,000
Total ...	18,45,000

It may be assumed that the line will be worked in connection with the Dacca and Mymensingh Railway, so that the working expenses will not exceed 50 per cent. The net receipts would thus be Rs. 9,22,500, or 10·01 per cent. on the outlay.

This estimate takes no account of the great increase in trade which must follow upon the opening of the Dacca-Mymensingh Railway, a large part of which must, if this line is constructed, follow it to Chittagong. It also leaves out of consideration the future opening up of Sylhet, Cachar, and the hill districts by a line of railway and the possibility of future extension southwards to Arrakan. It may be assumed that the construction of the railway would have an important effect in developing the tea industry, and that the slopes of the hills from Sylhet to Chittagong, which would be skirted by the line, would ultimately be covered with gardens. This would bring a large traffic. The estimate, however, deals only with the existing produce so far as it is known. It is sufficient to show that, from the outset, the undertaking would be financially a success. The railway would run from a great trade centre to a cheap and accessible port, through an exceptionally fertile tract, now for the most part deprived of the means of communication, and bounded on the one side by a difficult coast, and on the other by a line of low hills well suited to tea cultivation. It would appear probable that, if this line is constructed, Chittagong will become the port for the whole of Eastern Bengal. Among the many indirect administrative advantages to be anticipated from it, an important one would be the facility of introducing labor into British Burma. This is the chief want which all administrators in Burma have to contend against, and to meet which every kind of expedient has been attempted.

Enclosure No. 3 to P. W. D. Resolution No. 59 R. C. of 1884.

No. 1939, dated 13th September 1883.

From—Lieut.-Col. J. M. McNeile, R.E., Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Assam, P. W. Dept.,

To—Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

I am directed to forward the enclosed report on the exploration of the North Cachar Hills during the season 1882-83, by the Engineer-in-Chief, together with a note recorded by the Officiating Chief Commissioner on the same.

2. The maps referred to are forwarded in separate covers.

Report by J. W. Buyers, Esq., M.I.C.E., Engineer-in-Chief, Assam Railway Survey, on the Exploration of the North Cachar Hills during the season 1882-83.

Instructions.

In letter No. 878 R. C., dated Simla, the 5th October 1882, from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department (Railway Construction), to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, in the Public Works Department, instructions were conveyed to me to make a preliminary survey for a railway from the neighbourhood of Comillah to Cachar, and a careful reconnaissance from Cachar across the North Cachar Hills into Upper Assam.

Subject of report.

2. The following report will be confined to the latter portion of the above programme, and to discussion of the various schemes for railways into Assam, and their relative merits, which naturally fall under treatment in connection with it, the Comillah-Cachar line being left to be dealt with separately when the plans and estimates connected with that project are ready. As these will take some time to prepare, it has occurred to me that an earlier decision may be come to regarding a programme for next season's operations if the two are treated independently.

Preliminary work.

3. In accordance with the above instructions, I left Shillong in the end of October, and proceeded in the first place to Dacca, and thence to Comillah, but it was the beginning of January 1883 before I was able to enter upon the exploration of the North Cachar Hills, the interval being spent in examining the country between Comillah and Cachar. With regard to the railway between these two points, I merely here briefly note that we have succeeded in locating a line, which is believed to be the best that can be obtained, with the exception of at two or three points, where, in crossing low ranges of hills, covered with dense jungle, great obstacles were presented to the survey; while the lateness of the season and the state of the weather precluded improvements being attempted which no doubt could otherwise have been made. I do not anticipate that there will be anything when the Comillah-Cachar project is completed which will lead me to modify any views that may herein be expressed.

Preliminary remarks.

4. While making the exploration, I have kept steadily before me, and endeavoured fully to carry out, the instructions contained in the letter quoted above; thus, the hope of discovering coal or iron has led me over country which I should not have traversed had it simply been a question of finding the easiest route for a railway across the hills, and has prevented me examining personally so much of the plains as I should otherwise have done. The maps accompanying this report show the general course of the line which I recommend across the hills, with its extensions into the Assam valley.

In such a country it is sometimes impossible to decide, without a detailed survey, which of two lines is the best, and I have therefore shown by a dotted red line two pieces of alternative which may be an improvement, and which, were a detailed survey undertaken, I should also run.

Description of route.

5. Starting from the Cachar line, it will be noticed that the Barak river may be crossed either at Badarpur, 18 miles by road, west of Silchar, or at the Telyn Tila, near Baleeghat, within 4 miles of Silchar. At the former crossing a range of hills terminates on the south bank of the river in a rocky spur on which the Badarpur fort, as it is styled, is situated. The approach to the bridge on that side would follow the spur, and be perfectly safe from any flood that might occur. The north bank consists of sandy loam mixed with clay, but there is a long straight stretch of river here, and it shows no sign of erosion, and a short way up stream there is another range of low hills, which approach within about 300 yards of the river.

I had hoped to have been able to get some borings taken in the bed at this point, but Mr. Moore was unable to get them put in hand before the floods came down and effectually prevented anything being done. We are therefore unable to say if the rock extends across the bed of the river any distance, or if it would be met with at any moderate depth, or, indeed, what the nature of the foundations, except that of the south abutment, may be. All that is visible elsewhere is sand and clay, and it is probable that the foundations of the piers, if not of the north abutment, will have to be carried to a very considerable depth. The width of the river here is 680 feet between banks near top, but in very high floods, the water tops the banks and spreads over all the low ground, and the country then presents the appearance, in many places, of a sea. Such a flood has lately occurred, doing great damage and causing much suffering, I understand, though it does not appear to have reached the height of a flood which occurred about fifty years ago. The worst features apparent in this crossing are that the river has scoured a narrow channel, about 30 feet deeper than the bed over the rest of the section, in front of the spur, and at the same time has cut away the bank both above and below the spur, so that in heavy floods a great eddy is produced which would severely test No. 1 pier, even if 250 feet spans were adopted, unless special precautions were taken. The fall of the river is 6 inches per mile from sections taken one mile up and one mile down stream, and probably about 750 lineal feet waterway will be required.

At the Telyn Tila crossing there is also on the south side a range of low hills, which terminate on the bank of the river, and re-appear on the north side at a short distance off; it has in this respect, therefore, much the same general features as the Badarpur crossing. When I saw it early in January there was too much water in the river to enable me to judge of the nature of the bed, but later in the season, when the water was lower, I asked Mr. Moore to examine it, and he reports that the rock doubtless extends 150 feet across the river on the south side, measuring from the edge of the water at the level it then stood, and that it does not present the objectionable features of the Badarpur crossing, the section being much more uniform, and the depth of water nowhere exceeding 25 feet at the time of examination. The width of the river here being 650 feet at level of highest ordinary flood, the above measurement gives rock for at least 290 feet across, and the waterway required will of course be considerably less than at the Badarpur crossing, but this will be partly counterbalanced by the bridge across the Jatinga, which, in all probability, will be necessary if this crossing be adopted. Another point in its favour is that the railway would have to traverse a less extent of low ground between the river and the North Cachar Hills, and would by so much be safer against floods. The one objection to it is that it increases the through distance between Assam and all the country below Badarpur by about 12 miles, though it effects a small saving of about 3 miles in total mileage to construct if the line is extended into the station of Silchar, which would be increased to 6 or 7 miles if the short branch from Telyn Tila to Silchar were not made; but if, on the contrary, the Cachar line stopped short at Badarpur and the Assam line crossed the Barak there, there would be a saving of about 12 miles in favour of the Badarpur crossing: little stress can, however, be laid on this point, for an extension towards Silchar would, there can be little doubt, soon follow.

In the absence of borings, I am unable to decide absolutely, but, judging from present information, there appears little doubt but that the Telyn Tila crossing will be the one to adopt, and in that case I should not recommend the short branch into Silchar of 3 or 4 miles being made, for that station, as the late floods have proved, is not well placed, and little, if any, addition to the traffic can be expected from it. At the most, I should only lay a line along the existing road from Telyn Tila, and be prepared for its being occasionally submerged. This is, however, a point which may be discussed more fully in connection with the Comillah-Cachar project. Mr. Moore had no time to run an alternative line round by Telyn Tila into Silchar, but there are no difficulties on it.

If the Badarpur crossing be adopted, the line will have to traverse some low ground, chiefly near the Hingjiriah Nullah, before entering a valley near the village of Gurrurbethur, which leads up to a point where the low range of hills forming an offshoot from the main range, and closing the Jatinga valley in on this side, may best be crossed. This range is generally 300 feet and upwards in height, and in places of considerable breadth, but there is here a very narrow depression, only about 120 feet above the plains, through which a deep cutting, with perhaps a short tunnel, will give entrance to the right side of the Jatinga valley, which the line would keep throughout.

If the Telyn Tila crossing be taken, the line will traverse a country more broken by low hills, and, after passing the Murwatea garden, enter the Jatinga valley by a gap in the spur of the Barail range, and continue along the left bank of the river, probably to about opposite the position of Doolaigam, as shown on the map.

A peculiarity of the Jatinga valley, and especially of the section just above the junction of the Kayeng, *viz.*, that while along the left side there are considerable stretches of comparatively level ground, on the right the hills almost invariably descend right down to the river's edge, may at first sight offer temptations to try the former, but as the head of the valley is approached, it is seen that, even with very heavy gradients, there is little hope of being able to take advantage of but an inconsiderable amount of this good ground.

Excluding the head of the valley, the chief exception to this feature is a section of about 5 miles immediately below the Kayeng, in which the valley closes in on both sides of the river, and this is, on the whole, perhaps the most difficult portion of the route.

The watershed at the extreme head of the Jatinga may be taken at 2,150 feet above mean sea-level, but there is another point about two miles lower down the valley, between the Jatinga and the Aboijee, a tributary of the Dyung, which is 150 feet lower. Without entering into particulars, I may briefly state that, whichever of these two watersheds were crossed, by utilising the valley of the Kayeng, a line could be taken along the side of the hills on the right bank of the Jatinga, with a ruling gradient of probably 1 in 70 above the junction of the Kayeng, whereas if the left bank were followed, unless the base could be extended by running up side valleys to a much greater extent than appeared to me practicable, gradients of from 1 in 40 to 1 in 50 would be required.

In the former case the line would gradually and steadily work up along the side of the hills, while in the latter the bulk of the incline would be concentrated in about 12 miles at the head of the valley, and with stiffer gradients only about 5 miles of the good ground above the junction of the Kayeng would be taken advantage of.

In making a detailed survey, and in the event of deciding in favour of the Telyn Tila crossing of the Barak, I should try if a line along the left bank could be lengthened by running up side valleys towards the head of the Jatinga, not so much with a view to take advantage of a short stretch of comparatively easy ground, as to avoid bridging the Jatinga river; but, supposing these gradients could not be materially reduced, I should elect to bridge the river and cross to the right bank, but any idea of running along the left bank might be abandoned if the Badarpur crossing were adopted, for it could only be attained at the cost of bridging the Jatinga, and the advantages are not sufficient to compensate for this, for I have not the slightest expectation that the gradients can be reduced to be quite as favourable as those obtainable along the right bank.

To attempt to ease the gradients on the left side by starting from a point low down the valley, and running up along the spurs thrown out from the Barail range, would entail, it seemed to me, very heavy works indeed.

The slopes of the hills on the right bank above the junction of the Kayeng are less broken and of a totally different character from those on the left, as also are the summits of the hills themselves.

The Barail range on the south has a very varied and broken outline, rising into sharp peaks, whereas the range to the north has a very even contour. The block of hills between the Jatinga and Kayeng partakes of the characteristics of the Barail range.

Below the Kayeng there does not appear to be any difficulty about gradients, though otherwise, as I have already noted, this section contains probably the most difficult portion of the work, and the mean gradient may be taken at 1 in 150.

There is no other route for a railway into the North Cachar Hills to compare with the Jatinga; but from the above remarks it will be seen that I am not quite certain as to the best alignment into and along the valley, the question depending in a great measure on the crossing of the Barak, and requiring more time for its settlement than with the work before me I was able to devote to it, while in part it can scarcely be settled without a detailed survey. The best alignment is probably that which crosses the Barak at Telyn Tila, and, after following the left bank of the Jatinga to near Doolaigam, then crosses to the right bank.

After examination of the country I came to the conclusion that the best line, after leaving the Jatinga, was to be got by the head of the valley of the Mahur river. The lowest point on the ridge between the peak of Kamaigaju and Asalu, along which the path from Nowgong and Gunjong to Asalu runs, is at the base of the spur on which the village of Hasonghaju is situated, and the height here is almost the same as that of the Jatinga watershed; a depression at the west edge of the base of the Hasonghaju spur being slightly under 2,000 feet, and one at the east edge being slightly over 2,100 feet.

To gain this, two routes are available from the Jatinga Valley—the one which I think will prove the easiest is shown by the full red line, while the alternative is shown by the dotted line. The former crosses the Jatinga-Abhoijee watershed, and, winding round the Haflong spur, follows first the left and then the right bank of the Dyung. The other crosses the watershed at the extreme head of the Jatinga, and winds round the spurs thrown out from the north face of the Barail range. It would from the map appear as if the latter would be the shorter route, but I much doubt if this would be found to be the case, for the ground is so much broken up by spurs and ravines that a line would be a succession of sharp curves. The work on it would apparently be much heavier, though probably the gradients on the whole would be easier; however, on the other line, there would not, I think, be any necessity to introduce a more severe gradient than 1 in 70. I indicate this alternative, as it may be worth trying, if a detailed survey is made.

The ridge at the depressions on each side of the base of the Hasonghaju spur is very narrow, and may be cut through upwards of 100 feet below its summit by a very short tunnel. The line would then run down the Towee branch of the Mahur, and, in order to descend into the bottom of the Mahur valley before the Jadu is reached, with a gradient

of 1 in 70, either the base must be extended by winding the line, or else the ridge at the head must be cut through at a lower level: the latter will probably be the cheapest. After the Jadu is passed, the fall of the Mahur valley as far as the railway will traverse, it may be taken approximately at 1 in 100. For a hill country the ground is generally very easy; there are long stretches of level ground along the side of the stream, but in a few places the hills approach the edge, and the line would have to take the slopes.

The ridge separating the Mahur from the Mupa at the point the railway would cross, it is less than 200 feet above the valley at Kalasoni-nolai, or 100 feet above the valley where the Terandui is shown joining the Mahur, and may be taken at 870 feet above mean sea-level. Immediately to the west this ridge rises between 400 and 500 feet, and attains its highest elevation in the peak called Dokharangpha.

The line would follow the Mupa valley for a short distance, and, after crossing the stream and passing round the flank of the Langdreng Hill, under the peak marked Maohan, would enter the head of the Dijakho valley by a tunnel. This short section of 5 or 6 miles will contain the heaviest work north of the head of the Mahur valley. The watershed at the head of the Dijakho is about 850 feet above sea-level, or very nearly the same as the level of the watershed between the Mahur and the Mupa; but, as the line has to descend to the Mupa river, and after crossing there is not space to rise to the crest of the watershed, I calculate on piercing it with a tunnel at a level of about 700 feet. The sides being very abrupt, the tunnel will not be long. If this is done, the mean gradient from this point to the Langting river at Gandangbra will be about 1 in 130, and the rise from that to the crest of the watershed between the Lamung and Langladisa, north-east of the village of Gireso, almost exactly the same, the level of the point where this would be crossed being slightly over 700 feet.

After a rather sharp descent for about a couple of miles from this watershed, the line would run along the bottom of the Langladisa valley, which has a mean fall of nearly 1 in 200, if the map is correct, but I believe that the Lumding is not quite correctly shown, and that the junction of the Langladisa should be farther north, and if this is the case, the fall will be still easier.

The gradients noted above are dependent on the correctness, first of the levels, which have been obtained from aneroid readings and are liable to error, but as great care has been taken with them as under the circumstances was practicable, and it is believed that they may be accepted as fairly accurate; and second, of the distances which have been scaled from the map and one-fourth added to allow for curves: this allowance of one-fourth being the result of experience gained from running a short length of trial line in the Garo Hills last year.

The first is as likely to affect the gradient one way as the other, that is, to ease it as to stiffen it, for it is evident that the difference of level between any two points may be lower than the difference taken just as readily as it may be higher; but, as regards the second, if one-fourth is too much to add to the scaled distance, the result will be to make the gradients more severe.

I do not think there will be any serious amount of tunnelling with the employment of sharp curves. It has already been noted that a short tunnel may be necessary to effect an entrance into the Jatinga valley, if the Badarpur crossing be adopted, and also through the watersheds at the head of the Mahur and the Dijakho. I also calculate on taking off about 100 feet from the crest of the Jatinga-Aboijee watershed by a cutting with a very short tunnel in the centre. If the watershed at the extreme head of the Jatinga were crossed on the alternative line, a heavy cutting, with a tunnel about 300 yards long, will be necessary to take off about 150 feet from the summit on account of the configuration of the valley of the Dilan, the name given to the tributary of the Dyung, immediately east of the watershed, the slopes at the head of which are very abrupt and in parts precipitous. There may also be a little in the way of tunnelling through spurs in the Jatinga valley, and possibly at one point in the Mahur valley just above the junction of the Terandui (as shown on the map) where the Mahur passes through a short gorge. There will, however, as might be expected, be a large amount of rock cutting, and the heaviest portion of this will be in the southern section. There are no formidable streams, and all have rocky beds and high banks where the railway would cross. The Jatinga alone, if bridged, might require more than 100 feet waterway. There may, however, be some considerable viaducts spanning ravines; these would be chiefly confined to the Jatinga valley.

On the entire route through the hills only sandstone and shale, with occasional conglomerate drift in some of the rivers, is met with; the sandstone generally is not of good quality where exposed.

Coal, iron, and limestone do not exist near the line, and the North Cachar Hills appear destitute of minerals, but limestone is found in a narrow belt west towards the Kopili river. Mr. LaTouche, of the Geological Survey, informs me that the sandstone of the Barail range and of this section of the North Cachar Hills is of late formation, the same as the Sewaliks, and that no coal has yet been found in it. The same formation was found to extend across to the isolated range of hills north of the Langkher (Langpher of map) river.

Estimate of cost of hill section.

The heaviest section of the work lies in the ascent up the Jatinga valley, and there is a short section of about 5 miles in the crossing of the Mupa valley which would probably cost about the same per mile. I do not think for a metre-gauge line, judging from the work in the Garo Hills, that less than Rs. 1,80,000 per mile can be taken for these two sections, which amount to 37 miles.

The section from the Jatinga watershed into the head of the Mahur valley, 23 miles long, I estimate at Rs. 1,30,000 per mile: a portion of the Mahur valley of 5 miles, and the section from the head of the Dijakho to the watershed above the village of Gireso, amounting in all to 23 miles, at Rs. 1,00,000 per mile, and another portion of the Mahur valley of 9½ miles, and the Langladisa valley of 10 miles, at Rs. 80,000 per mile. The above gives a total for the hill section of 102½ miles, and a mean cost of nearly Rs. 1,32,000 per mile.

The following table shows this more clearly:—

	Miles.	Miles.	Rate per mile.	Amount.
			Rs.	Rs.
Near Panighat to Jatinga-Aboijee watershed ...	31½	37	1,80,000	66,60,000
Mahur-Mupa watershed to head of Dijakho ...	5½			
Jatinga-Aboijee watershed to junction Mahur and Towee	23	23	1,30,000	29,90,000
Lower portion Mahur valley	5	23	1,00,000	23,00,000
Head Dijakho to watershed above Gireso ...	18			
Upper portion Mahur valley	9½	19½	80,000	15,60,000
Langladisa valley	10			
Total	102½	...	...	1,35,10,000

Mean cost Rs. 1,31,805 per mile.

This is very nearly the same rate per mile that the line through the Garo Hills came to. There is no section of the North Cachar Hills route anything like so difficult as the Sameseri gorge in the Garo Hills, but there can be no doubt that labour will be more expensive in the North Cachar Hills than in the Garo Hills, both owing to the greater distance from which it must be brought and the higher price of provisions, and this must be kept in view in making an estimate.

The estimate of course is only a rough one, made, in a measure, by a mental comparison of the different sections of the route with the trial section laid down, and carefully estimated for in the Garo Hills; such being the case, it will be sufficiently close if the mean cost be taken at Rs. 1,30,000 per mile.

Doubtless, a saving both in length and cost might be effected by the adoption of heavier gradients, but it did not appear to me that this would be sufficiently great to render such advisable, and to what extent can only be decided when a detailed survey is made.

Narrative of exploration.

A brief account of my explorations may not be uninteresting, and, in order to illustrate this, and give an idea of the extent of the country examined, I have laid down on the map the routes traversed by myself and Mr. Todd, Assistant Engineer, and have distinguished my own routes by a full and Mr. Todd's by a dotted blue line, where these diverge from the route which I have above recommended that the railway should follow. After examining the Jatinga valley and the country as far east as the head of the Mahur, I proceeded to see if a feasible route could be found into the hills, through a depression which I had been told existed in the Barail range to the east of the peak of Mahadeo. I had no difficulty in finding the point, which is on the flank of Mahadeo near the head of the Miliki or Chikirdung river, but it proved to be nearly 3,400 feet high, and the view down the Miliki valley showed the approach on that side to be very difficult, the summit could only be surmounted by very severe gradients on both sides, and I had no hesitation in at once deciding against this route when the infinitely more easy one by the Jatinga valley existed. East of this the Barail range begins to trend more north, and naturally fixes the boundry beyond which it is useless to carry any exploration, and it is soon seen that the valley of the Mahur is the most eastern route feasible.

I therefore proceeded to examine that, but made a divergence to the peak of Kuilong, on the report of limestone existing there, and under the hope that coal might possibly be found with it, being joined at this time by Mr. LaTouche, of the Geological Survey, who had marched across the hills from Cherra Punji, and who accompanied me for the next three weeks. The limestone was found only to consist of a very thin deposit, left by water trickling over the rocks, the source could not be seen, but Mr. LaTouche believed it to lie in thin layers among the shale of which the ridge is composed.

Returning to the Mahur valley, I followed it down to its junction with the Dyung, detaching Mr. Todd to examine the country between the Mahur and its tributary, the Moti, where I had not been able to see it.

Down to the junction of the Moti the Mahur valley continues generally very fairly easy, but below that point the river runs for a great portion of its course through gorges, and the ground becomes very bad, the last three miles above the junction of the Dyung especially being excessively difficult.

It will be seen from the map that the Dyung has a most tortuous course before it issues into the plains near the junction of the Lumding. The line recommended by Mr. Luttman-Johnson, Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet, followed the Dyung, and to this fact especially was due the greater length of his route when compared with the one which I have recommended: the two, treated in the same manner, that is by the addition of one-fourth to the scaled distance giving respectively 120 and 102½ miles.

Disappointed in the country in this direction, I struck across to the Langting river, and thence almost due north by the route shown, passing the upper village of Gireso, and descended to the Lumding by its tributary, the Langladisa; I found that a line could be taken from the mouth of the Mahur by this route, which would be shorter than if the Dyung were followed, and a considerable portion of it presented no difficulties, the valley of the Langladisa especially being particularly easy from two miles below the watershed. I determined to return by the Langladisa and to try to find a line which should avoid the bad portion of the Mahur, and effect, if possible, a still further saving in distance, but before doing so I went across what may be termed the head of the Dimapur valley to the range of hills north of the Langkher. The country between the Lumding and Langkher is undulating, covered chiefly with forest and long grass, but not generally with any dense undergrowth, and is quite uninhabited. It does not present any engineering difficulties. The result of my return journey is expressed in the route which I have recommended, which fulfills the objects I had in view. From the Kuilong peak I had seen what appeared a dip in the watershed between the Mahur and Mupa valleys east of Dokharungpha, but it was only by following the top of the ridge that I was enabled to hit it off, the heavy jungle concealing it from the valleys. This proved more favourable even than I had anticipated, being only 200 feet above the level of the Mahur valley, as I have already noted, and easy of approach, while the rest of the ridge varies from 500 to 700 feet above the valley.

From the Mahur valley I made my way west to Gunjong, crossing part of the country already traversed by Mr. Todd. The valleys of the Moti and its tributary, the Delan, are much more broken and difficult than that of the Upper Mahur, and frequent perpendicular scarps of rock give them quite a distinct character. There would not be much difficulty in carrying a line along the side of the ridge west of the Moti from the peak of Kamaigaju until Gunjong is approached, but north of this the difficulties are very great. This is the route Mr. Luttman-Johnson laid down on the map.

This terminated my examination of the country east of the Dyung river, and I then decided to explore the country between the Dyung and the Kopili. I had little expectation of being able to find a good line in that direction, for the views that I had been able to obtain of the Dyung and its tributaries from the west had been sufficient to show that it would be a very difficult matter to get a line, either by the Dyung itself or across its tributaries farther west, from the head of the Jatinga.

The journey across to the Kopili showed more clearly the difficulties of this line of country.

The Dyung and its tributary, the Delaima, with the smaller streams running into them, have cut very deep gorges, which it would be impracticable to cross, except at a prohibitory cost, while to double round their heads would entail such an enormous addition to the mileage that there is no conceivable traffic that would justify the extra outlay due to that alone, even if the difficulties that would then be encountered were less than they are.

The bed of the Dyung river on the path from Gunjong leading west to the Khasi Hills is about 1,900 feet below Gunjong, and still more below the ground to the west.

Any line in this direction would have to go nearer the Kopili than the Dyung, and it would be much cheaper to drive a tunnel through the range separating the Jatinga from the head of the Kopili than to take the line up to the head of the Jatinga and back round the head of the Delaima and its tributaries.

But no coal has been found of any value to render a route in this direction a matter for consideration. Mr. LaTouche came across a small outcrop a few inches thick, but full of sulphur, in the Dyung, and I visited a somewhat similar outcrop already known to exist in the valley of the Langdeksha, a small stream running into the Dyung from the west, but these are valueless, and not a vestige of any other minerals was found. Limestone, however, extends across the Kopili at the hot springs, by the Phulong peak into the head of the valley of the Langyen, but, though limestone is a great desideratum in Assam, it would not pay to make a railway for this alone.

Limestone from Sylhet will probably form one of the chief items of freight on the line I have recommended across the North Cachar Hills.

The country between the Kopili and Dyung constitutes a series of steps: along the Korongma ridge it is about 3,000 feet high, and it rises towards the south; immediately north of the Korongma ridge it drops to a little over 2,000 feet; then north of the Langyen to a

general level of about 700 feet, and finally, after one more drop, it sinks nearly to the level of the plains above the junction of the Dyung and the Kopili; but this is by no means the level ground to be expected from the map, on the contrary, it is very much broken up, and for the most part consists of a mass of low hills intersected by small watercourses. It will from the above be seen that any line in this direction would have to rise to a much higher level than the line east of the Dyung.

From Gunjong I went to the hot springs on the Kopili, and thence followed that river down to the junction of the Dyung.

The hot springs are about 2,200 feet above mean sea-level, and the Kopili falls about 1,400 feet in the next 10 miles. The belt of limestone which intrudes from the Jaintia Hills here divides the sandstone on the south from the crystalline rocks which extend north as far as the plains.

At the mouth of the Dyung I first learnt that some coal had been found a few years previously in the Langdeksha valley east of the route I had followed.

As it appeared to me most important thoroughly to satisfy myself regarding the existence of coal in the North Cachar Hills, I arranged that Mr. Todd *should examine the Dimapur* valley below the point I had reached and as far as Dimapur, and that he should thence proceed to Nowgong by the line of the old road running west through the hills by the Jamuna valley, and determined myself to return and make a further exploration of the hills after examining the country north of the Dyung to a point that would connect with Mr. Todd's line of march.

The season was too far advanced for me to do both, but from what I had seen of the head of the Dimapur valley, I did not anticipate that any engineering difficulties would be met with lower down.

In accordance with this programme, I went nearly as far north as Doboka, and thence returned to the junction of the Lumding and Dyung by the line of country a railway would follow from the Langladisa valley to Nowgong.

From this point I worked my way across to the Kopili hot springs by the route shown. I had anticipated some difficulty in the tract marked dense jungle on the map, especially as portions of the streams appeared to have been left unsurveyed on this account; but the dense jungle proved a myth, and the jungle here cannot be compared with that east of the Dyung. With the exception of the small outcrop in the Langdeksha, I could not see a trace of coal anywhere, and I think, as a result of our exploration, it can safely be affirmed that it does not exist at least in any quantity in the North Cachar Hills.

Mr. LaTouche had in the meantime been examining the Jaintia Hills between the Kopili and the Mahtedu river, which passes Jowai. I had intended returning to Shillong by the head of the Lubah valley, to see if it were feasible to carry a railway up that way, in case Mr. LaTouche had succeeded in discovering coal in that direction, but illness prevented me carrying out this plan. I saw enough, however, of the country south-west of the hot springs to satisfy me that it would be a very difficult matter to get a line through it.

Mr. LaTouche has only found two or three small outcrops of coal in tributaries of the Kopili, but he states that there is no coal-field, and that the country by the Lubah is excessively difficult. The absence of coal renders a personal visit therefore useless.

The nearest coal-field to the North Cachar Hills appears to be at Lakadong, east-north-east of Jaintiapur: this, I understand, has an area of about one square mile, with a thickness of seam varying from 4 to 8 feet, but the coal from here has not been able to compete at Sylhet with Raniganj coal brought up by steamer. Its chances in this respect might be improved if the coal-field were systematically worked, and a tramway laid down to a point where the coal could be put into boats, and it might then be employed on the Chittagong-Cachar line, but if that line is extended into Assam, it would, no doubt, take the Makum coal in preference.

It will be seen that near the junction of the Lumding and Langladisa the line which I have recommended bifurcates, one branch running down the Dimapur valley into Upper Assam, and terminating at Dibrugarh; and the other going down the Assam valley *to Gauhati*; and thence on to a point on the Brahmaputra opposite Dhubri.

Mr. Todd reports that there are no engineering difficulties, that he could see, along the Dimapur valley, as far as he traversed it, and that it presents much the same general features as the portion at the head, which I have myself seen, on the whole more level, but covered in the same way with forest. He had considerable difficulty in making his way along, as there are no tracks, and none of the men with him knew practically anything of the country. It would have been impossible for him to keep to the route laid down for the railway, on account of the want of water, as the small streams had dried up, and even such a stream as the Langkher we found dry for some miles of its course in the middle of March, a condition apparently unprecedented, judging by the astonishment of the coolies; but he crossed the route at two points and found a distinct watershed, as the map shows. North of Dimapur the valley is fairly well known.

The other branch, as already noted, I examined to near Doboka. The line could keep to high ground until it approaches the Dimaru river, but beyond that it would enter low ground, which is submerged to a considerable depth, and especially near Doboka, in the rains, and heavy embankments will be required.

From Doboka the line might generally follow the old road into Nowgong, the alignment of which, Mr. Todd says, is good, if it is desired to serve that station.

I trust that I have now succeeded in establishing not only that the connection across the North Cachar Hills is preferable to either connection with Mymensingh, but also that the Assam Valley line should in any case be carried round by the Dimapur valley. The position of the connection will be further strengthened when the question of traffic is discussed.

Probable fiscal results.

It is desirable to form some estimate of the financial prospects of the line, but the question is beset with difficulties, owing to the fact that Assam is provided with excellent water communication, and any attempt to forecast the influence of the railway on this is little more than speculation.

The following, derived from the tables in page 3, para. 7 of the Report on the riverborne trade of the Province of Assam during the year ending 31st March 1882, shows the weights of the chief articles imported and exported from the Brahmaputra valley by river during the years 1880-81 and 1881-82:—

Description.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	IMPORTS.	
	Tons.	Tons.
Cotton twist (European)	186	237
,, piece-goods (European)	698	760
Gram and pulse	3,652	4,083
Rice	15,017	16,439
Brass and copper	265	234
Iron	912	816
Other metals	755	828
Oils	1,489	1,500
Ghi	195	194
Provisions (other kinds)	534	457
Salt	10,277	8,946
Sugar	1,951	1,497
Tobacco	884	764
Total ...	36,815	36,755
	EXPORTS.	
Rubber	287	306
Jute	2,194	4,134
Lac (stick)	405	914
Mustard and rape-seed	31,677	25,522
Silk	13	24
Tea	11,245	10,695
Tea-seed	87	30
Total ...	45,908	41,625

In the tables from which the above are extracted, only the value of cotton piece-goods is given, but in para. 26, page 10 of the Report, it is stated that the officially-assumed value is Rs. 75 a maund, and the weight has thus been procured.

Under the head of "Imports" liquors have been omitted, but there is no means of arriving at the weight; the mean value for the two years under review is nearly 4 lakhs of rupees.

Under "Exports" timber has been omitted for the same reason; the mean value for the two years is about 7¾ lakhs.

A great falling off appears in the export of mustard and rape-seeds during 1881-82, which is accounted for by the failure of the mustard crop.

In a normal year the total weight of imports of the Brahmaputra valley may probably be taken roughly at 39,000 tons, and of exports, excluding timber, which may safely be omitted, as the railway cannot expect any material quantity of it, at 48,000 tons.

The population of the Brahmaputra valley, omitting all hill districts, is, according to the last census, 2,249,185 divided into 932,961 living north of the Brahmaputra, and 1,316,224 living south, and the railway will have to deal chiefly with the requirements of the latter.

The following shows the distribution according to districts :—

Districts.	North of Brahmaputra.	South of Brahmaputra.
Goalpara	243,031	227,115
Kamrup	353,432	291,528
Darrang	273,333	...
Nowgong	...	310,579
Sibsagar	...	370,274
Lakhimpur	63,165	116,728
Total ...	932,961	1,316,224

If the total imports and exports, say 87,000 tons, were distributed simply according to the ratio of the population north and south of the Brahmaputra, the trade due to the respective sides would be approximately 36,000 and 51,000 tons ; but inasmuch as probably four-fifths of the tea interest lies south of the river, the true result will be very different, and, making allowance for this, it will probably be nearer the mark if 28,000 tons be taken for the total imports and exports of the north side of the Brahmaputra, and 59,000 tons for those of the south side; the two items tea and rice alone accounting for about 5,500 tons out of the 8,000 subtracted from one side and placed on the other.

IMPORTS.

Cotton twist and piece-goods.—These are now carried entirely by steamer, and of course come from Calcutta. Gauhati and Jorhat are nearly equidistant from Chittagong by a line through the North Cachar Hills, and the railway could lay these down at the above points as cheaply at least as the steamer, and much more expeditiously.

Gram and pulse.—These not being commodities produced in the country through which the Chittagong-Cachar line will run, no traffic can be expected from this source through the North Cachar Hills, but they will no doubt prove an article of traffic from Northern Bengal along the Assam Valley line.

Rice.—A considerable traffic may be expected from this, and reference on this head may be made to Section IV, para. 19 of the Trade Report already quoted.

This shows the average selling price during 1880-81 and 1881-82 in various districts with which the railway is concerned, as follows :—

	Per rupee. Seers.	Chs.
1880-81.		
Tipperah	34	0
Sylhet	21	12
Cachar	20	8
Upper Assam	12 to 14	2 to 5
1881-82.		
Tipperah	35	3
Sylhet	32	15
Cachar	24	10
Upper Assam	15 to 15	0 to 11

If rice sells at Comillah for 35 seers per rupee, it will cost, delivered at Jorhat, taking the rates for carriage from those of the Rajputana-Malwa line for food-grains, one rupee for 23 seers ; when rice is 25 seers per rupee at Badarpur, it will stand at 19 seers per rupee at Jorhat.

The report states that Sibsagar and Lakhimpur are the main rice-importing districts of the Assam Valley, and the above figures show how large a margin there is for the profitable importation of rice into Upper Assam through the North Cachar Hills, so that the railway will probably absorb almost the whole of this traffic.

Metals.—These could no doubt be laid down by railway from Chittagong at as cheap a rate as by steamer from Calcutta.

Ghi.—The same report, para. 9, states that this is an article produced in Sylhet for which there is a great demand in Assam, but the quantity at present imported is not very large.

Provisions.—In as far as these are European provisions, a considerable proportion will doubtless come through Chittagong, and thereby benefit the line, and the same may be said of liquors. Some may also come from Calcutta, and in that case the Cachar line, with only one break between Goalundo and Chandpur, would naturally be preferred to the Dhubri route, for Upper Assam at least.

Salt.—A trade is already done at Chittagong in this commodity from Europe, vessels bringing it as ballast and returning with jute. This trade is still in its infancy, but the increased importance of Chittagong as a port, consequent on the construction of the railway, will doubtless stimulate the import, and Upper Assam, at least, will probably draw all its supplies through the North Cachar Hills. At the Rajputana Railway rates, salt can be carried from Chittagong to Gauhati or Jorhat for about 9 annas per maund.

Sugar.—This may form an article of import from South Sylhet where the cane is already extensively cultivated.

Tobacco.—This is principally imported from Rangpur, and would therefore come through Dhubri along the Assam Valley line, and not across the North Cachar Hills.

Lime.—An extensive trade may spring up in this from Sylhet. At present the trade is practically *nil*, the returns showing only about 120 tons imported into the Brahmaputra valley during 1881-82. There is a difference of about one rupee per maund between the price of lime on the south and north sides of the Khasi Hills. The reduction in cost in the Assam Valley consequent on the connection by railway with Sylhet will no doubt stimulate the demand.

EXPORTS.

Jute.—This is almost entirely grown in Goalpara. The distance to Chittagong will probably preclude the railway through the North Cachar Hills obtaining any share of it, and if taken by railway at all, it will naturally go by boat to Dhubri, and there be put into wagons for conveyance to Calcutta, so that none of the Assam system would benefit by it, for it is obvious that it would seldom pay to put it into the train, to be almost immediately transhipped at the Brahmaputra. Some of this jute may find its way by boat to the Mymensingh line.

Rubber and lac.—These are small items, and will not affect the railway much, but it is probable that the line to Chittagong will get a fair share of the traffic.

Mustard and rape-seed.—In the report Kamrup, Nowgong and Darrang are said to be the great mustard-growing districts of Assam. The railway could carry the produce of the two first-named districts to Chittagong for 8 or 9 annas per maund, and, so far as these are articles of export, it may expect to get a fair share of the trade.

Tea.—The Cachar planters with whom I have conversed on the subject of the export of tea have, without exception expressed, the opinion that the interest of the agents and brokers in Calcutta is too great to permit of the diversion to the port of Chittagong of any of the trade that passes through their hands without a sharp struggle, and that it is only the tea that is consigned direct to agents at home that would, for some time at least, take that route.

The same will doubtless apply in the case of Assam, but it may with some confidence be anticipated that if it be found that tea can be shipped cheaper through Chittagong than it can through Calcutta, the interests of the shareholders will at no distant date triumph over those of the Calcutta agents and brokers.

But in order to compete with the steamers, whether on the Brahmaputra or on the Surma, the railway must carry tea at a lower rate than the Northern Bengal Railway does, and then it is only through Chittagong that it will probably be able to compete successfully.

It is unfortunate for the railway that the tea should be ready for the market at the very time when the rivers are at their best. I have no means of deciding what proportion of the tea is consigned direct to England. To a certain extent time is money, and if the railway can deliver the tea in Calcutta in a shorter time than the steamers can, and in as good condition, preference will naturally be given to it, even though the rates for carriage be not less. There must be a certain number of gardens which, from their position, will find it pay to use the railway, even in consigning to Calcutta.

Coal.—The requirements of the railway alone will create a large demand for the Makum coal, while it may be considered certain that the wants of the planters and others in Sylhet and Cachar will be met from the same source. The import of coal into the Surma valley during 1881-82 amounted to about 750 tons : this is not a large amount, but it will no doubt increase. The Makum coal can be delivered at Badarpur probably for Rs. 12 per ton, and at Chittagong for about Rs. 18, taking freight at one-sixth of a pie per maund per mile. A considerable traffic will be thrown on to the section between Dibrugarh and Badarpur to meet the requirements of the Chittagong-Cachar line.

Proceeding on the above considerations, I have attempted to form an estimate of the ton mileage of goods which may fairly be expected within a year or two of the opening of the line between Cachar, Dibrugarh and Gauhati, and the following abstracts give the results of my calculations. As it may be useful in showing the direction of the traffic, I have divided the whole line into three sections, *viz.*, (1) from the Lumding junction to Dibrugarh, (2) from the Lumding junction to Gauhati, (3) from the Lumding junction to Badarpur: the first two represent the Assam Valley portion of the line, and the third the North Cachar Hills connection. It will be noticed that the extension from Gauhati to opposite Dhubri has been omitted; the calculations therefore deal with the modified form of scheme No. 4.

Estimate of goods ton mileage for twelve months.

IMPORTS—UP.

Description.	Lumding to Dibrugarh, ton miles.	Lumding to Gauhati, ton miles.	Lumding to Badarpur, ton miles.	Total ton miles.
European twist and piece-goods ...	62,000	12,200	57,000	131,200
Gram and pulse	310,000	244,000	...	554,000
Rice	1,550,000	180,000	1,368,000	3,098,000
Metals	124,000	18,000	114,000	256,000
Ghi	7,750	4,500	11,400	23,650
Provisions (other kinds)	23,250	6,100	22,800	52,150
Salt	852,500	135,000	798,000	1,785,500
Tobacco	77,500	61,000	...	138,500
Lime	15,500	6,100	17,100	38,700
Sundries	155,000	122,000	114,000	391,000
Total ...	3,177,500	788,900	2,502,300	6,468,700

EXPORTS—DOWN.

Description.	Lumding to Dibrugarh, ton miles.	Lumding to Gauhati, ton miles.	Lumding to Badarpur, ton miles.	Total ton miles.
Rubber	15,500	4,500	17,100	37,100
Lac (stick)	62,000	9,000	57,000	128,000
Mustard and rape-seed	465,000	1,080,000	1,710,000	3,255,000
Tea	465,000	45,000	399,000	909,000
Coal	197,000	...	114,000	311,000
Sundries	155,000	122,000	114,000	391,000
Total ...	1,359,500	1,260,500	2,411,100	5,031,100
Grand Total, up and down ...	4,537,000	2,049,400	4,913,400	11,499,800

The mean gross receipts on the Northern Bengal Railway during the year ended 31st December 1881 for carrying one ton of goods one mile was 11¼ pie. If 11 pie be taken, the yield of the above will be—

	Rs.
Lumding to Dibrugarh	2,59,932
„ Gauhati	1,17,414
„ Badarpur	2,81,497
Total ...	6,58,843

Passenger receipts I would take on the first two sections at Rs. 35, and on the third at Rs. 25, per mile per week. These will yield as under :—

	Rs.
Lumding to Dibrugarh	3,58,540
„ Gauhati	2,22,040
„ Badarpur	1,48,200
Total ...	7,28,780

Combining the two, the gross receipts from goods and passengers will stand as follows :—

	Goods.	Coaching.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lumding to Dibrugarh ...	2,59,932	3,58,540	6,18,472
„ Gauhati ...	1,17,414	2,22,040	3,39,454
„ Badarpur ...	2,81,497	1,48,200	4,29,697
Total ...	6,58,843	7,28,780	13,87,623

Considering the low price at which Makum coal will stand over the system, and its good quality, it will be ample if 50 per cent. of the gross receipts be allowed, even in the first instance, for working expenses. The capital outlay, net profit, and dividend will then stand as under :—

	Capital outlay.	Net profit.	Dividend.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lumding to Dibrugarh ...	1,57,60,000	3,09,236	1·96
„ Gauhati ...	97,60,000	1,69,727	1·74
„ Badarpur ...	1,42,70,000	2,14,849	1·50
Total ...	3,97,90,000	6,93,812	1·74

The mean dividend of sections 1 and 2, which may be called the Assam Valley portion of the line, is 1·88 per cent., while the dividend on the whole is 1·74 per cent. as above. The length of the respective sections are 197, 122 and 114 miles, and an analysis of the above abstracts shows that section No. 3, the North Cachar Hills section, is strong in goods traffic, as might be expected, when that being dealt with consists simply of the imports and exports of the Brahmaputra valley; and the argument has been that the bulk of these, in as far as they are carried by the railway, will pass through Chittagong, and therefore over the North Cachar Hills section, the exports converging and the imports diverging at the Lumding junction. But No. 3 section will probably be weak in passenger traffic, though it will no doubt form the main through passenger route between Upper Assam and Calcutta. I have therefore only taken it at Rs. 25 per mile per week. In fixing the rates from which the passenger traffic returns have been derived, I have been guided by the consideration that the Northern Bengal Railway gross receipts from passenger traffic appear to amount to about Rs. 45 per mile per week.

The above estimate of goods traffic does not take account of the petty movements of the internal trade of the Assam Valley, nor of the carriage of coal from Dibrugarh to Badarpur for the Chittagong-Cachar line, for which credit should be given; and if allowance is made for these, the dividend will probably not fall far short of 3 per cent. It must also be noted that the import and export trade has been taken simply as it at present exists; this may fairly be expected to increase in the interval before the system of railways can be completed, but no calculation can be based upon it.

A return of 3 per cent. will not pay the interest on the capital expenditure; but if, instead of treating the Assam system independently, it be considered in conjunction with the Chittagong-Cachar line, and viewed in regard to the benefits it will confer on the latter, its position will be considerably strengthened. If the net profit, which the Chittagong-Cachar line will derive from the increased traffic thrown upon it from the Assam line, were credited to the latter, the result would be, from my calculations, an increase of about 1 per cent. in its dividend; and the Assam line may fairly lay claim to this; for, without the connection of the two systems, the Chittagong-Cachar line would not get a particle of traffic from the Brahma-

putra valley. This too does not take any account of the saving in the working expenses of the Chittagong-Cachar line, due to its being enabled to get cheaper coal from Makum through the connection. I am not yet in a position to show the financial results which may be expected from the traffic on the line lately surveyed between Comillah and Cachar, but it traverses a rich country through Tipperah and Sylhet. In the Progress and Administration Report of the State Railways in Bengal for 1881-82, page 14, it is stated that the line from Chittagong to Daudkandi is expected to pay 10 per cent. on the capital outlay. Without committing myself to any precise figure for the extension from Comillah to Cachar, it can safely be predicted that it will pay well even if not connected with the Assam Valley, but that the effect of this connection will be to make it pay better by increasing the traffic and reducing the price of fuel. If credit then be afforded to the Assam line for this increment of traffic alone, it will yield a total dividend of about 4 per cent. if my calculations be not far astray.

It cannot, of course, be expected that the current of trade will be at once diverted into a new channel as regards the means of conveyance, and to a new port, and I should therefore allow about a couple of years after the opening of the railway for the attainment of the above results.

If the section from Gauhati to Dibrugarh by the Dimapur valley only be made, I should put the passenger traffic at Rs. 30 per mile per week. This, calculated in the same manner as above, will give a net yearly profit of Rs. 2,48,820, which on the capital outlay of Rs. 2,55,20,000 will yield a dividend of 0·97 per cent.; and, considering that the goods traffic, as already explained, would be comparatively small, I do not anticipate that the total return would amount to more than 1·50 per cent. Therefore I think that the connection with the Cachar line will materially promote the prosperity of the entire undertaking.

Even if the Assam Railway were not directly remunerative during the first few years of its existence, the indirect returns which it must yield are surely sufficiently great to justify the outlay on its construction. On the one side there is Assam, with its rich waste lands and its demand for labor, and on the other Bengal, with districts which would gladly spare some of their superabundant population. The benefits which the railway would confer in facilitating free intercourse between the two sides are simply incalculable, and while the valley portion of the line would chiefly carry the immigrants, the North Cachar Hills section would do its duty in stimulating the flow by lowering the price of food, and in increasing the wealth of the Province by providing a fresh outlet for its trade.

It is impossible to foretell how rapidly the above processes will go on, and by increasing the population, wealth, and consequent requirements of the Province, re-act upon the prosperity of the railway; but there can be no doubt, for one thing, that the effect of reducing the journey between Dhubri and Dibrugarh from nearly a fortnight to two or three days, and of substituting a means of conveyance which Natives like for one which they generally abhor, will be very great, and if two years may be expected to see the railway returning 3 or 4 per cent., it will not be very long before its prosperity is thoroughly assured.

The extension of railways to Assam must be a natural sequence to the completion of the railway systems of Northern Bengal to Dhubri: otherwise the latter will not reap the full benefits of which they are capable. The mutual relations of the Assam and Cachar lines have already been discussed.

Though I advocate the connection across the North Cachar Hills, I would not recommend that the construction be taken in hand until the line on the south side has been pushed up to Cachar, and on the north side as far as the head of the Dimapur valley. This will enable labor to be imported more readily for the work, and may have the effect of reducing the cost of the hill section to somewhat under my estimate.

Detailed surveys of the North Cachar Hills and of the Assam Valley above Gauhati, at least, are much to be desired, and it is only by this means that the accuracy of my rough estimate can be tested. It is quite possible that the plains portion of the line may be done for Rs. 70,000 per mile,—though I have given my reasons for assuming a higher figure. The effect of this would be to reduce the capital outlay from Rs. 3,97,90,000 to Rs. 3,64,90,000, and to increase the percentage of net earnings on goods and coaching shown at 1·74 per cent. to 1·90 per cent.

If the alternative line on the branch from the Lumding junction to Gauhati were found to be the best, the Dimapur valley route would probably be only 40 miles, instead of 52 miles longer than the Trunk Road route, and this would reduce the capital outlay by nearly ten lakhs of rupees below the figure which I have taken in the previous calculations; or, in other words, the capital outlay on the modified form of scheme No. 4 would be reduced from Rs. 3,97,90,000 to Rs. 3,88,30,000.

I have only further to express my acknowledgments to Mr. Soppitt, Sub-Divisional Officer, North Cachar Hills, for the valuable assistance rendered to me in my explorations, and to Mr. Todd, Assistant Engineer, whose services were most useful: the latter was the only Engineer who accompanied me into the hills.

Mr. LaTouche, of the Geological Survey, carefully examined the country for minerals and will no doubt submit a report on his work to his own Department.

CACHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Report and Estimate.

Instructions.

The survey for a line of railway from the neighbourhood of Comillah to Cachar was undertaken under instructions contained in letter No. 878R.C., dated Simla, the 5th October 1882, from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department (Railway Construction), to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, in the Public Works Department, which also directed an exploration to be made of the North Cachar Hills for the purpose of deciding whether it was feasible to extend this line into the Assam Valley. My report on the latter portion of this programme was forwarded with my No. 582, dated 24th July 1883.

Object of the Railway.

2. The entire scheme comprises in addition a line from the port of Chittagong to Comillah, 98 miles long, with a branch, 31 miles long, from Leksham, 17 miles south of Comillah, to Chandpur, on the bank of the Megna, near the confluence of the Ganges or Padma, and is designed to furnish railway communication to the country east of the Megna, which has been styled the granary of Bengal, and to the districts of Sylhet and Cachar, apparently in no way inferior in point of natural fertility, which are now included in the province of Assam, and which are besides the centres of a large and valuable tea interest.

Trade of the country at present carried by water.

3. It may be said that the trade of the above districts is at present practically entirely carried by water, and inasmuch as the railway will serve large and fertile tracts in which water carriage is only available for about six months of the year, there can be no doubt that it will have a wonderful effect in promoting the prosperity of the country, by developing trade and facilitating travel, and that financially it will prove a remunerative undertaking.

Importance of Chittagong as a Port.

4. That the port of Chittagong is rapidly rising in importance is amply proved by the value of its sea-borne trade having increased from Rs. 6,89,360 during 1860-61 to Rs. 1,43,43,927 during 1880-81, notwithstanding that it labors under the very serious disadvantage that native boats will only brave the dangers of the approach by the Megna, the principal highway for its internal traffic, during the four months from December to March. The railway will, in a great measure, obliterate this disadvantage, and by creating a steady flow of traffic will effect an enormous expansion in the trade of the port, which in its lower pilotage and port dues has an advantage over Calcutta, which, combined with its position, apparently destines it to become the chief port, not only for Eastern Bengal, Sylhet, and Cachar, but also for the Assam Valley.

Strength and distribution of survey party, and general remarks on alignment.

5. The staff placed at my disposal permitted the formation of three divisions, each under one Executive Engineer with two Assistant Engineers, but the late season at which the men drafted from the South Mahratta Railway arrived,—the last not reaching the ground until the beginning of February, coupled with the fact that survey operations cannot on account of rain be extended, as a rule, beyond the beginning of April,—curtailed field work generally to between three and four months. In expectation of the latter contingency, strenuous exertions were necessary to accomplish the location of the line, and it is believed that, if construction is begun at no distant date before pillars and marks are obliterated or destroyed, sufficient has been done to render any farther preliminary work unnecessary, and that the improvements which can be effected in the alignment may well be reserved until such time. I may, however, note that, though I settled the general course, I have not been able to go over the line since it was located, my time after the beginning of January being fully occupied in the exploration of the North Cachar Hills, as detailed in the report on that part of the project. The alignment, on the whole, throughout Sylhet and Cachar follows fairly closely that recommended by Mr. Luttman-Johnson, late Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet; and in fact the physical features of the country, with hills and uncultivated wastes on the one hand, and low ground intersected by large rivers on the other, restricts it generally to a comparatively narrow belt. But thanks are due to Mr. Johnson for having indicated this route, as valuable time has thereby been saved. The following description of the route follows the order of the divisions, starting from Comillah:—

ROUTE.

SECTION I.

Mile 0 to 60½.

Connection with Chittagong line made at Comillah.

6. The first proposal was that the line from Chittagong should pass through Comillah and have a terminus on the east bank of a branch of the Megna at Daudkandi, and it was considered that the best point for a line to Cachar to strike off from this might be a few miles west of Comillah; but after seeing the country I decided in favor of placing the junction at Comillah itself, and this decision was so far fortunate that it saved labor being wasted, for the branch to Daudkandi was eventually abandoned for one some miles farther south from Leksham to Chandpur. My chief reason for selecting Comillah was that it placed the alignment towards the north on somewhat higher ground, without extending the length of line, and this alignment now becomes the natural one, if Comillah is to be served, as there can be no doubt that it should be.

Comillah station not included in this section.

7. The survey connects with that made by an independent party from Chittagong at the Daudkandi road on the west side of Comillah. The station site has been fixed a few chains to the south, and therefore does not form a portion of the project under consideration. The Engineer-in-Chief of the Chittagong-Comillah Survey has arranged to place an engine changing station at Leksham, and therefore Comillah will not be so important a railway station as if the branch to Daudkandi had been adopted.

Goomtee River.

8. Leaving Comillah the line crosses the Goomtee, the largest river on this section with a bridge of six 60 feet spans in the second mile. This river is confined between training *bunds* to prevent its inundating the country on either side. These bunds have occasionally given way, and any such occurrence would probably lead to the line being breached; but I understand that proposals have been made to relieve the river by leading off some of its water either north or south. With the construction of the railway the question must at any rate be taken in hand, and something done to secure its safety either in this way or by strengthening the *bunds*.

Nature of country to mile 27.

9. The line hereafter skirts the eastern edge of the alluvial plain of Bengal, which is here bounded by the low hills of Independent Tipperah, and is generally under water during the rains, with the exception of the village sites, which then stand out like islands in a vast sea. It will be seen from the section that between miles 6 and 27 the ground is generally only about 20 feet above mean sea level, though close under the Tipperah Hills, and beyond this, as far as the 49th mile, there are points affected by the Teeta's floods.

Chief points kept in view in making alignment.

10. Chief points kept in view while making the alignment have been to avoid Independent Tipperah, to touch without crossing the Teetas river, and to keep as much as possible out of low ground, especially where inundated by the Teetas.

General direction of line slightly changes at mile 20.

11. At Kusbah, in the 20th mile, where there is a thana, the line turns from nearly a due north to a north-north-east direction.

Country between Kusbah and Akhaoorah.

12. The Howrah, the next most important stream on the division to the Goomtee, is crossed in the 27th mile with seven 40 feet spans at the village of Mogra, and the line then traverses high ground, skirting the eastern edge of a long "bill," and strikes the Teetas river at the village of Akhaoorah, where a station has been placed to secure the traffic carried by the stream.

Nature of country beyond Akhaoorah.

13. Leaving Akhaoorah the line makes a slight curve to avoid very low ground inundated by the Teetas, and thence generally follows, until the Sylhet boundary is reached at mile 40¼, fairly high ground forming low flat spurs of the Tipperah Hills, but indented by bays, most

of which are regular bogs and very difficult to cross. The transition from Tipperah to Sylhet is marked by disappearance of the bogs and entry on to better ground. For the last 10 miles the line skirts the Lakipati Hills.

Bridges and stations.

14. Forms attached to the estimates give details of the bridges and stations. The total waterway provided amounts to about 50 lineal feet per mile.

The stations are on an average nearly eight miles apart, and they have been so placed with reference to the streams that the utmost benefit may be got out of these as feeders to the line. Though no large towns are met with, the line traverses a very rich country thickly studded with villages, and it may even pay to interpolate two or three more stations hereafter.

The Teetas river and Akhaoora station.

15. The Teetas would be a very formidable river to bridge, and in the rains it is generally several miles broad, owing to the ground on either side being very little raised above the dry weather channel.

At Akhaoora there is a short length of comparatively well-defined high bank, which has been taken advantage of for the station site; but there are records of a flood having once been over this, though the exact level appears rather vague. The station here will doubtless be an important one from its position with respect to the river, and it is probable that it will also attract traffic from the country west of the Megna by Bhairab Bazaar, especially as the terminus on the Megna has been moved from Daudkandi farther south to Chandpur; but it may pay hereafter to carry a branch line from Nayanpur, mile 14, or Kusbah, mile 20, to the bank of the Megna below the junction of the Teetas, in which case Akhaoora would lose the trade from that quarter. About 7 miles of an alternative line was run between miles 32 and 39 as shown on the plan and section.

SECTION II.

Mile 60½ to 107.

Route across the Khawhee Valley.

16. The line after a short distance turns east and crosses the Sootang river with a bridge of six 40 feet spans in the 62nd mile near Shahazee Bazaar. A station has been placed in the 61st mile as close to the river as practicable, and another at the 65th mile at Shaishtagunj near the Khawhee river, which is crossed with three 60 feet spans. A third station has been placed at Daragaon in the 71st mile, just beyond which there is a bridge of seven 40 feet spans over the Korungee, formed in a great measure by spill water from the Khawhee. The valley between Shahazee and Daragaon is an exceedingly rich one, and this, with another reason to be stated hereafter, will account for the stations being so close to each other. There are a few tea gardens higher up the valley.

Country between the Khawhee and Dhulai Valleys.

17. Between miles 73 and 77 a range of low hills is crossed rising to a height of about 200 feet above mean sea level, clothed with dense jungle, and necessitating heavy banks and cuttings; and between miles 84 and 90 another similar range. Between these two ranges is a narrow valley, the drainage of which is passed by an aggregate of nine 40 feet spans in which at mile 82, near Srimangal, an engine changing station is provided. The run between the Daragaon and Srimangal stations is thus 12 miles, but there is no intermediate point at which a station is wanted, or could be advantageously placed, and this accounts for the Shaishtagunj and Daragaon stations being so close to each other.

Position of engine changing station.

Improvements can probably be made in crossing the two ranges of hills between the Khawhee and Dhulai Valleys.

18. It is believed that considerable improvements can be made in the crossings of both these ranges at certain points. Being covered with dense vegetation, and being also of very uniform height, though much broken up by networks of small watercourses, so that it is impossible to see any distance in any direction, the work of survey was very tedious, and as much was done as in the time was practicable. The courses of certain suggested improvements have been marked on the plan. The reduction of the high bank at mile 77 will depend on its being possible to improve the alignment through the hills. The adoption of more severe gradients would, of course, reduce the quantity of work, supposing the line to be the best obtainable; but as more severe gradients than 1 in 150 are not required elsewhere, this has been taken as the ruling gradient here.

The Dhulai River.

19. The Dhulai river is crossed at Kamalgunj with three 60 feet spans in mile 92, and a large amount of extra waterway has had to be provided to pass the spill water.

The Dhulai Valley.

20. The line now turns more northerly, running down the Dhulai valley and skirting a low range of hills, on which there are three or four flourishing tea gardens.

The Manu River.

21. The largest of the rivers on the division, the Manu, is crossed in the 100th mile with three 60 feet spans near Lalbagh Bazaar, but here again a very large amount of extra waterway is necessary on each side to pass the spill water. This will be discussed more fully hereafter.

Stations at Alinagar and Telegaon.

22. Stations are provided at Alinagar in the 93rd mile, where there is a tea garden, and at Telegaon in mile 101.

Connection with third division.

23. The division, which is nearly 47 miles long, connects with the third division near the Hingajiya police station.

Reasons for route adopted.

24. A glance at the map will almost suffice to show without any detailed description the reasons for the alignment adopted. When the northern extremity of the Lakipati range near Shahazee Bazaar is reached, a course nearly due east becomes at first necessary in order to avoid the Hael Hoar, a large sheet of water, in the Langla Valley, between the two ranges of hills which are crossed, which in the rains extends close up to Srimangal. After passing this, and emerging from the second range of hills, the alignment turns about north-east, and makes for the Hingajiya valley, the reasons for running down which are apparent. A line drawn, for instance, straight from the crossing of the Manu river to Silchar would cross a succession of hills and narrow valleys, covered for the most part with jungle, and would miss the most populous and wealthy portions of East Sylhet.

25. The drainage passed is very heavy; the waterway provided averages 102½ lineal feet per mile. It will be seen from the map that the hills in this quarter run in parallel ranges north and south, and the line throughout this section crosses the drainage of four distinct valleys, *viz.*, that of the Khawhee, the Langla, the Dhulai, and the Manu, three of which are very long; whereas on the first division the line runs parallel to the main axes of the hills, and consequently crosses a comparatively small amount of drainage, the Goomtee near Comillah excepted.

Highest point attained by line is on this section.

26. The highest point reached by the line is on this section, *viz.*, 152 feet, in the 76th mile, and it will be noticed that the Dhulai and Manu valleys are at a considerably higher elevation than the Khawhee and the Langla, and the influence of the Barak floods is not therefore felt where these are crossed.

Route might have been slightly shortened, but reasons against this.

27. A saving of between two and three miles might have been effected by taking the line direct across the Lakipati hills from near Etakhola at the 54th mile on the first section to Daragaon in the 71st mile, instead of going round the extreme north end by Shahazee; but this would have entailed several miles of line through low hills covered with jungle, whereas, looking to local traffic as a great source of income to the line, my object in adopting the longer alignment was to secure this as far as possible by serving the tracts that would yield it without any great sacrifice of cost in construction; and I further had in view that a short branch north to Habigunj might in the future be desirable, in which case the shorter through line would give the larger branch, and nothing in the end would have been gained as regards the total length.

Tea gardens established and being extended in South Sylhet.

28. There are a number of well-established tea gardens on the low ranges of hills passed, and others are being opened out, which from their position will naturally make use of the railway. South Sylhet promises to become a very favorite quarter for tea, and it has a good reputation for healthiness. The railway will no doubt give a great impetus to the industry, for at present the inaccessibility of the country is a serious drawback.

SECTION III.

Mile 107 to 175.

General direction of line from Hingajiya to Latu and Kurreemgunj.

29. From Hingajiya police station the general course of the alignment continues about 32° east of north running parallel to a low range of hills, off-shoots from which are crossed in two or three places, until Shabazpur, near Latu, on the Purana Kooseeara river in mile 133 is reached, when it turns east-north-east to Kurreemgunj on the Boglia river. Both these rivers are really arms of the Barak.

No large streams between Hingajiya and Shabazpur, but much of ground under water in extraordinary floods.

30. Between Hingajiya and Shabazpur no streams of any great importance are crossed, the largest being the Gongalea in the 112th mile, and the Jooree in the 116th mile, with two 40 and three 40 feet spans respectively. The ground is generally lower than at the side of the Manu river, spill water of which makes its way down the valley into the Hoar Hakalookee, and thence into the Kooseeara river. The alignment curves about considerably to take advantage of the higest ground available, but notwithstanding this, it traverses a considerable extent of ground which is submerged in extraordinary floods. The country is generally thickly populated and well cultivated, and there are a few tea gardens on the hills to each side.

Jalanga Valley and alternative route.

31. Near Shabazpur the line turns up the Jalanga valley among low hills, and crossing the Malyoor Khal, a branch of the Langai, with three 40 feet spans in the 141st mile, and the Langai itself with four 60 feet spans in the 142nd mile, reaches Kurreemgunj, the head-quarter of a sub-division, in mile 144. An alternative line was run between Shabazpur and Kurreemgunj by Latu round the north side of the hills, but the southern alignment has been adopted, as it gives lighter work and easier curves, and is both shorter and better protected from the floods of the Barak. The alignment can be improved near mile 140 and lifted above the influence of the floods by carrying it along the side of the hills.

General course of line beyond Kurreemgunj.

32. From Kurreemgunj to mile 169 the line follows fairly closely the course of the Barak and touches the river at Bhanga Bazaar, mile 151, Badarpur, mile 158, and Salchapra, mile 166, where stations have been placed.

Road between Sylhet and Silchar made use of.

33. Before reaching Badarpur, which is on the boundary of the districts of Sylhet and Cachar, the road between the stations of Sylhet and Silchar is struck, and the line thence adheres to it at intervals for the greater portion of the distance. This road is said to have been laid out with a view to its possibly being utilised at some time for a railway, but the greater portion of it is submerged in very high floods, and there are only three girder bridges across medium streams, the larger ones being unbridged. As there is no wheeled traffic over the road, there can be no objection to taking it up for the railway: it will save some earth-work and cost of land, which, as it generally occupies the best alignment, are worth consideration.

Alternative at Badarpur for extension into Assam Valley.

34. An alternative piece of line has been laid out at Badarpur which must be adopted if the extension across the North Cachar Hills into the Assam Valley by the crossing of the Barak here be determined on.

Road being carried away beyond Badarpur.

35. Beyond Badarpur the alignment leaves the road for a short distance, as this is being encroached upon by the river.

Alignment improved between mile 169 and Silchar.

36. Between mile 169 and Silchar the Barak makes a great bend towards the north, while the road runs fairly direct, but an improvement has been effected in the alignment across a range of hills which terminates on the Barak river at Telyn Tila.

Station site at Silchar.

37. The terminus of the line is at Silchar in mile 175. The station site was selected by me in company with the Deputy Commissioner, and is the best available; it is close to the river and on fairly high ground, though under the influence of extraordinary floods, but there is no site sufficiently extensive for a station which is beyond

this, and there is very little of Silchar which is not liable to be submerged. In the late high floods some of the houses occupied by Europeans were vacated, and the bazaar was, I believe, generally under water. We have records of a higher flood which occurred fifty years ago, but no reliable data as to its height in the neighbourhood of Silchar, as the country is said then to have been a jungle.

Alternative line by Telyn Tila for extension into the Assam Valley.

38. In my report on the exploration of the North Cachar Hills, I have noted that, if the line is extended into Assam, the best crossing of the Barak is probably at the Telyn Tila, near Baleeghat, about 4 miles from Silchar, and not at Badarpur. Mr. Moore had not time to run an alternative line round this way into Silchar, but there are no difficulties in the ground, and it would take off from the line which has been run near mile 169. In this case the terminus of the Cachar line should be placed at Telyn Tila; and if Silchar is served at all, it would, in my opinion, be sufficiently so by a line laid along an existing road, and worked as a small branch. But if this branch be not made, the trade of Silchar will naturally migrate to Telyn Tila, where also safer sites appear to be available for building.

Drainage crossed light on first portion of division and heavy on latter.

39. On the first section of this division, where the alignment runs parallel with the hills, the amount of waterway required is comparatively small; but, as has been noted under Section II, when it turns east, the drainage passed becomes very heavy, and a number of large streams are crossed.

Country under extraordinary floods.

40. The flood level marked on the section is that of 50 years ago, of which vivid recollections are retained; ordinary high floods, such as occur every three or four years, may be taken at about 5 feet below this, and the late flood generally intermediate between the two. It will be seen that almost the entire section is subject to the influence of the Barak floods. South of Shabazpur the line is protected from the direct set of the flood water by the Patharia range of hills, which terminate on the Kooseeara between Latu and Kurreemgunj, but east of this the full force of the Barak floods is encountered, and the water will sweep along parallel generally to the line. A double action is here seen in the streams which drain into the Barak from the south, the natural direction of the currents being reversed and running up the side valleys as the Barak rises to be resumed as the Barak falls. Large "bils" occupy these side valleys, which are filled by the rise of the Barak, apparently quite as much as by the streams which drain into or through them, and the connections between these "bils" and the Barak partake more of the nature of canals than of regular rivers. In extraordinary floods the country must present the appearance of a huge lake with little except the hills standing out of the water. The velocity with which the water moves cannot be very great, except where it meets with, and is confined to, narrow passages among the hills; for old men have told me that in the flood of fifty years ago, marking an era in their lives to which events are referred, they escaped by building "machans" in their villages, when, if their accounts are to be believed, the water must have been 8 or 10 feet deep. The bulk of the people with the cattle then found refuge on the low hills, which are scattered all over the country, and may be said to render it habitable; for, if they did not exist, the cattle at any rate would be periodically swept away, and agriculture on any scale be impossible. That the floods have no great velocity as a rule is farther proved by the fact that they flow over the tops of the girder bridges without apparently injuring them, and the action of the Barak, already referred to, tends to prevent scour in the beds of its tributaries.

Railway embankment considered with reference to extraordinary floods.

41. Formation has only been kept about a couple of feet above the highest recorded flood, and is probably about as safe with this as with any reasonable amount more, unless that flood be exceeded. It is probable that the waterway allowed is sufficient to permit a fair balance of water on each side of the bank, which will not in that case be subjected to pressure due to a head of water on one side only. If, therefore, the water rise over the top of the bank, it will not do so much damage as might at first be expected. The existing road is frequently submerged, and the water flows freely over the top of it, but it does not appear to suffer any material damage thereby, though of course a railway with its loose ballast would not stand the test so well. Any breach in the line would, however, be a serious matter, as it would interrupt the traffic for a considerable time, for on account of the amount of water lying over the country it would scarcely be possible to put in a temporary diversion, and the only way of getting material to make up the gap would be by running it out from high ground. I should feel inclined, in the first instance, to keep formation just above ordinary high flood level for a short distance at various points near some of the low hills, pitching the bank with stone, and to allow the water in extraordinary floods to pass over the line: such would act as waste weirs and relieve the bridges, while, if any damage were done to the line at such points, it could speedily be made good.

Amount of waterway provided per mile of railway.

42. Between miles 107 and 140 the waterway averages about 30 lineal feet per mile, and from mile 140 to the end of the division about 59 lineal feet, the mean for the whole division, being 45·5 lineal feet per mile; this is less than half that allowed on the second division, but on the latter half of the third division there are a great number of deep-cut channels, and it would be fairer to compare the square feet rather than the lineal feet of waterway. As a matter of fact, the cost of bridgework on the third division amounts to more per mile than on either of the other two divisions.

Terminus of line might be fixed at Badarpur if extension is not made into the Assam Valley.

43. If the idea of extending the line into the Assam Valley be for the present abandoned it might well be a matter for consideration whether it might not be advisable to fix the terminus of the Cachar line either at Kurreemgunj or at the outside at Badarpur until the development of the country justified an advance. Beyond Badarpur the country is comparatively sparsely populated, while it is about the most expensive section of the whole line to construct, and the amount of extra traffic to be got from it is not commensurate with the cost, for it is probable that every particle of tea, for instance, that would be got by taking the line into Silchar would also be got by staying short at Badarpur.

A branch to Fenchugunj will probably be easy and profitable.

44. A branch line from Kalaoora to Fenchugunj, about 15 miles north-north-west on the Kooseeara, should prove profitable, as it would top the centre of Sylhet and the traffic borne on the Kooseeara, and it would not apparently be an expensive line to make steamers make their way to Fenchugunj all the year round.

WATERWAYS.

Calculations for waterways.

45. A peculiar feature of the country generally may be seen from the sections, *viz.*, that the ground falls from the banks of the rivers. In many cases the main channels are not equal to carrying off the full discharge; the result is that a large amount of water breaks over at occasional low points, and spills over the country. As the waterway of the main channels cannot profitably be increased, provision has to be made to pass this spill water where the ground is low, though there may be no regular channel, and we have thus a number of long low bridge openings which go to swell the lineal feet of waterway per mile to what may at first sight appear an exorbitant amount. The Manu at mile 100 in Section II may be taken as an example. Here it will be seen that the waterway of the regular channel cannot profitably be extended, for even in extraordinary floods the water does not top the banks at the line crossing. The Manu has a catchment of 1,026 square miles, which by Colonel Dickens' formula will give a discharge of 149,556 cubic feet per second, but the main channel by calculations derived from cross sections and declivity of bed can only discharge 20,040 cubic feet per second, leaving to be discharged as spill water 129,516 cubic feet per second, if Colonel Dickens' formula were applicable. But from the best data we can get it is not, and for such rivers a co-efficient of 300 instead of 825 multiplied by M $\frac{3}{4}$ is nearer the mark, which will give a total discharge of 54,384 cubic feet per second; this still leaves a large amount, *viz.*, 34,344 cubic feet per second, which passes over the country on each side, and the flood levels given show that a large amount does so pass. We have allowed 9,560 square feet waterway in the spills, which with the above discharge will give a velocity of 3·6 feet per second. If the above be correct when the flood stands at the level shown on the section, the highest of which record was obtained, it travels at a mean velocity of about one foot per second; that it cannot move with any great velocity is abundantly apparent from the ground which shows no signs of erosion, such as it would unmistakeably do if the velocity were great. The lowness of the co-efficient, notwithstanding the heavy rainfall, may be attributed to dense jungle covering considerable portions of the areas holding up the water, to the large numbers of "bils," often choked with rank vegetation, and in parts to the nature of the soil; while it also appears to be greatly affected by the length and configuration of the valleys. The co-efficient varies from 300 for large areas to 550 for small ones. To restrict the waterway to any great extent would throw villages under water which at present stand barely clear, and would besides, of course, necessitate more expensive foundations.

Borings in beds of streams not quite satisfactory.

46. The borings taken have not been quite satisfactory, as, owing to the absence of tubing, they could not be got deep enough. Generally speaking, the foundations appear better on the first two divisions than on the third, where, after passing through a thin stratum of clay, only fine river silt was met with, as far as the tool could be got.

Adoption of larger spans may in some cases be advisable.

47. It is possible that at some of the streams it may be found advisable to use larger spans than those adopted if the foundations are bad, but any such alterations are not likely materially to affect the estimates. The girders have to be kept well up to permit the passage of boats.

STREAMS REGARDED AS FEEDERS TO THE RAILWAY.

Considerations taken into account in fixing station sites.

48. It has already been remarked that station sites have been fixed as closely as possible with reference to streams in order that the railway may reap all the benefits possible from these natural highways of trade. But between Comillah and Shabazpur, a distance of 133 miles, there are only three streams, the Goomtee, the Teetas, and the Manu, which are navigable for any but very small boats for more than six months in the year. During the remaining six months boats can get fairly close to all the stations. The traffic on the Goomtee will of course go to the Comillah station on the Chittagong section; the Teetas will be served by the station at Akhaoorah, and the Manu by that at Telagaon. Between Shabazpur and Silchar all the stations are close to the Barak or its arms, the Boglia and Kooseeara, which are navigable all the year round by boats, though steamers can only get above Fenchugunj or Chatak during the rains. Most of the side streams, however, run nearly dry.

Feeder roads desirable.

49. From what has been said it will be seen that, in order that the country may reap the full benefits of the railway, it will be necessary to make feeder roads to most of the stations. An unmetalled road running from Comillah towards Brahmanbarea on the Teetas, and generally close to the line, will be useful, but the country generally is singularly destitute of roads, and trade on any considerable scale must come to a stand for half the year in those districts which are not near rivers navigable all the year round. It may be said that all the portion of Sylhet traversed by the railway as far as Shabazpur, with the exception of a narrow belt within reach of the Manu, is in this predicament. The next largest river to the Manu on this section, *viz.*, the Khawhee, had not more than 15 inches depth of water at Lashkarpur when I crossed it in the beginning of December, and only small boats lightly laden could get along; while in none of the other streams was anything larger than a dug-out to be seen in motion. The result must be that the bulk of the crops maturing in the cold weather are kept back from the market for weeks, or even months, to the loss of the cultivators.

FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.

No data available on which to base trustworthy estimates of goods traffic.

50. No data available on which to base any reliable estimate of the goods traffic that may be expected. The exports and imports of the Surma Valley are registered at Bhairab Bazaar on the Megna, and practically all the foreign trade of Sylhet and Cachar, as far as it is necessary to consider it with reference to the railway, is carried by water past this point; but the returns treat of the trade of the Surma Valley as a whole, and do not show how much is due to the country south of the Barak traversed, and more especially affected by the railway. An approximation might possibly be arrived at by taking the proportions of population and area of cultivated land, but this would apply only to Sylhet and Cachar, and would not include Tipperah, the trade of which is not registered, and therefore such calculations would not help much in forming an estimate of the total goods traffic. As a proof of how purely conjectural such an estimate would be, some figures from two notes on the Chittagong-Daudkandi project—the one prepared by Mr. Hœrnle, Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, and the other by Mr. Warden, Assistant Director of Railways, North-Eastern System, and in each of which an attempt is made to estimate the probable goods traffic during twelve months on that section—may be quoted:—

	Mr. Hœrnle's estimate.	Mr. Warden's estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.
Rice	5,28,000	3,01,297
Jute	60,000	4,05,917
Local goods	5,00,500	65,000

Mr. Toynbee, late Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah, was of opinion that, owing to the absence of trustworthy data, any calculations must be simple speculations. I shall not in face of the above venture to work out any results which I can only offer as a speculation, and which therefore cannot have more value than if I fix off-hand a certain percentage of dividend.

Bengal Government estimate of dividend from Chittagong-Daudkandi line, and deductions therefrom.

51. In the Bengal Administration Report on Railways for 1881-82, page 14, it is stated that after careful investigation it is estimated that a line from Chittagong to Daudkandi will pay a dividend of 10 per cent. In Mr. Warden's note quoted above a dividend of 7½ per cent. is worked out, taking working expenses at 60 per cent. of the gross earnings, and of 9 per cent., taking working expenses at 50 per cent.; and Mr. Warden states that the latter figure may safely be assumed if the Chittagong-Daudkandi line is worked in connection with that from Naraingunj to Mymensingh, which line, I may mention, is now under construction. Working expenses on the larger scheme from Chittagong to Cachar may reasonably be expected not to exceed 50 per cent. It will therefore be safe to say that if the Chittagong-Comillah Section, with branch to Chandpur, can be taken to yield a dividend of 9 per cent., the extension between Comillah and Cachar will not yield less than 6 per cent.; and in fact, looking at the richness of the country alone and the well-to-do condition of the people, I have no hesitation in venturing the assertion that, irrespective of the correctness or incorrectness of the estimate of 9 per cent. for the Chittagong-Comillah line, the section between Comillah and Cachar is sure to return 6 per cent. within 3 or 4 years at the outside of the opening.

Comillah to Akhaoora Section will probably pay as well as section south of Comillah.

52. I can see no reason why the section from Comillah to Akhaoora should not pay as well as that south of Comillah. The country traversed is rich and populous, and a large trade may be expected from the tracts drained by the Teetas, even if my expectation be not verified that traffic will find its way up the Teetas to Akhaoora from the districts west of the Megna.

Population of districts served by the railway.

53. The population of Tipperah by the census of 1881 was 610 to the square mile, while that of the three sub-divisions of Sylhet through which the railway passes, *viz.*, Habigunj, South Sylhet, and Kurreemgunj, was 400, and the south-western angle of Sylhet as far as Daragaon bears a population of 750 to 800 to the square mile of cultivated area. The total population of Sylhet by the last census was 1,969,009, of which the three sub-divisions noted above contained 1,139,687. Cachar is a comparatively new country, but it has much rich soil lying waste, and the effect of the railway must be greatly to hasten the growth of population. The people throughout appear well-to-do, and they are said not to be wanting in enterprise, and in consequence a very large passenger traffic may confidently be expected, which the demand of the tea gardens for labor will increase.

Prospects of passenger traffic.

54. The Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet has prepared a note on the prospects of the railway, as far as his district more particularly is concerned, to which I would refer. He states that the boat journey from Cachar to Goalundo at present occupies about 20 days, and that it costs from Rs. 4 to 5 per head, while the return journey takes much longer, and I presume costs more. The railway supplemented by steamer ferry will be able to take passengers from Silchar and land them at Goalundo or *vice versâ* for Rs. 5 per head in less than 30 hours. Such facilities for travel as the railway then will afford will give a vitality to the country which it is impossible to estimate, and the tedious boat journey will at once become a thing of the past.

Articles which will probably form the bulk of the goods traffic.

55. The articles of export which will probably form the bulk of the down railway traffic are tea, paddy, and, chiefly from Tipperah, jute; while the up traffic will consist mainly of European piece-goods, oils, sugar, tobacco, salt, and garden stores generally.

Rice.

56. The Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet calculates (see Appendix A to his note) that there are 69,00,186 maunds of agricultural produce available yearly for export from his district, but the returns from Bhairab Bazaar do not show anything approaching this quantity as actually exported. Paddy constitutes the chief item under this head, but the quantity of this annually exported varies enormously, depending, of course, on the

state of the markets. In 1880-81 the total export of paddy from the Surma Valley amounted to only 1,63,260 maunds; in 1881-82 it rose to 10,51,860 maunds, and in 1882-83 to 24,94,015 maunds; but throughout 1880-81 and the first four months of 1881-82 rice was cheaper in Dacca than in Sylhet, and there was therefore naturally no export in that direction, but with a reversion in rates, due to an abundant harvest in Sylhet, a large export business set in. These above will help to show how difficult it must be to frame an estimate, even where there are some data to go upon, which shall possess any real value, while were the data better than they actually are, the railway will place the districts which it will traverse in so much better a position for getting their produce to market that a very considerable allowance might safely be made for increase in the traffic. The effect of the establishment of railway communication with the port of Chittagong will no doubt be to create a large and probably steady export trade in that direction both from Tipperah and Sylhet. The Commissioner of Chittagong in his No. 117 Ct., dated the 11th February 1882, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, states his belief that, with the steady flow of traffic which the railway will produce, mills for husking rice will be established in Chittagong, which by doing thoroughly what is at present badly done in the villages will fit the grain for the home market, and thereby add greatly to the export trade of the port in this commodity. Comparing the quotations for rice in Rangoon and Tipperah published in the *Gazette of India* during the last twelve months, it would appear that a large and profitable trade may be done through Chittagong, and on my march I found the same prices ruling in South Sylhet as in Tipperah; but as Cachar was approached the prices rose, and there will be a point in Sylhet where it will probably be as profitable, if not more so, to export to Cachar instead of to Chittagong. There is also a large and steady demand for rice in Upper Assam, which, if the Cachar Railway were extended, would in all probability be best met from Sylhet and Tipperah.

Tea.

57. In my Cachar Hills report I have noticed the difficulty there is in determining what amount of tea will be taken by the railway, and the same difficulty meets one here. As regards consignments to Calcutta, to which the bulk of the tea will at first continue to go, it may be noted that the rate of freight by steamer is one rupee a maund from Cachar. On the Northern Bengal Railway the through rate from Siliguri to Damukdia is 15 annas a maund; the distance is less than that from Silchar to Chandpur, which may be taken at 223 miles; but the above includes apparently the ferry charge at Damukdia. At any such rate the railway would have no chance; but if a mean through rate of, say, nine annas a maund between Cachar and Chandpur were established (equal to 0·5 pie per maund of tea per mile), and thence an additional one of seven annas by steamer direct to Calcutta, it is very probable that the steamers would be driven out of the field above Chandpur for the Cachar trade; for though the through rate of carriage would not be less than it is at present, the time occupied in transit would be considerably reduced, while the service would be regular and could be depended on. Through Chittagong the railway will be able to supply the markets in Sylhet and Cachar with some of the chief items of import at a lower rate than the steamers can, either through Calcutta or Naraingunj; and if the latter are deprived of a large proportion of their upward freight, they will not be in a position to lower their rates for the downward, which consists in a large measure of tea. I have no doubt that the railway will get all the tea produced in South Sylhet, whether this be consigned to Calcutta or Chittagong, though as yet it bears but a small proportion to that produced in Cachar; but, as I have already noticed, the cultivation is extending in this quarter, and will do so more rapidly with a railway.

The produce of the gardens, which is consigned direct to agents abroad, will doubtless pass along the railway and through Chittagong; if a half pie per maund rate be adopted, it will be carried through from Cachar to Chittagong for eleven annas a maund. The fact that tea can be carried to Chittagong at a lower rate than to Calcutta and without any transhipment, combined with the other fact that Chittagong is the cheaper port, will probably in course of time force the trade into that route, notwithstanding the opposition of those interested in preventing it.

Oilseeds and Sugarcane.

58. Oilseeds and sugarcane appear to be cultivated pretty extensively in South Sylhet, but they do not make any figure among the exports of the district. As the soil, however, seems well suited for their growth, it is probable that with ready access to a market—for these are crops which come to maturity when the rivers are dry—the cultivation will extend, and that in course of time they will form considerable items in the traffic returns.

Cotton Piece-goods.

59. Cotton piece-goods imported into the Surma Valley are now almost exclusively carried by steamer. During 1881-82 only about 12 per cent. of the total import under this

head was carried by country boat; and as the steamers cannot reach the populous tracts of Tipperah and South Sylhet which the railway will traverse, it appears certain that these will be supplied by the railway. For the reason also that steamers cannot get above Fenchugunj on the Kooseeara and Chatack on the Surma except during the rains the requirements of North-East Sylhet and Cachar will be met for the most part also by the railway.

Oil.

60. Kerosine oil forms quite a considerable item among the imports into this part of the country: being burned to the exclusion of the ordinary vegetable oils, it is found for sale in every petty bazaar, while heaps of small tin lamps form a conspicuous feature in many a village shop.

Sugar, Tobacco, and Salt.

61. Sugar and tobacco figure largely among the imports into the Surma Valley, the first chiefly in the form of *gur*. Salt to meet the wants not only of the people of the districts traversed by the railway, but also of the bulk of Sylhet, will, no doubt, come through Chittagong and be conveyed by the railway to different stations, whence it will be distributed by boats. At present the Naraingunj market, through which Sylhet and Cacher appear chiefly to draw their supplies, is largely supplied from that quarter, and the drawback in the navigation has already been noticed.

Miscellaneous goods.

62. In addition to the above, there will be a large miscellaneous traffic, among which gram and pulse, which figure among the imports into the Surma Valley during 1882-83 for nearly 9,000 tons, may hold a conspicuous place.

Reasons for the Railway paying.

63. I think enough has been said to show without figures that the railway is bound to pay: it cannot do otherwise, passing as it does for the greater part of its course through such a wealthy and populous country, badly furnished with the means of communications for six months of the year, and in which at all times journeying is tedious, where in other parts rich waste lands invite population, and the valuable tea industry creates special demands and encourages trade. Every one who has passed through the country will, I am confident, endorse this opinion.

Percentage net profits on line from Chittagong to Silchar.

64. The length of line from Chittagong to Comillah is, I understand, 98 miles, and of the branch from Leksham to Chandpur 31 miles—total 129 miles. If the net profit on the capital outlay on this mileage be taken at 9 per cent., and on the 175 miles, say, of the section from Comillah to Silchar at 6 per cent., the mean net profit will be 7·27 per cent.; but it must be remarked that in Mr. Warden's calculations no allowance is made for any extension of the line north of Comillah, which, of course, will have the effect of throwing a much heavier traffic over the scheme with which he was dealing than he took into account.

Effects of extension into the Assam Valley considered.

65. Allowing, however, the above figures to stand, it becomes interesting to enquire what will be the effect upon them of an extension of the line into the Assam Valley.

I am now in a better position to calculate this than I was when I wrote the report on the North Cacher Hills Exploration, as the estimate for the Comillah-Cachar Section is now ready, and I must base my calculations upon this, as I do not know how much the section south of Comillah is, as the result of the late surveys, estimated to cost. It is probable, however, that the figure so arrived at may be extended without any material alteration to the whole.

Taking the same tonnage adopted in my calculations for estimate of goods ton mileage at page 16 in the Report on the Exploration of the North Cachar Hills, and eliminating those items which will not probably add anything to the traffic, I arrive at the following estimate of the additional traffic which during twelve months will be thrown on to the Comillah-Cachar Section through its connection with Assam :—

Goods traffic.	Up.		Ton miles.	Total.
	Tons.	Miles.		
European twist and piece-goods ...	500	171	85,500	
Rice	12,000	130	1,560,000	
Metals	1,000	171	171,000	
Provisions	200	171	34,200	
Salt	7,000	171	1,197,000	
Sundries	1,000	171	171,000	32,18,700
	Down.			
Rubber	150	171	25,650	
Lac (stick)	500	171	85,500	
Mustard and rapeseed	15,000	171	2,565,000	
Tea	3,500	171	598,500	
Coal	1,000	30	30,000	
Sundries	1,000	171	171,000	3,475,650
Total ...	...	...	...	6,694,350

The above at 11 pies per ton per mile will yield Rs. 3,83,530.

Additional coaching gross receipts taken at Rs. 15 per mile per week, which, as this will be the main passenger route between Upper Assam and Calcutta, does not seem too much to allow on 175 miles, will amount to Rs. 1,36,500, and the total of the two to Rs. 5,20,030. If working expenses be taken at 50 per cent., the net return will be Rs. 2,60,015, which on a capital outlay for the 175 miles of Rs. 1,40,58,349 will yield a net profit of 1·85 per cent.: this added to 6 per cent. will raise the net profit on the section to 7·85 per cent.

In the report on the North Cachar Hills Exploration, page 17, I showed a net profit of 1·74 per cent. on a capital outlay of Rs. 3,97,90,000 for 433 miles of railway between Badarpur, Dibrugarh, and Gauhati, making no allowance for local goods traffic or carriage of coal for the Chittagong-Cachar line. Allowing for these, it does not seem too much to anticipate a net profit of 2·75 for that section, and we shall have, if the above be accepted, the following results for the working of the line from Comillah to Dibrugarh with branch to Gauhati :—

Badarpur to Dibrugarh and Gauhati' ...	433	miles at	2·75 per cent.
Comillah to Cachar	175	„ at	7·85 „
Total ...	608	miles =	4·22 per cent. mean net profit.

If the section south of Comillah be included, and 1·85 be added to the net profit of 9 per cent. estimated to be earned thereon, we have—

Chittagong to Comillah and Chandpur ...	129	miles at	10·85 per cent.
Comillah to Cachar	175	„	7·85 „
Badarpur to Dibrugarh and Gauhati ...	433	„	2·75 „
Total ...	737	miles =	5·38 per cent. mean net profit.

Remembering that 9 per cent. is the lowest estimate of the Bengal Government (that I have seen at any rate) for the section south of Comillah with working expenses taken at 50 per cent. of the gross earnings, and that, as I have already remarked, the effects of the extension of the line north of Comillah were not considered in arriving at that percentage, the above estimate would appear to be within rather than over the mark; and I also consider the estimate of the probable additional traffic to be derived by the Cachar line from its connection with the Assam as a moderate one, for it is based on present trade returns, and makes no large account for carriage of tea.

Assam and Bengal Sections considered separately.

66. It may be useful to separate the section of line within the province of Assam from that in Bengal, and to show, on the above data, approximately the results of the working of each.

Assam Section.

Of the Comillah-Cachar line, 135 miles nearly out of 175 are within the province of Assam. Taking, then, the same items and same tonnage of goods traffic as have been adopted in paragraph 65, but multiplying by 131 instead of 171 miles, the result is a total of 5,512,350 ton miles, which at 11 pies per ton mile will yield a gross return of Rs. 3,15,812. Coaching on 135 miles at Rs. 15 per mile per week will yield Rs. 1,05,300: total gross earnings will then be Rs. 4,21,112, or total net earnings, allowing 50 per cent. for working expenses, Rs. 2,10,556. This on a capital outlay of Rs. 1,12,46,407 for the 135 miles in question gives a net profit of 1·87 per cent. to be added to 6 per cent., and we then have for the whole system of railways within the province of Assam the following results :—

433 miles at			2·75 per cent.
135 „			7·87 „
Total ...	568	miles =	3·97 per cent. mean net profit.

Bengal Section.

67. The length of the system in Bengal is 169 miles, but for the reason, already noted, that I am ignorant of the estimated cost of the portion south of Comillah, I can only base a calculation of the probable addition to the net profit on these 169 miles due to the connection with Assam on the 40 miles in Tipperah north of Comillah, the estimated cost of which I know. For these 40 miles I get a total of 1,194,000 ton miles, rice and coal being omitted, as they are not estimated to be carried over this section, which at 11 pies per ton mile will give Rs. 68,406 gross earnings; coaching at Rs. 15 per mile per week will give Rs. 31,200; total gross earnings will then be Rs. 99,606, and net earnings, after deducting 50 per cent. for working expenses, Rs. 49,803, which on a capital outlay of Rs. 28,11,942 represents 1·77 per cent., and the results of the working of the Bengal Section will then stand as follows :—

40 miles at			7·77 per cent.
129 „			10·77 „
Total ...	169	miles =	10·06 per cent.

Were the estimate for the total cost of the line south of Comillah the same per mile as that for the 40 miles north, the addition of 1·77 per cent. would be slightly in excess, as the bulk of the passenger traffic with Assam will pass through Chandpur, that is, over 88 miles, and not over the whole section.

Working expenses reduced by the connection of the Assam Valley and Cachar.

68. As regards working expenses, which have been taken at 50 per cent. of the gross earnings, it must be remarked that, if the Chittagong-Cachar line can be worked for this when unconnected with the Assam line, the effect of the connection will be to still farther lower the percentage, chiefly by the supply of cheaper fuel, but also in some measure by the economy due to the working of a larger system under one management.

Working results from lines in Assam not connected by a line across the North Cachar Hills compared with the previous.

69. The working results of railways within the province of Assam, supposing the Assam Valley line not to be connected with the Cachar line, may now be investigated and compared with the above. In the report on the North Cachar Hills Exploration (page 18), I have given my opinion that the Assam Valley line without such connection would not return a dividend of more than 1·5 per cent. The distance from Dibrugarh to the left bank of the Brahmaputra opposite Dhubri is 389 miles by the Trunk Road, and we should then have 389 miles line in Assam Valley at 1·5 per cent., 135 miles line in Cachar at 6·00 per cent., giving a total of 524 miles of line yielding a mean net profit of 2·66 per cent. on the capital outlay. If the Assam Valley line follows the Dimapur Valley route, the results will be as follows :—

	441	miles at	1·5 per cent.
	135	„	6·0 „
Total ...	576	miles =	2·56 per cent. mean net profit.

If the line be not carried below Gauhati, the following figures show the result :—

By Trunk Road.

	267	miles at	1·5 per cent.
	135	„	6·0 „
Total ...	402	miles =	3·01 per cent.

By Dimapur Valley.

	319	miles at	1·5 per cent.
	135	„	6·0 „
Total ...	454	miles =	2·84 per cent.

These results are to be compared with 568 miles yielding 3·97 per cent. in paragraph 66, never losing sight at the same time of the other advantages of that scheme, both political and economical, which have not been reduced, and some of which cannot be reduced to figures, but which have in various places been urged.

Note on Estimate.

The total length of line from Comillah to Silchar is 174·8 miles, the total estimated cost of which, including indirect charges, amounts to Rs. 1,40,58,349, which gives a rate of Rs. 80,425 per mile. Excluding indirect charges, the total estimate is Rs. 1,33,88,904, and the rate per mile Rs. 76,596.

Preliminary Expenses.

2. The estimate for this, at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per mile, is based on the assumption that the work done this season is sufficient if construction is put in hand within a year or two

Land.

3. This is taken at a mean rate of Rs. 100 per acre throughout—a rate given by Mr. Luttman-Johnson, the late Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet.

Earthwork.

4. The width of formation both in banks and cuttings has been made 16 feet. I have thought it advisable in a country with such a heavy rainfall to keep formation wide in banks, but no increase has been made in cuttings, the material of which is good. The slopes of banks are taken at 2 to 1, and of cuttings at from 1 to 1 to 2 to 1. The rates vary on the three divisions, being determined chiefly by the mean height and depth of banks and cuttings, and they include turfing. The rate on the second division may appear too low to cover the cost of the heavy cuttings, but the quantities in these cuttings have been taken out full, whereas a large amount will be led out into bank, so that in execution, though the rate per 1,000 cubic feet may be exceeded, there will appear a saving in the total quantity of work and in the value. It is hoped that these cuttings will yield some laterite which will go to reduce the ballast estimate.

Bridges.

5. With trivial exceptions, these consist of girders resting on brickwork. At the Cachar end especially the severe earthquakes which are sometimes experienced render the adoption of arching objectionable. Good clay can be got, and wood fuel is abundant on the ranges of low hills. It is possible that in some places we may get block laterite.

Level Crossings.

6. This is a small item. The number of level crossings is rather under the average of most lines if turn still be omitted. A large number of the bridge openings can be used as under-crossings.

Fencing.

7. Wire fencing on iron standards has been estimated for right through, with the exception of in the crossings of the low ranges of hills in the second division.

Ballast.

8. Burnt clay ballast is provided for on the first two divisions, and laterite on the third. The hills on the second division may yield some laterite, but little is visible.

Permanent-way.

9. The estimate provides for 41½ lbs. steel rails on transverse wooden sleepers, and is based on the supposition that all the rails and fastenings will come through Chittagong, and that the permanent-way will be laid telescopically.

Stations and Offices.

10. These do not call for any special remark beyond that, on account of the country being flooded during the rains, station sites frequently fall in high banks, and the cost of all buildings is considerably increased.

Workshops and Stores.

11. The Engineer-in-Chief of the Chittagong-Comillah line has provided Rs. 4,00,000 in his estimate for workshops at Chittagong, and it is estimated that another two lakhs of rupees will fit them for the work of the whole line to Cachar. If the Comillah-Cachar Section were debited with its proper share in proportion to the mileage, the rate per mile would be increased by a farther sum of Rs. 800, and the Chittagong-Comillah estimate be relieved of a corresponding charge. The effect of this then would be to raise the total rate per mile of the estimate, excluding Indirect Charges, from Rs. 76,596 to Rs. 77,396.

Staff Quarters.

12. No provision has been made in this estimate for quarters and offices for the Manager, Engineer, and Locomotive and Traffic Superintendents, which, it is presumed, will be at Chittagong; but quarters have been provided at Srimangal and Silchar for Locomotive Foremen and District Traffic Superintendents.

Station Machinery.

13. Engine sheds are provided at Srimangal and Silchar. The estimates give all details.

Plant.

14. The rate for this has been taken from that allowed on the Dacca-Mymensing line.

Rolling Stock.

15. The provision of Rs. 9,000 per mile should suffice.

Establishment.

16. This has been taken at 10 per cent. on all items except rolling stock and permanent-way.

Abstract of estimate of cost 174·8 miles.

Items.	Cost per mile of line.	Total of items.	Total of main heads.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I.—Preliminary Expenses ...	1,000	1,74,802	1,74,802	
II.—Land ...	2,588	4,52,447	4,52,447	
III.—Construction of Line—				
(*a*) Earthwork ...	11,172	19,52,814	...	
(*b*) Minor bridging ...	3,303	5,77,326	...	
(*c*) Large bridges ...	8,357	14,60,729	...	
(*d*) Level crossings ...	319	55,796	...	
(*e*) Fencing ...	1,934	3,38,104	43,84,769	
IV.—Ballast and Permanent-way—				
(*a*) Ballast ...	4,779	8,35,308	...	
(*b*) Permanent-way ...	18,131	31,69,229	40,04,537	Includesallowance for sidings.
V.—Stations and Buildings—				
(*a*) Stations and offices...	3,523	6,15,885	...	
(*b*) Workshops, &c. ...	1,200	2,09,762	...	
(*c*) Staff quarters ...	2,384	4,16,782	...	
(*d*) Station machinery...	2,209	3,86,097	16,28,526	
VI.—Plant ...	2,200	3,84,564	3,84,564	
VII.—Steam Ferries ...	...	...	...	
VIII.—Rolling Stock ...	9,000	15,73,218	15,73,218	
IX.—Establishment ...	4,497	7,86,041	7,86,041	
	76,596	1,33,88,904	1,33,88,904	
Indirect Charges	...	...	6,69,445	
Grand Total ...	80,425	...	1,40,58,349	

J. W. BUYERS, M.I.C.E.,

Engineer-in-Chief, Assam Railway Surveys.

Note by Guilford Molesworth, Esq., dated 20th October 1883.

The general direction of the proposed railway from Comillah to Silchar is determined to a very great extent by the ranges of low hills which have to be rounded, but Mr. Buyers appears to have obtained a very good line of railway involving difficult works only in a few places where some of these small ranges have to be crossed, and in the approach to Silchar.

The line will, however, be expensive, owing to the necessity for keeping above flood level, which is some feet over the surface of the ground almost throughout the whole length.

The large allowance necessary for waterways also adds considerably to the cost. The total length from Comillah to Silchar is 175 miles, and the probable cost per mile is estimated as follows:—

	Rs.
Preliminary Expenses	1,000
Land	2,588
Earthwork	11,172
Minor bridges	3,303
Large „	8,357
Level-crossings, &c.	319
Fencing	1,934
Ballast	4,779
Permanent-way	18,131
Stations and Offices	3,523
Workshops	1,200
Staff quarters	2,384
Station machinery	2,209
Plant	2,200
Rolling stock	9,000
Establishment	4,497
Total ...	76,596

The principal rates on which these estimates have been based are—

Land	Rs. 100 per acre.
Earthwork	„ 6-8 to 7-8 per 1,000 feet.
Concrete	„ 28 per 100 feet.
Brickwork	„ 40 „ 100 „
Ditto in wells	„ 45 „ 100 „
Ditto in arching ...	„ 50 „ 100 „
Well sinking	„ 8 to 12 per lineal foot.
Ballast	„ 9-8 per 100 feet.
Timber	„ 4-8 „ cubic foot.
Sleepers	„ 3-4 each.
Girder work	„ 250 to 320 per ton.

The rate for earthwork appears to be high.

The rates for concrete and ballast also appear to be high; the other rates appear to be reasonable.

The cost of workshops appears to be underestimated, and it will probably be necessary to add Rs. 1,200 per mile to the estimate under this head; the amount of Rs. 9,000 per mile estimated for rolling stock will probably not be required for the first opening of the line, though it may be required after the line has been opened for traffic for some time; for a commencement, however, I think the Rs. 7,000 per mile should suffice.

The alignment throughout seems to have been carefully considered, and with good results. It is not quite apparent, however, why so sudden a curve has been made in the line where it crosses the Goomptee River.

I have marked on the plan in pencil two alternative lines which would appear to be more direct, and which might be considered with the view of ascertaining whether there are any local objections to the adoption of one of them.

At the 23rd mile there seems to be no necessity for a curve. I have marked a line in pencil on plan which might possibly be worth consideration.

Some very rugged country is passed between miles 73 and 77, between miles 84½ and 90, and between miles 135 and 140, and it will probably be possible by a careful study in setting out to reduce these somewhat but a very

great reduction cannot be expected; the deepest cutting in these points is somewhat more than 60 feet, but the material will probably be soft and inexpensive.

I approve of the suggestion of Mr. Buyers to keep the formation in the first instance just above ordinary flood level for a short distance at various points near some of the low hills; pitching the banks with stone, and to allow the water in extraordinary floods to pass over the line so as to act as waste weirs and relieve the bridges.

If any damage were done to the line at such points, it would be speedily made good again. In such cases I think it would be desirable to use heavy cast-iron sleepers. The question of providing sufficient waterway is, on account of the irregularity of the spills of the rivers, a very difficult one.

I think it possible that in the 3rd Division some of the curves may be avoided by keeping so closely to the trunk road, and if the ground will permit of it, it would appear that a continuation of the straight line at mile 174 would be preferable as giving a straight run into the terminus, and at the same time avoiding expensive house and garden property.

The bridge drawings may be accepted for the purposes of the *estimate*, but before the bridges are absolutely constructed, it will be necessary to reconsider carefully the question of the spans in each case so as to determine the economic ratio of superstructure to pier, and this cannot be done until the depth of foundations has been determined in each case by boring. I think it very probable that in some cases, especially in the Goomptee River, it will be desirable to increase the spans.

I think also at the Goomptee, the number of spans should be increased so as to afford more waterway. I think it will probably be necessary to protect some of the bridges with loose stone. I do not quite approve of the return walls shewn in some of the designs; they are expensive, and the pressure of the earth between them, as well as the surcharge of the trains, is apt to burst them.

I should prefer in such cases to adopt either splayed wing or return walls, hollow and closed above with arching or corbelling; for the purposes of *estimate*, however, the drawings will suffice.

Taking everything into consideration, the high rates in some instances, and the reduction that may be made at the first opening in the item of rolling stock, and allowing for some addition for workshops, I am of opinion that the line ought to be constructed for about Rs. 72,000 per mile exclusive of the indirect charges, making a total of say 126 lakhs of rupees for the length of 175 miles between Comillah and Silchar.

Between the 65th and 93rd mile, I think it would be desirable, if possible, to arrange a redistribution of the stations, so as to have the passing places somewhat nearer together, also between the 101st and 125th mile.

Extract from a Note by G. L. Molesworth, Esq., dated 24th October 1883.

The report of Mr. Buyers on the exploration of the North Cachar Hills is very satisfactory; it shows beyond a doubt that these hills may be surmounted at a reasonable elevation about the level of the adjacent plains, and that there are no serious engineering obstacles to the construction of a railway through these hills which will give a very direct line into Assam. From an exploration of this kind, however, it would be premature to give any decided opinion on the estimate until the detailed survey has been further advanced; there is, however, sufficient ground for pushing forward with the surveys and sections of the line that has been explored. Two crossings of the river Barak have been suggested—one at Badarpur and the other at Telyn Tila; the latter appears to have some advantages in an engineering point of view, but the saving should be very marked, to weigh against the shortening of the railway as a through line by the adoption of the Badarpur crossing. The advantages of the Telyn Tila crossing appear moreover to be neutralized to a certain extent

by the necessity for an expensive crossing of the Jutingi River which the Badarpur crossing avoids. I lean therefore to a preference of the Badarpur crossing.

After passing through the Cachar Hills, it would be well to consider whether a route which I have roughly indicated in blue on the map might not, with advantage, be taken.

This line would cross the Dhansari River a little to the north of Dimapur; and if the map be correct, would keep on a water-shed avoiding a number of streams which flow from the hills situated on the north-west of Dimapur.

This line would serve impartially both sides of the valley; and, judging by the configuration of the map, this valley must contain excellent sites for tea plantations which would probably be developed by the construction of a railway through the valley.

Enclosure No. 4 to P. W. D. Resolution No. 59 R. C. of 1884.

ASSAM RAILWAY SURVEYS.

Estimate of length and cost of various schemes for Railways into Assam.

Scheme No. 1.

Mymensing to Dibrugarh round the western end of the Garo Hills.

From	To	Mileage by scale.	Addition for curves.	Total mileage.	Rate per mile.	Amount.	Remarks.
						Rs.	
Mymensing ...	Lakhipur ...	118	12	130	...	...	Lakhipur to Dibrugarh by trunk road. Lakhipur is at north-west angle of the Garo Hills.
Lakhipur ...	Dibrugarh ...	...	....	368	...	...	
	Total ...	...	...	498	80,000	3,98,40,000	

Scheme No. 2.

Mymensing to Dibrugarh through the Garo Hills.

From	To	Mileage by scale.	Addition for curves.	Total mileage.	Rate per mile.	Amount.	Remarks.
						Rs.	
Mymensing	Shushang ...	...	...	...	...	...	Where only total mileages are given here and elsewhere, the distances are taken from actual road mileages
	Durgagur ...	..	...	37	1,00,000	37,00,000	
S. Durgapur ...	Damra ...	68	17	85	1,30,000	1,10,50,000	Addition for section through the hills *viâ* Durgapur to Damra is taken at 4th.
Damra ...	Dibrugarh ...	...	...	336	80,000	2,68,80,000	
	Total ...	...	...	458	...	4,16,30,000	
Branch.							
Near Damra ...	Opposite Dhubri	...	...	57	80,000	45,60,000	
	Grand Total ...	...	...	515	...	4,61,90,000	

Scheme No. 3.

Cachar-Assam line through the North Cachar Hills.

From	To	Mileage by scale.	Addition for curves.	Total mileage.	Rate per mile.	Amount.	Remarks.
						Rs.	
Badarpur ...	Near Gurrurbethur	10	1	11	80,000	8,80,000	Hill section is from near Gurrurbethur to the junction of the Lumding and Langladisa rivers.
Near Gurrurbethur ..	Junction Lumding and Langladisa.	82	21	103	1,30,000	1,33,90,000	
Lumding ...	Jorehat ...	109	11	120	80,000	96,00,000	
Jorehat ...	Dibrugarh ...	...	...	77	80,000	61,60,000	
	Total ...	...	...	311	...	3,00,30,000	
Gauhati Branch.							
Lumding ...	Roha ...	56	6	62	...	...	
Roha ...	Gauhati ...	...	...	60	...	...	
	Total Gauhati Branch ...	...	...	122	80,000	97,60,000	Miles 433 = Rs. 3,97,90,000
Dhubri Extension.							
Gauhati ...	Opposite Dhubri...	...	...	122	80,000	97,60,000	
	Grand Total ...	...	...	555	...	4,95,50,000	

Scheme No. 4.

Opposite Dhubri to Dibrugarh by trunk road with branch to Cachar line from Nowgong.

From	To	Mileage by scale.	Addition for curves.	Total mileage.	Rate per mile.	Amount.	Remarks.
						Rs.	
Opposite Dhubri ...	Dibrugarh ...	...	...	389	80,000	3,11,20,000	
Nowgong ..	Lumding ...	54	5	59	80,000	47,20,000	
Lumding ...	Near Gurrurbethur	82	21	103	1,30,000	1,33,90,000	
Gurrurbether ..	Badarpur ...	10	1	11	80,000	8,80,000	
	Total ...	...	...	562	...	5,01,10,000	

SCHEME NO. 5.

Opposite Dhubri to Dibrugarh viâ Dibokri, Jamuna Valley, Dimapur, and Golaghât, with branch to Cachar line from the Jamuna.

From	To	Mileage by scale.	Addition for curves.	Total mileage.	Rate per mile.	Amount.	Remarks.
						Rs.	
Opposite Dhubri ...	Dibrugarh ...	...	...	413	80,000	3,30,40,000	
Jamuna Valley near Vogovai	Lumding ...	28	3	31	80,000	24,80,000	
Lumding	Gurrurbethur ...	82	21	103	1,30,000	1,33,90,000	
Gurrurbethur ...	Badarpur ...	10	1	11	80,000	8,80,000	
	Total ...	...	...	558	...	4,97,90,000	

Note.—In all the above I have assumed the rate for the sections of line in the plains at Rs. 80,000 per mile, with the exception of the section from Mymensing to Shushang, Durgapur, which I have taken at Rs. 1,00,000 per mile, Colonel Lindsay's estimate. In my Garo Hills report, I took the same at Rs. 70,000 per mile, but when I wrote it, I was ignorant that a survey had been made for a line from Goalpara to Gauhati along the trunk road generally, and that the estimate for this was Rs. 81,000 per mile. The Dacca-Mymensing line, which passes through an easy country, is also estimated to cost about the same per mile, so that it is not safe to assume less than Rs. 80,000.

J. W. BUYERS,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Enclosure No. 5 to P. W. D. Resolution No. 59 R. C. of 1884.

No. 1238 R., dated 11th December 1883.

From—The Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

In forwarding herewith the estimate for the Chittagong State Railway between Chittagong and Chandpore with branch to Comillah, together with note thereon and report by Mr. Bell, Engineer-in-Chief, I am directed to state that the Lieutenant-Governor suggests that publicity be given to the project by the publication of the papers.

Mr. Rivers Thompson visited Chandpore and Comillah during a recent tour, and found that the people of the Tipperah and Noakhally districts, where traffic is now limited to very difficult water communication, are extremely desirous for the construction of this line of railway, and the connection of their districts with the seaport of Chittagong. Further, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the interests of that port, which is very rapidly developing, are very closely connected with the completion of this line.

I am to state that certain important points require further investigation, such as the location of the line across the Fenny river, and the alternative route down the Huldah valley, as both the Commissioner of the Division and Mr. Rennie, the Executive Engineer who carried out the survey of the present line, are strong advocates for the change; though Mr. Bell is doubtful whether the Huldah valley route should be adopted.

The estimate now submitted, though requiring several minor alterations, may be accepted as fairly correct; it amounts to Rs. 1,12,27,802, the length of the line being 128½ miles; the mileage cost is therefore Rs. 87,335.

The traffic prospects of the line will not be affected by the change in the direction from Doudkandy to Chandpore, and as the Financial Department of this Government when reviewing the project showed that a return of 10 per cent. on the capital outlay of Rs. 92,15,00 ; as originally estimated for the line to Doudkandy, might be expected, a return of not less than 8 per cent. may be fairly anticipated on the capital of the altered line.

CHITTAGONG STATE RAILWAY.

REPORT BY ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF.

Character of the project.

1. Instructions were received by me early in December last (1882) to start a party at once on the survey and final location of a line of railway from Doudkandy, on the Megna, through Comillah, to Chittagong, and Mr. W. C. Rennie was appointed as the Executive Engineer in charge of the party. As I had some reason to doubt the suitability of Doudkandy as the northern terminus, Mr. Rennie was directed to proceed to Chittagong and start a general survey of that place and the vicinity, so as to enable me to fix on the site for the terminus there. Mr. Rennie reached Chittagong on the 17th December, showing great energy and zeal in getting together the many things required for a survey party. I reached Chittagong *viâ* the Megna river from Dacca on the 3rd January, and having determined the starting point, work was commenced forthwith, and carried on with unusual vigour, the whole being satisfactorily completed by the middle of April. Leaving Chittagong, I went up to Doudkandy, and after examining the river and making local enquiry, I arrived at the conclusion that the channel up to Doudkandy is now silting up, and that it could not be depended on much longer for the class of boat or steamer that we should expect to see at a railway terminus. I then examined the river down stream for any other suitable point, and eventually decided on recommending Chandpore on the main stream of the Megna and at the mouth of the small river Dakateea. I proposed to run the line from there to Laksham, and join there into the line between Chittagong and Comillah. This was approved by the Director General of Railways, and this is the project for which an estimate is herewith submitted. The total length of line is 128½ miles. I may mention that at the same time a survey was started under Mr. J. W. Buyers, for a line from Comillah through Cachar into Assam, and this also has, I understand, been completed this season.

Chandpore.

2. The position of Chandpore for the terminus, on the Megna, appears likely to be very advantageous. It is close to the junction of the Pudda and Megna rivers, and so near to the route of the existing steamer service between Dacca and Goalundo, that a detour of about half an hour in time will enable steamers to call there and take up and drop passengers for Chittagong or Cachar. Had Doudkandy been adopted as the terminus, a separate service would have

been necessary from Naraingunge, and have involved considerable delay to passengers going either north or south. There was no apparent or, indeed, actual reason for going to Doudkandy other than that the high road ended there on the river. The place itself is quite insignificant, and has no trade at all. On the other hand, Chandpore is a busy growing place, doing already a fair business in rice, jute, and betelnuts, and on the Dakatea river there are two well-known "hâts," *viz.*, Hazigunge and Chitosee. The ground at Chandpore is low, and much of it is flooded for some two or three feet in the height of the rains, but this is the case with any place on the river between Naraingunge and the sea. The village sites are all raised artificially.

Details of the survey.

3. Between Chittagong and Chandpore, the line has been staked out and lock-pitted for the whole distance; pegs being put in at distances of 500 feet apart, and every alternate peg (*viz.*, at the 1,000 feet) being built in with brickwork forming a bench mark. Between Laksham and Comillah, 17 miles, as time would not allow of more, a trial section only has been run alongside the road; but as the line cannot well deviate to any great extent from the vicinity of the road, the section given may be assumed to be quite accurate enough for the purposes of an estimate. As will be seen from the data given at the end of the estimate, the line consists of long straight lines joined by curves of large radius. The line is graded level for a very large proportion of the whole distance, but the grade of 1 in 300, which has been taken for approaches to bridges, may in one or two instances be considered long enough to constitute the ruling grade of the line for loads. The tangent points, intersections of tangents, and centres of curves, have been well defined with pegs and masonry pillars.

Description of the line.

4. The country traversed by the line may be considered to be flooded more or less for its whole extent in the rainy season, and for this reason, and on account of the necessity of providing headway for boat-traffic at nearly all bridges, the bank averages throughout about seven feet in height. The bridging is consequently costly, and the line is by no means a cheap one, the cost per mile coming out with indirect charges to Rs. 87,335. The terminal or general station at Chittagong has been placed (near the top of the Madan Bari road), so as to serve both the town and civil station, and to allow, if needed hereafter, an extension to Akyab. A branch line has been provided down to the port sites for staff quarters, and shops will be found on and at the base of the low hills near the station. Leaving Chittagong, the line passes for the whole distance up to the Fenny river through a densely-populated strip between the hills and the sea. The people are congregated in homesteads surrounded by a thick growth of palms and by innumerable tanks. There are no well-defined village centres. After crossing the Fenny river the country is rather more open all the way to Laksham, but the country is fully cultivated, being almost one great sheet of rice-fields. Laksham, which is on the Dakatea river, is a thriving village which, when the railway is made, will become a very important centre for the rice trade. From Laksham to Chandpore the line follows the Dakatea river, passing through a very rich and populous country, and through Hazigunge, a well-known mart for rice and betelnuts. Between Laksham and Comillah the country is fairly open. At Bagmara it crosses the Dakatea river, and will there, where a station has been placed, get a good traffic from the north-east of the Tipperah district. Many important navigable "khals" are crossed along the line, and care has been taken to place stations near these as far as possible; but the country is more or less under water, and traversable by boats for at least three months in the year. The soil along the whole line is a light alluvial sandy silt, and the foundations of all bridges on the line will be on no better material. For brick-making nothing could be better.

5. Mention has been made in the last paragraph of the crossing of the Fenny river. This is the only really important work on the line. It appears more than probable that the crossing selected on this survey will have to be abandoned, as the river is seriously eroding the right bank above the road about 1,500 feet above the site selected for the railway crossing. It was not possible, with the very limited staff available, to carefully survey this river last season, but information, recently obtained, shows that a somewhat prolonged investigation will be needed in order to satisfactorily establish the proper point for crossing. It seems likely that it will be advisable to go up-stream about a mile or more, and cross both the Mutiari and Fenny rivers at some point where their banks are stable, and where the tidal action is less severe. The index map shews, in a dotted line, the probable location of the detour that this will involve, if the location of last season is otherwise adhered to. It must be borne in mind that the coast at this point is peculiarly liable to cyclonic storm, and that both wind and wave have to be considered in determining the site for, and design of, the bridge across this river. The tide rise at ordinary springs at the crossing selected on this survey is about 14 feet, and with a south-west gale this may be considerably increased.

Waterway of bridges.

6. The determination of the waterway of bridges between Chittagong and the Fenny river has been arrived at without difficulty. That of the Fenny is professedly a mere approximation. The river must be chiefly studied before any design can be put forward for other purpose than an estimate. Between the Fenny river and Laksham the determination of waterway is an almost insoluble problem. The rivers appear to spill into others across country according to the local rainfall or to the spill flood of the Megna; and to make matters still more difficult, the Goomtee, which flows past Comillah, is said to spill over southwards into

the little Fenny river and Dakatea. I have been content for the present to estimate for what appears to me to be very ample waterway on this section; but it may be possible to revise this with some amount of accuracy during the progress of the works. My allusion to the Goomtee would not be complete without reference to the fact that its course from the hills to the Megna is defined and confined by high embankments; that these are being constantly injured by floods; that they are under the charge of Tipperah State; and that everything points to the necessity for a careful study of the river and a systematic maintenance of the embankments. A breach of these at Comillah would destroy the town, and whatever it might occur, would do an immense amount of injury to the locality.

The Hulda Valley.

7. Since the completion of the survey I have received a note from the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division (Mr. Lowis), urging the claims of the Hulda valley as a route for the railway in preference to the line along the sea coast between Chittagong and the Fenny river. The adoption of this route would involve, in the first place, the crossing of the watershed between the Fenny and the Hulda rivers. On the maps this looks a rather formidable matter, and the information I have been able to collect on this point is rather contradictory. There appears to be no greater prospect of local traffic on the line *viâ* the Hulda valley than on that by the coast, and as the bulk of the traffic of the line will be essentially a through traffic, it seems to be advisable to take the shortest and cheapest route to Chittagong. The line along the coast seems to me to be more likely to fulfil these conditions than one along the Hulda valley. The river is said to be navigable by fairly large boats as far as Narainke Hât throughout the year (see index map), and in the rains the valley is traversable in all directions. This advantage, together with a fairly good road up as far as Ranghur, shews the valley to be not so badly off as regards communication with Chittagong. In course of time, if the railway is extended to Akyab, it may possibly be worth while to throw out a branch up the valley from near the crossing of the Koornafulli river; but it is more than doubtful, with the facility for boat-traffic that the river affords, whether this would be a paying scheme.

Present communications.

8. On the section between Chittagong and the Fenny river, the country between the hills and the sea is a narrow strip, averaging perhaps not more than a mile and-a-half in width. The tract is rich and thickly populated, and I think sends all its produce by boat along the coast to Chittagong. This route is, however, restricted to the open season, say between the months of November and February inclusive, and during the rest of the year is closed by bad weather, or the dread of it. The high road from Chittagong to Comillah passes through this tract, but it is unmetalled and not in good order for cart-traffic, and at any rate the carts on it are very few indeed. The railway would, I think, get all, or nearly all, the traffic on this section. Between the Fenny river and Laksham the country is extremely well served by water communication. A great deal of the produce appears to go down the little Fenny river to Chittagong in the open season, and after that the trade is closed, or some of it is diverted to the Dakatea river, and finds its way *viâ* Chandpore to Calcutta through the Sunderbuns, or *viâ* Goalundo. The Megna river and the Bay of Bengal shew such bad weather between March and October, that the trade of Chittagong is practically restricted to the other months of the year. The railway would not only greatly improve matters in this direction, but would divert to the benefit of the cultivators the produce which, as already noticed, has to find its way to Calcutta. The ramifications of the Dakatea river, which can command a great part of the large rice-producing district of Noakholly, should bring an immense amount of produce to the railway at Laksham for conveyance to Chittagong or to the north. Over the whole of the country through which the line will pass there is a splendid natural system of cross communication by khals, and which will be in effect "feeder roads" to the railway.

Chittagong.

9. I have provided money in the estimate for sidings, jetties and warehouses along the river at the port of Chittagong. It appears to be absolutely essential that in order to compete with the boats, the railway should be able to bring produce right alongside the ships. If the trade increases to the extent I believe it will on the opening of the railway, the sum I have provided for accommodation at the port will have to be very largely increased, but the sum now given will suffice for a beginning. When I was there in January last there were fourteen large sea-going ships, including two steamers, lying in or off the port, and accommodation for loading and unloading, say eight vessels at one time, should at least be provided ere long. Under the present conditions of the rice trade at Chittagong, it would be necessary to deliver rice at the warehouses of the traders in the first instance, and to take it up again ready bagged and cleaned for shipment. Opinions differ as to the probability of business being done in future in shipping ready bagged rice from the interior. In any case, it is clear that the railway is not likely to carry rice in bulk. I was greatly impressed with the capabilities and evident future of Chittagong as a terminus for a railway for Eastern Bengal produce. A recent survey of the port by the Marine Department shews that "a draught of 22 or 23 feet by steam vessels, or vessels towed in moderate weather, may during the height of spring tides cross the bar at any season of the year;" and further on the report says: "Chittagong port is the second in importance and prosperity of the ports of Bengal, and affords fairly easy access and safe anchorage to ships of 20 feet, and at spring tides of even 24 feet draught." The river at Chittagong is considerably wider than the Thames at London Bridge, and vessels can lie up close alongside the right bank in the port.

Prospects of the line.

10. The fiscal aspect of this project has been fully dealt with recently in a memorandum by the Honourable Mr. Macaulay, Secretary to the Government of Bengal. I have no further light to throw on this in the shape of statistics; and though I am not prepared to endorse the figure of profit which is anticipated for this line, I consider it nevertheless, especially if regarded as a portion of a trunk line into Cachar and Assam, to be one of the most promising projects now under consideration. The line will serve a rich and very populous country: it will give what is urgently needed an all the year round communication with a large market and sea-port, and cannot fail to be very remunerative to the State, and very useful to the trade of Eastern Bengal.

DACCA;
The 23rd August 1883.

H. BELL,
Executive Engineer in Charge.

CHITTAGONG STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract Estimate of Cost.

ITEMS.	AMOUNT FOR EACH DIVISION. 1st Division, 41,667.	2nd Division, 37,878.	3rd Division, 49,015.	Totals.	Totals of main heads.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Preliminary Expenses	22,354	20,320	26,296	68,970	68,970
II.—Land	1,25,001	1,13,634	1,47,045	3,85,680	3,85,680
III.—Construction of line—					
Earthwork	2,18,663	2,39,182	3,39,917	7,97,762	
Minor Bridges	2,01,786	863 2	1,66,651	4,54,749	
Large „	45,328	8,42,109	1,89,747	10,77,184	
Level Crossings	27,6 8	26,412	26,099	80,199	
Fencing	1,71,500	12,250	69,825	2,53,575	26,63,469
IV.—Ballast and Permanent-way—					
Ballast	1,90,820	1,74,997	2,21,182	5,87,299	
Permanent-way	8,44,549	6,80,451	9,62,689	24,87,689	30,74,988
V.—Stations and Buildings—					
Stations and Offices	6,90,848	30,450	2,18,505	9,39,803	
Workshops, &c.	1,22,804	1,11,634	1,44,462	3,78,900	
Staff Quarters	3,81,885	26,513	1,28,448	5,36,866	
Station Machinery	1,29,197	46,331	1,66,609	3,42,137	21,97,706
VI.—Plant	1,10,415	1,00,378	1,29,891	3,40,684	3,40,684
VII.—Steam Ferries	...	„	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000
VIII.—Rolling-stock	3,75,003	3,40,902	4,41,135	11,57,040	11,57,040
IX.—Establishment	2,38,627	2,16,928	2,80,710	7,36,265	7,36,265
Total ..	38,96,468	30,68,803	38,59,531	1,08,24,802	1,08,24,802
Indirect charges.					
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue				+42,000	
Charge for exchange on payments in England				—2,80,000	
Leave and pension allowances				+1,11,000	
				—77,000	—77,000
Net total ...					1,07,47,802
Interest on gradual outlay in three years at 4 per cent.					4,80,000
GRAND TOTAL ...					1,12,27,802

Total length of line, 128¼ miles. Estimated cost per mile, Rs. 87,335.

DACCA;
The 23rd August 1883.

H. BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Note on Estimate.

Divisions.

The first division comprises the first 41½ miles from Chittagong with branch to port and terminal works. The second division extends up to Laksham, about 38 miles, and includes the bridge over the Fenny river. The third division, 49 miles, includes the length from Laksham to Chandpore and from Laksham to Comillah. The head-quarters of the first division would be at Chittagong, of the second division at or near the Fenny river, and of the third division at Laksham.

Preliminary expenses.

This amount is that of the estimated cost of the survey of 1882-83, which will not be expended, leaving a balance for completion of location Laksham to Comillah when necessary.

Land.

The rate for this is increased over that which was put for the Dacca-Mymensingh, and which would have been exceeded if land had not been given free by two zemindars. The land on the first 40 miles, which is thickly covered with small homesteads, will moreover be probably very expensive.

Rates.

The rates throughout this estimate assume the line to be carried out departmentally, *i.e.*, by petty contracts, and not on one large contract. A great deal of the labour, more especially for skilled work, must be imported; but I am hopeful that we may induce the hill tribes to give us a help at earthwork during part of the working season.

Earthwork.

I have put all slopes at two to one, and have estimated for turfing these as an essential work in view of the heavy rainfall and flooded lands.

Minor bridges.

These are estimated from average types drawn out in all detail. Most, if not all, of the bridgework must be of brick, though we may possibly get some stone (schist) in the first 40 miles. I propose to have no arched bridges, except a few culverts on the line, as the foundations are bad throughout.

Large bridges.

Borings have been taken for the Fenny and little Fenny river bridges only, showing in each case sandy silt to a depth of over 40 feet in the beds. The Fenny river bridge is put in at a lump sum, based on a drawing and details for a bridge of 20 spans of 100 feet on wrought iron cylinders lined with masonry inside and hearted up with concrete; but, as I have mentioned in the report, this will probably be altered to two bridges over the two rivers Mutiari and Fenny, so I have not given details. I expect that the figure given will cover cost of the two bridges higher up stream.

Level crossings.

These have not been located but entered arbitrarily at the rate of one per mile. There will be many crossings under the line at bridges, and therefore this should amply suffice.

Fencing.

I have shown the line as partly fenced only. It is advisable, perhaps necessary, to fence the line from Chittagong up to the Fenny, as the line is near the main road, and the country is densely populated. If, however, the traffic is rigorously restricted at first to slow speed, this item might be cut out altogether until the line comes under a heavy traffic and speed is necessarily increased.

Ballast.

It seems more than probable that we may get some stone ballast at various places along the line, *viz.*, along the Seetakoond range at Dewangunge from the hills near there, and the Lallmai hills. Elsewhere the ballast must be of *jhama* brick.

Permanent-way.

The rates for iron-work in this are based on actuals Dacca and Mymensingh State Railway, and assume their being landed at Chittagong. Sleepers I expect to get from the Hill Tracts and of various kinds of hard wood, but I should indent for, say, 30,000 creosoted pine from Europe, as they are particularly useful for temporary works during construction, and if rectangular are fairly durable and are considerably cheaper at first cost than indigenous wooden sleepers.

Stations and offices.

The estimate for these is not based on actual drawings, but on cost of similar works on the Dacca and Mymensingh line. The estimate will be very near the mark.

Workshops, &c.

The same remark applies to this item.

Staff quarters.

Ditto ditto.

Station machinery.

This is a fairly approximate estimate, but is not based on designs for station yards, which cannot well be got out at present.

This covers a sum for engineering plant, which assumes that the work will be carried out departmentally.

Plant.

A sum of two lakhs has been entered under this head for the provision of steamers and flats for ferry service between Chandpore and Naraingunge.

Steam ferry.

Same amount per mile as for Dacca-Mymensingh State Railway.

Rolling stock.

CHITTAGONG STATE RAILWAY.

Distances.

	Miles.
Length of 1st division	41·667
Ditto 2nd ditto	37·878
Ditto 3rd ditto Commillah branch 17·21 Chandpore ditto 31·894	49·015
Total length of line	128·56

Abstract of cost per mile.

	Rs.
Preliminary expenses	536
Land	3,000
Earthwork	6,206
Bridging	11,916
Level crossings	624
Fencing	1,973
Ballast	4,569
Permanent-way	19,350
Stations and Offices	7,310
Workshops, &c.	2,947
Staff-quarters	4,176
Station machinery	2,661
Plant	2,649
Steam ferries, &c.	1,556
Rolling stock	9,000
Establishment	5,727
Indirect charges	3,135
Total ...	87,335

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RULES FOR THE INTERCHANGE OF ROLLING STOCK.

No. 56 R. T., dated Fort William, the 19th January 1884.

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

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 1002 R. T., dated the 10th October 1882.

Read also—

Letter No. 054T., dated the 11th January 1884, and enclosures, from the Director General of Railways.

OBSERVATIONS.—The rules for the interchange of rolling stock between all connected-broad gauge railways in India, passed by the Conference of Railway delegates assembled at Simla in September 1882, were circulated by the Government of India with Public Works Department Resolution No. 1002 R. T., dated the 10th October 1882. A difference of opinion having arisen as to the proper interpretation of Rules Nos. XX (*d*) and XXI (*c*), the Director General of Railways, under Clause 9 of the orders for the conduct of business at the Railway Conference, invited the opinions of the Agents of the Railway Companies concerned, and the following interpretation of the rules in question has been decided upon :—

"A wagon to be treated as loaded under Rules XX (*d*) and XXI (*c*) must be loaded with three tons or more. If containing a load of less than three tons, the wagon will be treated as returned empty."

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India trusts that the above decision will be found in practice to meet the requirements of the case.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments, Administrations and Officers, marginally noted, for information and guidance; and to the Chief Commissioners, Assam and British Burma, the Agents to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Central India, and Biluchistan, and the other Departments of the Government of India for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be communicated to the Secretary of State and published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.*,
Officiating 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 22nd JANUARY 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in small quantities throughout the Madras Presidency, the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, and Assam. Slight showers have also occurred in some districts of the Bombay Presidency, Hyderabad, Punjab, and Bengal.

In the Madras Presidency and Mysore, the *reaping of paddy and dry grains continues*, the outturn being up to the average. Standing crops are in good condition, except in parts of Bellary where they are poor owing to short rainfall and blight, and in Kurnool where they have been injured by unseasonable rain. *Rabi* prospects are generally good in the Bombay Presidency, but the crops in three districts are suffering from blight, and late rains have been injurious to the crops in two others. Prospects continue favourable in Berar, and the crops in Hyderabad have been benefited by a recent fall of rain. In Central India and Rajputana the *rabi* crops are doing well and have been much improved by the general rain. In the Punjab and North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain is much needed for the crops on unirrigated lands. In the Central Provinces prospects are generally good, and are improving in the Jubbulpore Division.

The rain which fell in Bengal was too scanty to affect the crops, and in Behar and Chota Nagpore the *rabi* continues much in need of rain. The rice harvest is still in progress in a few districts, and the outturn has been generally much below the average. Prospects are unchanged in Assam. In British Burma the paddy crop has been nearly reaped, and prices are favourable.

Cholera continues severe in parts of the Madras Presidency, and small-pox and fever are prevalent in many districts throughout the country, otherwise the public health is fair.

Prices are still high in Bengal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras (Jan. 23rd)—		
Bellary	·73 (average of 4 stations).	Standing crops poor in 3 talukas owing to short rainfall and disease; harvest—paddy, dry grains, pulse, and oil seeds, yield below average; 13 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool	·37 (average of 8 station).	Standing crops slightly damaged by unseasonable rain.
Ganjam	·18 (average of 2 stations).	Standing crops good.
Kistna	·7 (average of 13 stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest—paddy, yield average; fever and small-pox prevalent; cattle-disease in places.
Chingleput (Madras)	·85 (average of 5 stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest—*kar*, paddy and *radasamba* paddy, yield below average; small-pox prevalent; 98 deaths from cholera; cattle-disease slight in two talukas.
Coimbatore	1·23 (average of 3 stations).	Standing crops good; harvest—paddy and dry grains, yield average; fever and cattle-disease in parts; 192 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore	·12 (average of 2 stations).	Standing crops good; harvest—paddy, *ragi*, *varagu*, and dye roots, yield below average; cholera severe, 1,460 deaths.
Madura	·67 (average of 3 stations).	Harvest—paddy and dry grains, yield about average; cholera abating, 162 deaths.
Malabar	. . . .	Second paddy crop still being reaped; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease slight.
Travancore	. . . .	Harvest—second crop paddy nearly over. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Jan. 23rd)—		
Kurrachee	. . .	River at Kotri on 19th, 3 ft. 2 inches against 2 ft. 10 inches on same date last year; fever in 9 talukas; cattle-disease in 3 talukas; loss of 80 buffaloes and 55 cows and bullocks in Mirpur Botoro; 3 fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee and 1 death since 14th, total 29 cases, 6 deaths; disease in 26 villages in districts, 85 fresh cases, 9 deaths, 86 remaining sick; prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 28 and 32, in Tatta 24, 32 and 36, and in Mirpur Botoro 22, 32 and 32 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad	. . . .	Small-pox in 8, fever in 9, and cattle-disease in 6 talukas; wheat 25¼, *jowari* 10, *bajri* 35¼, red rice 26, and white rice 20 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad	. .	Cotton and wheat suffering slightly from cloudy weather and rain in Dholka and Madrisa, other crops healthy; cattle-disease in Parantej; wheat 26¼ and *bajri* 30 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda	In Naosari, ·07; in Tilukiwara, ·25, in Tenor, ·08; and few drops in other places.	Public health fair; fever still prevails in Naosari division; small-pox has abated in Manekwara; cotton, sugarcane, and *rabi* crops in good condition; in some talukas of Baroda division cotton and other crops are somewhat injured by rain which fell on the 16th instant; sugarcane pressing continues in Naosari division; prices—*bajri* 30 to 31¼ and rice 23 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Surat	. . . .	*Rabi* crops healthy; fever in Pardi; *jowari* 39 and *nagli* 48 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik	. . . .	*Rabi* crops healthy; public health generally good; small-pox in two villages of Nasik and Dindori talukas; *bajri* 31, wheat 31½, and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	. . . .	Abnormal temperature 5° cool to 1° warm; vapour in air defective till 19th, afterwards excessive; wind normal; distant lightning on 16th.
Poona	. . . .	*Rabi* crops good; prices—*bajri* 37 and *jowari* 43 lbs. per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 40 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	Slight rain throughout the district.	*Rabi* crops good, except *jowari*, prospects of which are unfavourable; *bajri*—maximum 48 lbs. per rupee in Shrigonda, minimum 39 in Kopargaon; *jowari*—maximum 54 lbs. in Sangamner, minimum 40 lbs. in Sheogaon.
Sholapur	·02	Weather cloudy; prospects of cotton and *jowari* crops unchanged; public health good; *jowari* 44 and *bajri* 46 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar	Slight rain throughout the district.	Harvesting of rice completed, that of early *jowari* in progress; cotton somewhat benefited by rain, but suffering from blight in 6 talukas; wheat withering in two talukas; other late crops good; fever in 5 and small-pox in two talukas; scarcity of drinking-water in some villages of Navalgund; rice 25 and *jowari* 56 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	. . . .	Small-pox in Kumpta, Honawar, and Mundgod, 1 case in Akola, 2 deaths in Honawar; fever prevails in Haliyal and Mundgod; cattle-disease in Karwar, Kumta, and Honawar; common rice in Karwar 12 seers per rupee; district average 16¼ seers.
Rajkot	. . . .	General health good; small-pox in Rajkot town; weather cold; *bajri* 30 and *jowari* 36 lbs. per rupee. *General Remarks.*—*Rabi* prospects generally good; slight rain in almost all districts; late crops benefited by it in Dharwar and Belgaum, but somewhat injured in parts of Ahmedabad and Broach; blight continues in parts of Satara, Dharwar, and Kaladgi; cattle-disease in 8, fever and small-pox in 11, and cholera in 3 districts.
Bengal—(Jan. 22nd)		
Chittagong	Traces of rain	Weather variable but cold; reaping of *amun* nearly over; winter crops promising; prices have somewhat risen; cattle-disease reported; general health good.
Dacca	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; pulses and oil seeds being reaped; pressing of sugarcane continues; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Harvesting of late rice still going on in some parts of the district, yield estimated at eight to ten annas; winter crops doing well; price of common rice 13¼ to 16 seers per rupee; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather cold and cloudy; *rabi* crops doing well; *kalai* being gathered outturn expected to be very good; public health generally good.
Rajshahye	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; prospects of winter crops generally favourable; price of rice 13 to 18 seers per rupee; public health fair; cholera and slight fever reported from some villages.
Burdwan	·13 on 19th	Weather warmer; prospects of *rabi* crops poor; prices steady; public health good.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; prospects of *rabi* crops generally fair; harvesting of *amun* continues; no unusual prevalence of any disease; prices stationary.
Bhagulpore	·04	Prospects of crops not good; rain much wanted; price of new rice 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah	·07 on the 18th at night.	Very slight rainfall, not sufficient to benefit the wheat, barley and gram on the ground; common rice (new) 16 seers per rupee; public health good.
Patna	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops appear fair; peas, *rahar*, and castor promising; poppy coming on well; public health good.
Durbhanga	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops gloomy; prices stationary; small-pox prevalent in the town of Durbhanga, and fever reported here and there in the district.
Hazareebagh	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; winter crops doing fairly well; pressing of sugarcane begun, outturn seems fair; prices much the same in all thanas except Kodarma and Gowan; public health generally good.
Cuttack	·03	Weather cold; nights and mornings foggy; reaping of *sarad* rice nearly completed; *dalua* rice growing well; *rabi* crops being gathered; prices stationary; public health good. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain fell in some districts during the week, but was not sufficient to do any good to the standing crops; in Behar and Chota Nagpore the *rabi* crops on unirrigated lands are still suffering much from want of rain, but in the rest of the province they are reported to be doing fairly well; the harvesting of late rice is still proceeding on the low-lying lands in some places; the outturn of the crop, though fair in some parts, has been on the whole a great deal below the average; prices continue to rule very high, in spite of the appearance of new rice in the markets; fever is still prevalent in some districts, and cases of cholera and small-pox are reported from a few localities, but the general health of the province is good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares . (Jan. 22nd)	No rain	Crops doing fairly in irrigated lands, but rain urgently wanted for unirrigated lands; isolated cases of small-pox in the city; prices of food-grain rising slightly as importations into the city have fallen off.
Allahabad („ 23rd)	. . . .	Some clouds during week, but no rain; in irrigated *kachar* and *mar* tracts crops excellent, elsewhere they have suffered much from drought; health good; prices stationary.
Gorakhpur („ 21st)	No rain	Cloudy sky; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Jhansi . („ 21st)	. . . .	The fall of rain on the 17th has greatly benefited the *rabi* crops; prices fluctuating; health of people and cattle good.
Agra . („ 22nd)	No rain	Irrigation continues; slight small-pox reported in 2 parganas; general health good; prices steady.
Bareilly . („ „)	. . . .	Rain much wanted.
Meerut . („ „)	No rain	Rain much wanted, but crops uninjured so far; health good; prices steady; supplies sufficient.
Kumaun . („ „)	. . . .	Weather fine; rain urgently required; health good; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Weather clear; cold decreasing; irrigation being actively pushed on; wheat and barley running to ear, other crops such as *arhar*, gram peas, &c., in flower; crops on unirrigated and high land poor; condition of people normal and of cattle good; markets well supplied; prices steady.
Partabgarh („ „)	. . . .	Weather cloudy during the week, but no rain; wheat, barley, and gram crops comparatively poor, *arhar* doing well; sugarcane being pressed; prices almost steady; small-pox reported from villages in Kunda tahsil; health otherwise good.
Sitapur („ „)	. . . .	Occasional clouds during the week, but no rain; prospects fair; prices steady.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Rain is much needed for unirrigated crops; bazars well supplied; prices steady; condition of people good and of cattle normal.
Rai Bareilly („ 21st)	. . . .	Weather cloudy; east and west wind; *rabi* prospects fair; small-pox continues; markets well-stocked; prices steady.
Cawnpore („ 22nd)	No rain	State of irrigated crops fair, of unirrigated poor; small-pox decreasing and no sickness among cattle.
Farukabad („ „)	. . . .	Weather alternately cloudy and clear; small-pox in three tahsils.
		General Remarks.—No rain has fallen, except in Jhansi and Aligarh, though the weather has been partially cloudy in most districts; rain is needed throughout the provinces; prices are generally steady and the markets sufficiently supplied; small-pox continues in several districts, otherwise the public health is good.
Punjab—(Jan. 23rd)—		
Delhi	. . . .	Health good; rain urgently needed; slight fall in prices.
Hissar . . .	·20	Health good; prices steady.
Umballa . . .	. . . .	Health and crop prospects good; rain much wanted; prices stationary.
Jullundur . . .	. . . .	Health good; *rabi* crops under irrigation; rain much wanted; prices stationary.
Amritsar . . .	. . . .	Health good; rain wanted; prices steady.
Lahore . . .	. . . .	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Ferozepur . . .	. . . .	Health good; rain wanted; prices steady.
Sialkot . . .	·10	More rain is wanted; health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi . . .	Slight fall of rain	More rain is wanted; health and crop prospects good; prices falling.
Peshawar . . .	. . . .	Rain wanted; small-pox decreasing; prices stationary.
Mooltan . . .	. . . .	Health of people and condition of crops good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan .	. . . .	Rain much wanted; health good; crop prospects fair; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—The health of the province with the exception of the Peshawar district is good; crop prospects are generally good; but rain is much wanted, especially in the south-east of the province.
Central Provinces (Jan. 23rd)—		
Nagpur . . .	1·13	Weather clear and cold; recent rain has been beneficial to *rabi* crops which are promising; public health good; prices of *jowari* and gram slightly risen.
Jubbulpore . . .	·76	Weather clear and cold; rain beneficial to *rabi* crops, which are thriving; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor (Jan. 22nd)	1·02	Recent rain will benefit *rabi* crops; cold rather severe; health good; prices steady.
Seoni . . .	. . . .	Weather rainy and cloudy up to 20th; clear and cold since; *rabi* crops improving; prices stationary; health good.
Hoshangabad . .	1·7	Late rain has improved *rabi* crops; cotton-picking continues; prospects favourable; *tili* being harvested; fever prevalent in Harda and Seoni; wheat 18 seers, rice 11 seers, and *jowari* 24 seers per rupee.
Raipur . . .	·14	Nights cool; days getting warm; *rabi* prospects continue favourable; public health good; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provs.—*contd.*		
Sambalpur (Jan. 19th) .	·04	Weather cold and cloudy occasionally; rice thriving and sugarcane pressing in progress; public health good; common rice 35 seers per rupee.
Khandwa . . .	1·29	Weather clear; prospects good; prices steady; *jowari* 22½ seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain general and beneficial to *rabi* crops; crop prospects in Jabalpore division improving, favourable in other divisions; health good; prices steady.
British Burma— (Jan. 23rd)—		
Akyab (Jan. 19th)	. . . .	Public health good; about ¾ of the crops have been reaped; reaping wages Rs. 2 to 4 per acre; twenty five deaths of cattle.
Rangoon . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall from 1st January up to date 0·29; six deaths from small-pox and one from cholera; paddy supplies are fair for the season; price Rs. 90 per 100 baskets.
Bassein . . .	. . . .	Public health good; forty-six deaths of cattle; reaping nearly finished; price of paddy Rs. 72 to 85 per 100 baskets.
Prome . . .	*Nil*	Public health good; thirteen deaths of cattle; seven hundred and eighty-two acres in Shwedaung township destroyed by drought; price of paddy Rs. 60 to 70 per 100 baskets.
Hanthawaddy . .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good; reaping progressing; price of paddy Rs. 75 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Pegu . . .	*Nil*	Two cases of small-pox of mild type in Pegu town, otherwise public health good; cattle continue healthy; reaping nearly finished; crop reported exceptionally good; price of paddy ranging in different places from Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 per 100 baskets.
Tharrawaddy . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall up to date 0·40; eight fatal cases of cholera reported from Sanywe and Monyo townships; cattle healthy; about 170,441 acres reaped; reaping wages 8 annas per man a day; price of paddy Rs. 55 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa . . .	. . . .	Nine deaths from small-pox reported from Donabyoo township, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in Dedaye township; reaping completed in all townships, except Pyapon; price of paddy Rs. 70 to 95 per 100 baskets.
Henzada . . .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy Rs. 75 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo . . .	. . . .	Public health good; cattle-disease not extinct yet; price of paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.
Shweygyin . . .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good; harvest ¾ finished; price of paddy Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	. . . .	Public health good; cattle-disease reported in Hlaingbue circle, threshing and winnowing progressing; prices of paddy Rs. 60 per 100 baskets; public health and health of cattle good in Moulmein; price of paddy Rs. 65 to 75 per 100 baskets; no sales in town.
Toungoo . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall from 1st January up to date 0·8; public health good.
Kyoukphyoo . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall from 1st January up to date 0·02; public health and health of cattle good; reaping almost completed; reaping wages Rs. 2 per acre.
Sandoway (Jan. 12th)	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good; agricultural prospects favourable; reaping of later sown crop nearly completed; opening prices of paddy Rs. 50 per 100 baskets.
„ („ 19th)	*Nil*	Public health good; agricultural prospects favourable; reaping of later sown crop completed; about 13,207 baskets or 327½ tons of paddy damaged by wind and rain of 17th November last; prices of paddy Rs. 60 to 66 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy . . .	. . . .	One death from small-pox, otherwise public health good; harvesting in progress.
		General Remarks.—Fifteen fatal cases of small-pox in Rangoon and the Donabyoo township of the Thongwa district; eight fatal cases of cholera in the Tharawaddy district, elsewhere public health continues good, and cattle are fairly healthy; reaping nearly over; supplies of paddy in fair quantity for the season are coming into the ports, and fetching good prices.
Assam—(Jan. 23rd)—		
Gauhati (Jan. 22nd)	·52	Weather cool and seasonable; harvesting of *sali* crops almost finished; public health fair.
Sylhet . . .	·07	State and prospects of crops good on the whole; a few cases of small-pox and cholera reported.
Cachar . . .	·45	Weather cloudy; reaping of winter crops commenced; common rice 16 seers per rupee; two deaths from small-pox reported from Sadr.
Dibrugarh . .	0·90	Weather cool; prospects of winter crops good; heavy rains on Tuesday night; small-pox in the station.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Jan. 23rd)—		
Amraoti . . .	. . . .	Weather cold and cloudy; cotton-picking almost completed; threshing of *jowari* continues; *rabi* prospects good; wheat 16 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	. . . .	*Rabi* prospects favourable; threshing of *kharif* continues.
Hyderabad (Jan. 24th)	Average ·34	The rainfall has benefited *rabi* and *tabi* crops; no sickness except fever in one taluka and some cases of cholera in Residency Bazaar; prices of wheat 15, coarse rice 12, white *jowar* 19, yellow *jowar* 24½, and *tur* 21 seers per *hali* sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg— (Jan. 23rd)—		
Bangalore	. . . .	Harvesting of paddy, *ragi*, horse gram, sugarcane, &c., continues public health generally good; prices of rice from 12 to 15 seers, *ragi* 36 to 60 seers, and horse gram 40 to 60 seers per rupee.
Mercara	·10	Picking of coffee and harvesting of rice nearly completed; fever still prevalent in parts of the Nanjarajapatna taluk. *General Remarks.*—Standing crops in all districts reported in good condition; prospects of season favourable.
Central India States— (Jan. 23rd)—		
Indore	0·40	Health good; prices staticnary; agricultural prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior)	0·23	Health good; weather seasonable; prices steady.
Sutna	0·21	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch	0·38	Weather very cold and cloudy; agricultural prospects and public health good.
Goona	0·51	Weather cloudy and cold.
Agar	1·72	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong	0·29	Prospects fair; health good; prices steady.
Manpur	. . . .	Prospects good.
Sehore	2·5	Weather cloudy; prospects and public health good. There was general rain in the Agency on the nights of the 15th and 16th.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Jan. 23rd)	. . . .	Weather mild and clear.
Harowtee („ 21st)	Deoli . ·90; Tonk . ·16; Shahpoora . ·21	Prospects fair; weather seasonable; health good.
Jhallawar (Jan. 18th)	1·29	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 22nd)	·03	Slight fever prevalent; crops looking well.
Jeypore („ „)	. . . .	Weather cloudy; prices steady; health good.
Ulwur („ „)	Drops of rain in places	Health good; prices steady.

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Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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No. 73 R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Fort William, January 29, 1884.

Railway reconnaissances from Mogul Serai to Pooree.

RESOLUTION.—The desirability of a line of railway which would open out the Daltongunge coal-field for the supply of the railways to the north of Mogul Serai has long been recognized. On a full consideration of the question of railway construction throughout India, which took place in 1882, it was evident that a larger project was required, which would afford an outlet to the east as well as the west for the mineral and agricultural produce of the large province of Chota Nagpore, and also that such a project might, with the intervention of the projected Nagpore-Sitarampore Railway, be extended to Cuttack and Pooree, so as to bestow on the vast number of pilgrims who annually visit the latter place the advantage of railway transit and on the province of Orissa that of protection against famine.

2. Arrangements were consequently made in the autumn of 1882 for rapid reconnaissances of the country through which the route for such a railway would probably lie.

3. The result of the reconnaissance of the first section of this project from Mogul Serai to Daltongunge was embodied in a Resolution No. 832 R. C., dated the 24th September last and published in the *Gazette of India*. The length of line to Daltongunge was stated to be 147 miles, and its probable cost, including a bridge over the Soane River, 152 lakhs of rupees; or, if this section is stopped at Gurwah, its length would be reduced to about 130 miles, the cost of which may be roughly estimated at 137 lakhs.

The reports of the investigation of the two next sections have now been received and are published herewith. One of these—the second section of the project, from Gurwah to Chandil on the proposed Seetarampore-Nagpore Railway—traverses the Chota Nagpore province; its approximate length was found to be 195 miles, and probable cost 208 lakhs of rupees.

The third section of the project leaves the proposed Seetarampore-Nagpore line at Kuchai, 25 miles south-west of Chandil, and proceeds thence to the north bank of the Mahanadi, whence a steam ferry would complete the communication with Cuttack; its length is taken as about 182 miles, and probable cost 220½ lakhs of rupees.

The fourth section of the project, from Cuttack to Pooree, was carefully investigated last autumn by the local Engineering staff, on the basis of the canal surveys, with the result of shewing that its probable length *vid* Khoorda would be about 60 miles, and its cost might be roughly placed at about 50 lakhs.

The total length of railway may thus be placed at about 567 miles, and its cost at about 615 lakhs of rupees.

4. The connection of this main line with Gya appearing very desirable, a reconnaissance was also made from Palamow to that place, with the view of ascertaining whether a better route could be found than those which had already been investigated in 1881-82 in connection with the Nagpur-Bengal project. The result was satisfactory, a suitable line being found, which it is estimated will be about 85½ miles in length, and cost about 67 lakhs of rupees.

5. The entire system would thus consist of about 652 miles of railway, roughly estimated to cost 682 lakhs of rupees. This estimate for a broad gauge line crossing, as it does, such an exceedingly hilly country can hardly be considered an extravagant one; at the same time, mere rapid reconnaissances are, of course, not to be relied on, and thorough surveys are being actively prosecuted along the entire route during the current season.

6. In respect of traffic, the prospects of the project appear to be extremely encouraging. The Daltongunj and Aurunga coal-fields will be traversed, and a part of the Karanpoora coal-field just reached, thus ensuring profitable working of the Railway itself from Mogul Serai and Gya to Chandil, and also a large traffic in coal for the supply of the Railways which are in connection with Mogul Serai. The produce of Chota Nagpore will obtain the outlets desired. Finally, pilgrims to Pooree from Northern India in general will use the line throughout, while those from Bengal and Western and Southern India will be able to take advantage of the two sections south of Kuchai.

7. The entire line from Mogul Serai to Pooree is now being more thoroughly examined during the present season.

8. His Excellency the Governor General in Council has much pleasure in recording his appreciation of the excellent work done by Mr. Parker and his staff on the Nagpur-Bengal and Benares-Pooree Surveys, in difficult and unhealthy tracts, during 1881-82 and 1882-83.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution and Index Map together with Captain Laugharne's report, and the note by Mr. Parker, the Engineer-in-Chief, be communicated to the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, and published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

W. S. TREVOR, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary.

Enclosure No. 1 to P. W. D. Resolution No. 73 R. C. of 1884.



Enclosure No. 2 to P. W. D. Resolution No. 73 R. C. of 1884.

Second Report on the reconnaissances for Benares-Cuttack Railway and Gya-Palamow Extension,—January to April 1883.

A preliminary report on the work undertaken was submitted on the 18th May, as soon as I had returned to head-quarters. The present report is submitted, together with plans and revised rough estimates, giving more complete information than could be furnished before any levels or aneroid readings had been plotted.

2. As stated in para. 5 of preliminary report, the first question to consider was the best ascent to the Lohardugga plateau, and it may be as well to premise that the plateau has an elevation of 2,200 feet to 2,300 feet, and Gurwha of less than 600 feet, the necessary rise in the line being therefore 1,600 to 1,700 feet.

3. Several routes were examined: those not found feasible are shewn in blue lines on the Indian atlas sheets, scale four-inches-to-the-mile accompanying, the impracticable portions being marked with blue crosses, thus * * * * * and the route proposed being shewn by a continuous red line, while the alternative feasible routes are marked by red dotted lines.

4. Commencing with the most northerly route from Manatu *viâ* Pudma or Lorhursee to Hirlun (or Hurhunj) and Baloomath, it was found that the descent to the Punkee-Lohursee plain could be made either by the Jinjore nulla, the Pudma pass, or the pass from Bunsee Khoord to Sildilia, but that the Seknee, Kosiara, and the Sildag Tal pass were impracticable.

The ascent from this plain to Hurpurj from Lohursee, either by the Amanut river *viâ* Kurkurgarh and Inatoo, or from Punkee *viâ* Tal, Muttodee, and Aboon, or from Lohursee to Baloomath by the Amanut river *viâ* Musaratore is impracticable, the ascent being some 700 feet, and the routes all rising abruptly with no means of extending them to obtain the requisite gradient.

5. Again, on the south the Sahargatia pass and the Bhootia pass, both leading direct from Palamow on to the Lohurdugga plateau, were examined and found quite impracticable, there being a rise of some 1,000 feet in four miles on the latter, and the former being quite as bad.

The only other available route is the line of road through Palamow *viâ* Munkah and Latiahur, ascending to Chandawa, which stands at an elevation of 1,689 feet by the valley of the Ghagree, which is the only opening between the Toru hill on the north and the high range on the south. This route was found practicable, and is described in detail further on.

6. Having reached Chandawa near the head-waters of the Damooda, the next point was to find an ascent to the main plateau. The ground falls again to the Damooda about 100 feet, so that a rise of 600 feet to reach the plateau is still necessary, necessitating, with a gradient of 1 in 100, a rise 12 miles long.

Two passes—the Bohlia and Unjeria—were examined, but found impracticable for want of length, as was also the route *viâ* the Jilling nulla.

7. As the Mahlun pass had been examined last year and reported feasible, this was not examined again, but attention turned to the passes further east, two of which seemed from the maps and information gathered to be worth exploring. Of these, the Rai Bamnee pass of the valley of the Bhur was found to present difficulties of gradient near the junction of the Bhur and Saphi near Sarone, which would be hard to overcome, as well as being a very rocky bad route up to this point.

The second route from Hesalay to Chora seemed better, and, in the preliminary report, was stated as practicable; but since plotting the levels taken over it, it has had to be abandoned.

8. The Mahlun pass then remains as the only practicable ascent, and the line is shewn ascending by that ghat.

9. As there are no great difficulties in taking a line across the Lohardugga plateau, the next point of importance is the descent from it.

The route *viâ* Bandgaon and Chackerdarpur, which would have been the most direct, was found utterly impracticable, there being a fall of 1,640 feet in one mile, and a route rather more to the south, which was examined to try and turn the ghat, was found to be scarcely any better. Aneroid readings over this ghat from Khunti to Chackerdarpur are appended, see sheet 21.

10. Two routes on the east of the plateau—one near the road between Ranchi and Bundhu and the other by the Ranchi river—were also examined without success, but the route *viâ* the Tajna river from Seniguttee to Perihatee, and thence to the plain near Aruki, presented an easier descent, and giving a fair promise of a 1 in 100 gradient has been taken as the only available route, and is described more fully further on.

11. The line shewn down the valley of the Tajna from Perihatee *viâ* Chatumatee and Gitilbera was also examined, but, as mentioned in para. 14 of preliminary report, would scarcely be practicable.

12. The line being brought down to the plain near Arunki or Jarunga would bring it to a level of about 1,050 feet, but a high range of hills to the south separates this plateau from the Chyebassa-Chackerdarpur plain, and as no pass through the hills is available (the one *viâ* Turai

and Kharsawan was examined and found impracticable), the line must be continued along the valley due east towards the Nagpur-Seetarampore line, joining it at Chandil, a distance of 195 miles from Gurwha and 79 from Seetarampore.

13. Having thus briefly noticed the routes examined for the first portion of the line and explained generally the available ghats on, to, and down from the plateau, the route proposed will be described more fully: it has been entered by a continuous red line on the Indian atlas sheets, and also on the tracings from the one-inch maps which accompany, the sections being plotted on a scale of one-inch-to-a-mile horizontal, and 100-feet-to-an-inch vertical, with enlarged plans and section of ghats on a scale of 1,000 feet horizontal and 100 feet vertical.

14. Commencing from Gurwha, which is shewn on the survey maps as having an altitude of 588 feet, the line is brought as direct as possible, consistent with a rectangular crossing of the Koel river, to Daltongunge.

The country for the first 15 miles is believed to be fairly level, and a five feet bank and cutting will probably suffice, the larger waterways are the Dando river, 700 feet wide, and the Juhlee nulla, of 400 feet; the route actually traversed was not over this line, but followed the road by the course of the river (see blue lines on atlas sheets).

15. The crossing of the Koel river will necessitate a bridge of 1,800 feet, built; say, in 12 spans of 150 feet each; the section is shewn on sheet 18, page 8, and the roadway will have to be carried at a height of some 75 feet above the bed of the river which runs in a hollow, some 150 feet lower than the general line of the country on either side.

The bridge will probably have its foundation on rock, and a rate of Rs. 400 per foot run has been estimated for.

16. After rising from this bridge for 1½ miles, at a gradient of 1 in 100, to Daltongunge (560 feet), the line ascends for three miles at 1 in 122 over ground, which has been estimated at 10 feet banks and cuttings to the 22nd mile near the village of Chiakee; from this latter place, the route lies over a pass between two hills, ascending to a height of nearly 800 feet, and again descending two miles at 1 in 150 to the village of Noolpod Kullen. This portion is intersected with many nullas, and has been estimated as requiring 15 feet banks and cuttings with 40 running feet per mile of minor bridges.

17. From Noolpod Kullen to Chittu-Suthburwah, a distance of six miles, the ground is slightly undulating, and a ten-feet bank for cutting has been estimated for.

18. Beyond Chuttu-Suthburwah there is a depression in the ground which will have to be crossed by a 40-feet bank for half a mile, and there is then a rise, broken by many undulations, necessitating a gradient of 1 in 100 for 5½ miles to near the village of Munka, after which a level length of four miles is reached: ten feet banks and cuttings have been estimated for over this portion.

19. From this point we reach five miles of very bad ground (miles 44 to 49). There is a considerable depression to the Sookree nulla, which will require 400 feet of bridging with embankments of 40 feet, followed by a sudden rise to near Putku, where a 70-feet rock cutting, quarter mile long, will be necessary, the average heights of the banks and cuttings for the five miles being taken at 28 feet.

20. The ground still undulates considerably for the next five miles to Latiahur, and 15 feet banks and cuttings have been allowed.

21. After passing the large village of Latiahur, at an elevation of 1,140 feet, there is a dip to the Oorunga river of some 90 feet, necessitating the line being taken 50 feet above its bed, with a bridge 300 feet long.

22. From the Oorunga river at 55th mile, there is a rise of 400 feet to Keeta at mile 65, and to obtain the requisite gradient, it will probably be necessary to bring the line round, as shewn in plan—see sheet No. 2. These 10 miles have been estimated at 15 feet banks and cuttings with bridges of 60, 100, and 120 feet for the crossings of the Ghatwa, Gewa, and Oorunga rivers, respectively.

23. It is possible that a better route here might be obtained by keeping to the right bank of the Oorunga, but a hill is shewn in maps bordering on the bank, and the ground appears to be much intersected with nullas: time did not allow of its being examined.

24. From Keeta to Chandawa, a distance of seven miles, there is a rise of 239 feet. A line of levels—see sheet No. 6—was run over the road between these two places, but the actual line would probably keep more in the valley curving round the hill, and thus avoid much of the deep cutting; the cost of this portion has been entered at Rs. 80,000 per mile—*vide* detailed estimate, page 9.

25. From Chandawa the line descends for about two miles at 1 in 100 to the Damooda river, crossing 40 feet above its bed with a bridge 160 feet wide, and then running parallel with it to the village of Mahlun, crossing the Saphi river with a bridge similar to the Damooda; 15 feet banks and cuttings with 30 feet per mile of minor bridges have been estimated for over this portion of the line.

26. From Mahlun the line curves round the hill for 2½ miles, at a gradient of 1 in 132, to the village of Kalu, which may be considered the foot of the Mahlun ghat, and where a reversing station will probably be necessary, as it is believed there is not space for a half-mile curve.

27. The line now ascends by the Mahlun ghat, a rise of 500 feet in 10 miles, which necessitates the greater portion of the ascent being made at a gradient of 1 in 100. As this ghat was examined and reported on last year by Mr. Spring, Executive Engineer, enlarged drawings are not again sent up. The cost of the 10 miles has been included in the estimate at Rs. 1,25,000 per mile.

28. Having ascended the plateau the line runs over its slightly undulating surface, which principally consists of rice-fields from mile 92 to 120, with probable banks and cuttings of seven feet, crossing the Koel river on the 106th mile, for which a 360-feet bridge has been allowed.

29. From mile 120 to 126 there is believed to be a broken rocky piece of ground estimated, as requiring 15 feet banks and cuttings, ¼ rock.

30. From mile 126 at Lodma, which has an elevation of 2,325 feet, the line begins to descend the valley of the Gajno river. For the first 14 miles the descent is slight, 1 in 420; but after passing the village of Sinigutu at mile 140, it increases, being 1 in 155 for 2½ miles, and then 1 in 100 to the 150th mile at Pirihatu; these 24 miles have been estimated at eight feet banks and cuttings for the first 14, and 10 feet for the latter 10.

31. We have now to consider the ghat off the plateau, there being a fall of about 525 feet from Pirihatu to the plain at Aruki or Jaranga, and sheet No. 7 shews an enlarged plan and section of this portion of the line.

32. A line of levels was run from near the village of Karapurti at B to the plain at Aruki at I, along the existing track, and is shewn in black in plan and section; there being a fall of 561 feet in six miles renders the direct road impracticable; it therefore remains to be considered whether there is any means of lengthening the ascent so as to get a better gradient, and by carrying the line as shewn in red, it is believed that this can be done. This line gives nine miles of length, and therefore with a gradient of 1 in 100, would give an ascent of 475 feet against 525 feet required, which, with a 25-feet cutting at Pirihatu and a 25-feet bank at debouchment on to the plain, would make up the total necessary.

33. Pirihatu has been taken at 36 feet below the point B, which is well within the difference shewn by aneroid readings. It stands at the head of a deep and narrow ravine which runs under the Kurapurti hill, gradually widening as it descends into a broad valley. Along the side of this ravine the line would have to be carried for three miles until the point C was reached, when it would run parallel to the road to D, crossing it at this point with an elevation of 1,366 feet, or nearly on the same level.

34. From D it is believed that the line might be curved round, as shewn, crossing the main stream at E at an elevation of 1,260 feet, or 57 feet above the actual level of E.

The road would again be crossed at F with an elevation of 1,234 feet against 1,271, or a cutting of 37 feet, and the line passing to the other side of the ridge would rejoin the road near G with an elevation of 1,154 feet against 1,182, or a 28-feet cutting. From G it would follow the curve of the hills for 1½ miles, descending to the plain at J, mile 159, with an elevation of 1,075, necessitating a 25-feet bank.

35. Having thus debouched into the plain of the Karkari river the line passes over fairly easy ground, partially cultivated, crosses that river near the village of Pondechri, with a bridge of 500 feet on mile 68, and gradually descends to the Subarnarikha river, which will require a bridge of 900 feet, and rising slightly from the valley joins the Nagpur-Seetarampore line at Chandil, a distance of 195 miles from Gurwha and 79 from Seetarampore.

36. The proposed line has been taken direct to Chandil crossing the Subarnarikha river, as the range of hills shewn on the south of that river runs too close to admit of the line being taken between it and the river, or of the requisite curve for the junction being obtained.

37. The section of the line through Palamow has been compiled from the mean of aneroid readings taken by two surveyors reduced as frequently as possible by heights given on the survey maps. I have not personally been over this portion of the line, neither have I been over the line from mile 92 to mile 140 at Sinigutu, but Lodma has been fixed from observations made last year.

38. The report is based on actual levels between mile 65 and 72 Keeta to Chandwa, 82 and 92 Kalu to plateau, 150 and 159 ghat off plateau, and on aneroid readings for the other portions, which must be taken as giving a fair idea of the general character of the ground only and not absolute altitudes.

39. From the table of gradients appended, it appears that out of the total 195 miles on this section of the line, 51 miles are at a slope of 1 in 100, the ascent to the Lohardugga plateau is broken into several portions by the rising ground through Palamow, and the Keeta to Chandawa pass, so that the main ascent is only 10 miles long; but on the descent from the plateau it will be observed that there is a continuous fall of 1 in 100 for 16½ miles.

40. The revised rough estimate for this portion of the line, 195 miles long, amounts to Rs. 20,77,738, or Rs. 1,06,550 per mile.

41. Considering now the second portion of the main line south of the Nagpur-Seetarampore line to Cuttack, it was stated that in the preliminary report, paras. 34 to 38, that three routes had been examined for the descent from the Keonghur plateau. Of these, two were found altogether impracticable and one *viâ* Gonagosa to Barrigaon was more promising. These routes are shewn blue on the atlas sheets accompanying.

42. On the march back, levels were taken from Barrigaon to Gonagosa *viâ* the road by Gudwa; shewing a rise of 600 feet in a distance of little more than six miles, with a steep ghat near Gudwa of 361 feet in 1¾ miles, there seems no possibility of obtaining 12 miles

length in this direction ; but another route shewn red in the plans was explored by one of the surveyors down the valley of the Kusoi, and aneroid readings as shewn in section sheet 011, 1 taken over it, they give a fair expectation of the requisite gradient being obtainable with more protracted surveys, but, owing to the dense jungle, &c., more precise information could not be obtained in the time at disposal.

43. The following is a description of the route proposed of the lower half of the main line which leaves the Nagpur line just south of the crossing of the Soukna nullah, 104 miles from Seetarampore at an elevation of 615 feet above M. S. L.

44. The Sanjai nullah would be crossed on the 3rd mile with a bridge of 300 feet, and then there is a slight rise in the ground to the 6th mile when a level piece for two miles occurs, the ground again falling to the Jamain nullah, the bridge over which will be 240 feet.

45. From this nullah there is a rise of 70 feet into Chyebassa on the 13th mile, which stands at an elevation of 745 feet above the sea, and is the head-quarters of the Singhbhoom district.

46. From Chyebassa the line passes over slightly undulating country to the 20th mile, where an undulating ascent is met with, until the 39th mile is reached, at an altitude of nearly 800 feet above Chyebassa, or 1,535 feet above M. S. L. This ascent will necessitate gradients of 1 in 100, with about three miles of level intervening at intervals. These 39 miles have been estimated as follows :—

0 to 25	miles	= 10	feet	banks and cuttings.
25 to 27	,,	= 26	,,	ditto.
27 to 36	,,	= 10	,,	ditto.
36 to 39	,,	= 20	,,	ditto.

47. From the 39th mile the ground falls some 300 feet to the large village of Jointe on the 50th mile. This village seems thriving and prosperous, and stands on the banks of the Byturnee near its junction with the Kangere just at the borders of Singhbhoom ; five feet banks and cuttings have been estimated for over these 11 miles, with quarter mile rock cutting on the 46th mile.

48. The Keonghur State is here entered, the Kangera river being crossed on the 51st mile, with a bridge of 300 feet, and the Byturnee on the 54th mile, with one of 400 feet, after which the ground rises again 200 feet to near the 62nd mile beyond the village of Gidibash ; these 12 miles have been calculated at five feet banks and cuttings with one mile of 10 feet.

49. From 62nd to 74th mile, there are a considerable number of minor undulations in the ground, but which will not, as a rule, necessitate steep gradients, and 10 feet banks and cuttings will probably carry the line over them with, say, one mile of 10 feet rock cutting.

50. The section up to this point has been compiled from aneroid readings, but, from the village of Baisuli, levels were taken to the 94th mile, both *viâ* Budbeda and Binamunda, and *viâ* Midankalo and Mojarposi, two lines being run between these latter villages. The continuous red line shews the best route, and the levels over it are shewn on a scale of 1,000 feet to an inch horizontal and 100 feet vertical on sheet 13, the rejected lines are shewn dotted in red in plan.

51. These 20 miles will be seen to be very uneven, and, as many of the ridges are of hard rock, the line has been graded with a view to giving as much bank and little cutting as possible. The cost of this portion has been estimated, see page 10, at Rs. 45,000 per mile, with minor bridges at Rs. 6,000 per mile.

52. From the 94th mile, a fall of 130 feet brings us to the Barapento nullah on 97th mile, whence there is again an ascent to mile 104, a ridge above the Masaloi nullah. These 10 miles have been taken at 10 feet banks and cuttings, with 1 mile 20 feet rock cuttings.

53. From the crossing of the Musaloi stream on the 105th mile, with a bridge of 200 feet, levels have again been run as far as the village of Tikaderry on mile 115 ; the ground undulates considerably, and the cost of the 11 miles, 104 to 115, has been estimated at Rs. 60,000 per mile, with minor bridges Rs. 8,000 per mile.

54. The village of Gonagosa, near the 115th mile, may be said to stand at the head of the ghat, the best line of it as yet found is shewn in red, and the section is from aneroid readings. It is anticipated that the cost of the 12 miles, necessary for the descent, will not be less than Rs. 1,25,000 per mile, the gradient is shewn as continuous at 1 in 100 for 13 miles, and the line would cross the Kasu nullah, some 53 feet above its bed, on the 127th mile with a bridge of 100 feet.

55. From the 127th mile the line runs south to the Brahmini, and has been estimated as requiring eight feet banks and cuttings, with light gradients to mile 145.

56. The section across the Brahmini river is given on sheet No. 20 ; the actual channel has a width of 4,480 feet, but the floods rise over the ground on the left bank as shewn by high flood level, and a total waterway of 8,000 feet, at Rs. 700 per foot, to be divided into lengths as found necessary, has been allowed. The bed of this river is sandy, and the main bridge at least will have to be supported on wells.

The formation level has been shewn at 80 feet or 10·75 feet above highest recorded flood.

57. From mile 147 to the left bank of the Mahanuddy, opposite Cuttack, mile 182, the line will probably follow approximately the right bank of the canal as shewn on plan, and five feet banks and cuttings (mostly banks) will suffice for it.

58. The general style of the country through Singhbhoom and Keonghur is undulating, and there is but little cultivation except in the immediate vicinity of the villages ; rice appears the principal article grown the forest sparse in Singbhoom, gradually thickens, towards the south of Keonghur, until the slopes of the plateau are covered with a dense growth, which will effectually preclude the best route off it being found without considerable time and labor being expended in clearing ; the ridges crossed almost invariably consist of rock, sometimes washed quite bare, and in laying out a line, care will have to be taken to avoid cuttings as much as possible.

59. A peculiar feature of the Keonghur plateau are the black-looking ridges of loose rounded boulders, some of them low chains of hills, which are quite denuded of soil, and present an appearance of being piled up by artificial means.

60. The revised rough estimate for this portion of the line amounts to Rs. 2,20,47,624, or Rs. 1,21,141 per mile for the 182 miles.

61. The total length of line from Gurwha to Cuttack will then be 195+182=377 miles, and the cost Rs. 2,07,77,378+2,20,47,624=Rs. 4,28,25,002, or Rs. 1,13,594 per mile.

To pay a dividend of 5 per cent. this outlay would necessitate a weekly traffic return of Rs. 218 per mile taking the working expenses at Rs. 50 per cent. on the return.

62. The probable sources of income may be divided into the following heads :—

1st.—Pilgrim traffic.

2nd.—Coal and mineral traffic.

3rd.—Local goods and passenger traffic.

63. As regards the first it is difficult to estimate the number that would travel over the northern portion of the line, but if the statistics collected at Cuttack are to be relied on it appears that 4,50,000 pilgrims proceed per annum from Cuttack to Pooree, and presumably return, the greater part of them come from the direction of the railway from Chyebassa ; and taking ½ as availing themselves of the line, the weekly receipts from this source per mile on this portion of this railway would be Rs. 75.

64. The second source of traffic would only affect a small portion of the line south of Gurwha, but would probably bring in good receipts on the portion, Benares to Gurwha, the geological resources and conditions of Palamow having been specially reported on by Mr. Ball, it is unnecessary to recapitulate them here.

65. The third source of receipts is also difficult to estimate without the collection of careful statistics, the jungle products of Palamow would of course be exported by the line, but then again would principally affect the Gurwha-Benares portion. The Lohardugga plateau over which the line passes for some miles is a fertile rice and other grain-producing district, which may be anticipated to produce a fair traffic, but the long and steep gradients on and off it would add to the cost of conveyance of imports, though they would not matter if a large export traffic is anticipated in both directions.

The Manbhoom district through which the line runs after descendiug the plateau on the east is mostly fertile, with several large villages apparently in a prosperous condition, which might develope fair traffic. The lower portion of the line Chyebassa to Cuttack is but thinly inhabited, being mostly jungle, except near the villages specially through Keonghur ; salt seems to be the principal article of commerce, which is imported from Orissa on pack-bullocks, but there seems to be great expectation in the latter province of the benefits to be derived from the line.

66. Having treated of the main line, it remains to consider the proposed extension from Gya to Palamow. In the preliminary report this extension was mentioned as quite practicable, and it was proposed, after reaching Manatu, to bring it *viâ* Puchma and Lesligunge to join the main line at Baree Khas.

67. Considering, however, the position of the Daltongunge coal-field, and that the valley of the Jinjore is the most open, it is now proposed to bring it as shewn by the continuous red line on atlas sheets, *viâ* Turlee Khas crossing the Amanut river at Seknee Khond and joining the main line at Daltongunge itself, the total length being 85½ miles against 82 in preliminary estimate, but only 1½ miles of increase are due to the change in route, as the line was measured 1 mile short of Gya station.

68. The following is a description of the line. Starting from the Gya station of the East Indian Railway, with a formation level of 356 feet, the line runs through the station crossing the Jumna nullah at the 6th mile, with two spance of 80 feet each, and passes over open country, mostly rice-fields, to the 22nd mile, where it crosses the Grand Trunk Road about one mile west of Shergotty ; it then continues with easy gradients up the valley of the Mohur to the 42nd mile over cultivated rice country ; crossing the Daharai, Purna, and Subjai nullahs respectively, with three spans of 100 feet, and two and three spans of 80 feet each.

69. From the 42nd to 45th mile ground is broken and raviny, and 10 feet banks and cuttings have been estimated for over this portion.

70. From the 45th to 51st mile the ground is more even, but covered with sparse jungle ; the Mohur river will be crossed at mile 47, with a bridge of five spans of 100 feet each with foundations on rock.

71. The reconnaissance showed this point to be the best place for crossing, as lower down opposite mile 40, before the broken ground commences, the river is very broad, and higher up at Kairah, a difficult and rocky piece of country intervenes.

72. At mile 51 the ascent to Manatu commences, terminating at the 59th mile; levels were taken over the last seven miles and the eight miles estimated as costing Rs. 70,000 per mile including minor bridges; the ground is very rocky and uneven, and the levels taken are shown on sheet 17, from which it appears the ghât can easily be ascended at a gradient of 1 in 100.

Two rivers requiring bridges of 240 feet and 160 feet are met with on the ascent.

73. From mile 59 the ground gradually falls along the valley of the Jinjore, the first 10 miles are over rather broken ground, for which 10 feet banks and cuttings have been allowed, but for the next 10 miles five feet banks and cuttings will suffice.

74. The Amanut river will be crossed at Selence Khoord, with eight spans of 150 feet each, and the line carried into Daltongunge, where it will join the Benares-Cuttack main line with 10 feet banks and cuttings for the last 6½ miles.

75. With the exception of the seven miles of levels taken over the Manatu ghât the sections for this line are based on aneroid readings only.

76. The total cost of this branch line is estimated at Rs. 66,89,638, or Rs. 78,242, per mile for the 85½ miles. To pay a dividend of 5 per cent. this would necessitate a weekly traffic return of Rs. 150 per mile (taking the working expenses as 50 per cent. on the return as before.)

77. From the accompanying abstracts of some statistical tables of exports and imports kindly furnished by Mr. R. W. Renny, Assistant Commissioner of Palamow, it will be seen that the present traffic on pack-bullocks, may be expected to furnish annual receipts of Rs. 5,732 per mile, or weekly receipts of Rs. 110.

It may reasonably be anticipated that these would be doubled after the line was opened, giving Rs. 220 per mile per week, and adding Rs. ¼ for passenger traffic, we should have a return of Rs. 275 per mile per week, against Rs. 220 earned by the present Gya branch.

78. In addition to the above, a considerable trade in minerals would probably be opened up by this branch. The situation of the Daltongunge coal-fields is entered in the atlas sheets accompanying, from which it will be seen that this line runs through the southern portion of them, enabling the products to be readily conveyed to Gya.

79. This coal-field was reported on most favorably by Mr. Ball, who writes that "no doubt whatever exists as to the excellent quality of the coal in this field, it has been proved both by assays and actual experiments to have great heating power, and to be admirably adapted to steam purposes."

80. From these considerations it may, I think, be safely inferred that the proposed extension of the line from Gya to Palamow would be a financial success, even if the main line from Benares to Cuttack were not carried out.

81. In conclusion, I may mention that a total of about 1,200 miles of country were prospected over for these lines, and 150 miles of actual levels taken on account of work which could not possibly have been performed in the time without the cordial co-operation of all members of my small party.

W. H. PARKER, M. Inst., C. E.,
Superintending Engineer, P. W. Dept.
The 31st July 1883.

M. LAUGHARNE, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, P. W. Dept.,
Benares and Cuttack Railway Survey.

Table of Gradients.

Gradients.	Gurwha to Chandil 195 miles.	Nagpore to Cuttack 182 miles.	Gya to Daltongunge 85·5.
1 in 100′	51·15	66·00	8·00
1 in 100′ to 1 in 150′	24·36	10·52	4·50
1 in 150′ to 1 in 200′	15·96	14·14	13·25
1 in 200′ to 1 in 300′	8·00	23·06	13·50
1 in 300′ to 1 in 500′	19·80	6·80	8·50
Over 1 in 500′	17·06	2·27	24·00
Level	58·67	59·21	13·75
Total ...	195·00	182·00	85·50

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Benares and Cuttack Railway Survey.

Appendix A.

Abstract of Annual Imports to Palamow Sub-division, which would probably be carried by proposed Railway from Gya to Daltongunge.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Per	Amount.	Total.
	Mds.	Pie.	Mile.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rice	9,200	⅓	„	15 15 6	
Salt	100,020	1/5	„	104 3 0	
Tobacco	65,930	½	„	171 11 1	
Molasses	105,250	⅓	„	182 11 7	
Sugar (soft)	1,498	½	„	3 14 5	
Sugar-candy	19,022	½	„	49 8 7	
Spices	27,410	1	„	142 12 2	
Cloth	20,700	⅓	„	35 15 0	
Metallic utensils	18,850	⅔	„	65 7 2	
Gerah seed	350	⅓	„	0 9 9	
Black pepper	234	⅔	„	0 13 0	
Bay leaves	175	⅔	„	0 9 8	
Dates	23,300	⅔	„	80 14 6	
Betelnuts	25,910	⅔	„	89 15 6	
Turmeric	301	⅔	„	1 0 9	
Cardamum	120	⅔	„	0 6 8	
Cocoanut	11,910	⅓	„	20 10 10	
Blankets (country-made) ...	7,000	⅔	„	24 4 10	
English liquors and miscellaneous articles	1,200	⅔	„	4 2 8	995 10 8
		Total ...		...	995 10 8

Appendix B.

Abstract of Annual Exports from Palamow Sub-division that would probably be carried by the proposed Railway from Daltongunge to Gya.

Names of Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Per	Amount.	Total.
		Pie.	Mile.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rice	158,475	⅓	„	275 2 1	
Dall	1,375	⅓	„	2 6 2	
Lac seed	111,250	⅔	„	386 4 6	
Catechu	29,900	⅔	„	103 13 1	
Tusser cocoons	9,916	1	„	51 9 10	
Ghee (melted butter)	219,130	1	„	1,141 4 10	
Cotton (raw)	100,030	1	„	520 15 10	
Gram	36,700	⅓	„	63 11 5	
Tilseed and oil	254,380	½	„	662 7 2	
Iron	84,600	⅓	„	146 14 0	
Rape seed	33,500	⅓	„	58 2 7	
Arrowroot	2,010	⅓	„	3 7 10	
Linseed	11,300	⅓	„	19 9 11	
Mowah oil	149,800	⅓	„	260 1 1	
Cattle	6,000	6	„	187 8 0	
Castor seed	400	⅓	„	0 11 1	
Molasses	5,190	⅓	„	9 0 2	
Honey	2,805	⅓	„	4 13 11	
Rosin (from Saulwood) ...	80,000	⅔	„	277 12 5	
Mulberry	1,800	½	„	4 11 0	
Hides	25,400	⅔	„	88 3 1	
Sutrungees (carpets)	11,100	⅔	„	38 8 8	
Sugarcane	1,150	⅛	„	1 15 11	
Miscellaneous articles	117,500	⅔	„	407 15 9	4,717 2 4
		Grand Total ...			4,717 2 4

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BENARES-CUTTACK RAILWAY SURVEY.

GURWHA CHANDIL.

LENGTH 195 miles.

Revised rough estimate of cost of construction.

	Rs.
From 0 *to* 15*th mile* = 15 miles—	
Earthwork five feet, banks and cuttings 15 × Rs. 3,713 ...	55,695
Minor bridges at Rs. 15 r. ft. per mile = 15 × 15 × Rs. 164...	36,900
Danro river, seven spans of 100 feet each, at Rs. 250 per foot ...	1,75,000
Birha nullah one span of 80 feet at Rs. 200 „ ...	16,000
Tuhlee nullah four spans of 100 feet at Rs. 250 „ ...	1,00,000
From 15*th to* 22*nd mile* = 7 miles—	
Earthwork 10 feet, banks and cuttings five miles × Rs. 12,144 ...	60,720
„ 30 „ approaches to Koel river, miles 2 × Rs. 2,02,752	4,05,504
Minor bridges at 15 r. ft. per mile 7 × 15 × Rs. 200 ...	21,000
Koel river 12 spans of 150 feet each at Rs. 400 per foot ...	7,20,000
From 22*nd to* 28*th mile* = 6 miles—	
Earthwork 15 feet, banks and cuttings 6 × Rs. 28,463 ...	1,70,778
Minor bridges 40 r. ft. per mile 6 × 40 × Rs. 300 ...	72,000
From 28*th to* 34*th mile* = 6 miles—	
Earthwork 10 feet, banks 6 × Rs. 12,144	72,864
Minor bridges at 15 r. ft. per mile 6 × 15 × Rs. 200 ...	18,000
From 34*th to* 36*th mile* = 2 miles—	
Earthwork 30 feet, bank 2 × Rs. 2,02,752 ...	4,05,504
Minor bridges, 20 r. ft. per mile = 2 × 20 × Rs. 500 ...	20,000
From 36*th to* 44*th mile* = 8 miles—	
Earthwork 10 feet, banks and cuttings = 8 × Rs. 12,144 ...	97,152
Minor bridges at 15 r. ft. per mile 8 × 15 × Rs. 200 ...	24,000
Bhauree nullah one span 60 feet, at Rs. 150 per foot ...	9,000
From 44*th to* 49*th mile* = 5 miles—	
Earthwork, banks and cuttings 28 feet = 4 × Rs. 1,43,257 ...	5,73,028
Minor bridges 25 r. ft. per mile = 4 × 25 × Rs. 400 ...	40,000
Sookree nullah four spans 100 feet each, at Rs. 250 per foot ...	1,00,000
Rock cutting soft one-fourth mile at 70 feet = 22,17,600 cubic feet, at Rs. 25 per 1,000	55,440
From 49*th to* 54*th mile* = 5 miles—	
Earthwork, banks and cuttings 15 feet = 5 × Rs. 28,463 ...	1,42,315
Minor bridges 30 r. ft. per mile = 5 × 30 × Rs. 300 ...	45,000
From 54*th to* 56*th mile* = 2 miles—	
Earthwork, 25 feet banks and cuttings = 2 × Rs. 1,03,950 ...	2,07,900
Minor bridges 10 r. ft. per mile = 2 × 10 × Rs. 400 ...	8,000
From 56*th to* 65*th mile* = 9 miles—	
Earthwork, 15 feet banks and cuttinge = 9 × Rs. 28,463 ...	2,56,167
Minor bridges 15 feet per mile = 9 × 15 × Rs. 300 ...	40,500
Oorunga river three spans 100 feet each, at Rs. 250 per foot ...	75,000
Ghatwa nullah one span 60 feet, at Rs. 150 per foot ...	9,000
Gowa „ „ „ 100 „ at „ 250 „ ...	25,000
Oorunga river two spans 60 feet each, at Rs. 150	18,000
From 65*th to* 72*nd mile* = 7 miles—	
As per detailed estimate 7 × Rs. 80,000 per mile ...	5,60,000
Minor bridges 20 r. ft per mile = 7 × 20 × Rs. 400 ...	56,000
Carried over ...	46,91,467

	Rs.
Brought forward ...	46,91,467
From 72*nd to* 79*th mile* = 7 miles—	
Earthwork 15 feet, banks and cuttings = 7 × Rs. 28,463 ...	1,99,241
Minor bridges 30 r. feet per mile = 7 × 30 × Rs. 300 ...	63,000
Damooda two spans 80 feet each, at Rs. 200	32,000
Saphi ditto ditto	32,000
Nullah one span 100 feet, at Rs. 250	25,000
From 79*th to* 82*nd mile* = 3 miles—	
Earthwork 10 feet, banks and cuttings = 3 × Rs. 12,144 ...	36,432
Minor bridges 30 r. ft. per mile = 3 × 30 × Rs. 200 ...	18,000
From 82*nd to* 92*nd mile* = 10 miles—	
Mahlun pass 10 miles, at Rs. 1,25,000 per mile	12,50,000
Saphi nullah two spans 80 feet = 2 × 80 × Rs. 200 ...	32,000
Tiko „ one span 80 „ = 1 × 80 × Rs. 200	16,000
From 92*nd to* 120*th mile* = 28 miles—	
Earthwork seven feet, banks and cuttings = 28 × Rs. 6,362 ...	1,78,136
Minor bridges 15 feet per mile = 28 × 15 × Rs. 170 ...	71,400
Koel river six spans, 60 feet each = 6 × 60 × Rs. 150 ...	54,000
From 120*th to* 126*th mile* = 6 miles—	
Earthwork, banks and cuttings 15 feet = 4½ miles × Rs. 28,463	1,28,083
Rock cutting 1½ miles 15 feet = 5,940,000 cubic feet at Rs. 40...	2,37,600
Minor bridges 10 feet per mile = 6 × 10 × Rs. 300 ...	18,000
From 126*th to* 140*th mile* = 14 miles—	
Earthwork eight feet, banks and cuttings 14 × Rs. 7,983 ...	1,11,762
Minor bridges at 10 feet per mile 14 × 10 × Rs. 180 ...	25,200
From 140*th to* 150th *mile* = 10 miles—	
Earthwork ten feet, banks and cuttings = 10 × Rs. 12,144 ...	1,21,440
Minor bridges 20 feet per mile = 10 × 20 × Rs. 200 ...	40,000
From 150*th to* 159*th mile* = 9 miles—	
Pass at Rs. 1,25,000 per mile = 9 × Rs. 1,25,000 ...	11,25,000
From 159*th to* 167*th mile* = 9 miles—	
Earthwork eight feet, banks and cuttings = 9 × Rs. 7,983 ...	71,847
Minor bridges 10 feet per mile = 9 × 10 × Rs. 180 ...	16,200
One nullah 80 feet = 1 × 80 × Rs. 200	16,000
From 167*th to* 195*th mile* = 28 miles—	
Earthwork, banks and cuttings 10 feet = 28 × Rs. 12,144 ...	3,40,032
Minor bridges 15 r. ft. per mile = 28 × 15 × Rs. 200 ...	84,000
Karkari river five spans, 100 feet each, at Rs. 300 ...	1,50,000
Two nullahs 60 feet span each = 2 × 60 × Rs. 150 ...	18,000
Uraka nullah one span, 100 feet, at Rs. 250	25,000
Subarnarikha river six spans 150 each, at Rs. 300	2,70,000
Total 195 miles, at Rs. 48,702 per mile ...	94,96,840

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BENARES-CUTTACK RAILWAY SURVEY.

SOUTHERN PORTION NAGPUR RAILWAY TO CUTTACK.

LENGTH 182 MILES.

Revised rough estimate of cost of construction.

		Rs.
From 0 *to* 25*th mile* = 25 miles—		
Earthwork, 10 feet, banks and cuttings = 25 × Rs. 12,144	...	3,03,600
Minor bridges, 8 r. feet, per mile = 25 × 8 × Rs. 200	...	40,000
Sanjai river, 3 spans of 100 feet each, at Rs. 250 per foot	...	75,000
Jamaira „ 3 „ of 80 „ „ „ 200 „	...	48,000
From 25*th to* 27*th mile* = 2 miles—		
Earthwork, 26 feet, banks and cuttings = 2 × Rs. 1,16,139	...	2,32,278
Minor bridges, 10 feet, per mile = 2 × 10 × Rs. 450	...	9,000
From 27*th to* 36*th mile* = 9 miles—		
Earthwork, 10 feet, banks and cuttings = 9 × Rs. 12,144	...	1,09,296
Minor bridges, 15 r. feet per mile = 9 × 15 × Rs. 200	...	27,000
From 36*th to* 39*th mile* = 3 miles—		
Earthwork, 20 feet, banks and cuttings = 3 × Rs. 57,024	...	1,71,072
Minor bridges, 15 feet, per mile = 3 × 15 × Rs. 400	...	18,000
From 39*th to* 50*th mile* = 11 miles—		
Earthwork, 5 feet, banks and cuttings = 11 × Rs. 3,713	...	40,843
Quarter mile 10 feet rock cutting = 5,28,000 cubic feet, at Rs. 40 per 1,000		21,120
Minor bridges, 10 r. feet, per mile = 11 × 10 × Rs. 164	...	18,040
From 50*th to* 62*nd mile* = 12 miles—		
Earthwork, 11 miles, banks and cuttings, 5 feet = 11 × Rs. 3,713		40,843
Earthwork, 1 mile, banks and cuttings, 10 feet = 1 × Rs. 12,144		12,144
Minor bridges, 8 r. feet, per mile = 12 × 8 × Rs. 164	...	15,744
Kangera river, 3 spans, 100 feet each, at Rs. 250 ...	...	75,000
Byturni river, 4 „ 100 „ „ 250	...	1,00,000
From 62*nd to* 74*th mile* = 12 miles—		
Earthwork, 10 feet, banks and cuttings = 11 × Rs. 12,144	...	1,33,584
Rock cuttings, 10 feet, 1 mile = 21,12,000 at Rs. 40	...	84,480
Minor bridges, 20 r. feet, per mile = 12 × 20 × Rs. 200	...	48,000
From 74*th to* 94*th mile* = 20 miles—		
As per detailed estimate, 20 × Rs. 45,000 per mile	...	9,00,000
Minor bridges, 15 r. feet, per mile = 20 × 15 × Rs. 400	...	1,20,000
From 94*th to* 104*th mile* = 10 miles—		
Earthwork, 9 miles 10 feet, banks and cuttings = 9 × Rs. 12,144		1,09,296
Rock cutting, 1 mile 20 feet = 30,62,400 cubic feet, at Rs. 40 per 1,000	...	1,22,496
Minor bridges, 15 r. feet, per mile = 15 × 10 × Rs. 200	...	30,000
From 104*th to* 115*th mile* = 11 miles—		
As per detailed estimate, 11 × Rs. 60,000 per mile	...	6,60,000
Minor bridges, 20 r. feet = 11 × 20 × Rs. 400 ...	...	88,000
Musala nullah, 2 spans of 100 feet each, at Rs. 250	...	50,000
From 115*th to* 127*th mile* = 12 miles—		
Pass, 12 miles, at Rs. 1,25,000 per mile ...	...	15,00,000
Kusoi nullah, 1 span 100 feet, at Rs. 250 per foot ...	...	25,000
From 127*th to* 145*th mile* = 18 miles—		
Earthwork, banks and cuttings, 8 feet = 18 × Rs. 7,983	...	1,43,694
Minor bridges, 15 r. feet, per mile = 18 × 15 × Rs. 180	...	48,600
From 145*th to* 147*th mile* = 2 miles—		
Earthwork, 15 feet, banks for 1¼ mile = 1¼ × Rs. 28,463	...	35,579
Bridge over Brahmini say 8,000 feet, at Rs. 700 per foot	...	56,00,000
From 147*th to* 182*nd mile* = 35 miles—		
Earthwork, banks and cuttings, 5 feet = 35 × Rs. 3,713 per mile	...	1,29,955
Minor bridges, at 10 feet per mile = 10 × 35 × Rs. 164	...	57,400
One bridge, 60 feet span = 1 × 60 × Rs. 150 ...	...	9,000
One hundred and eighty-two miles, at Rs. 61,824 per mile = Total	...	1,12,52,064

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BENARES-CUTTACK RAILWAY SURVEY.

GYA TO PALAMOW EXTENSION, *VIA* MANATU.

LENGTH 85½ MILES.

Revised rough estimate of cost of construction.

		Rs.
From 0 *to* 7*th mile*—Commencing at Gya station—		
Earthwork 5 feet banks = 7 × Rs. 3,713 per mile	...	25,991
Minor bridges 20 r. feet per mile = 7 × 20 × Rs. 164 per running foot		22,960
Tumna nullah 2 spans of 80 feet at Rs. 200 per running foot	...	32,000
From 7*th to* 14*th mile* = 7 miles—		
Earthwork 3 feet banks = 7 × Rs. 1,802 per mile	...	12,614
Minor bridges 15 r. feet per mile = 7 × 15 × 106 per running foot		11,130
From 14*th to* 19*th mile* = 5 miles—		
Earthwork 2 feet banks = 5 × Rs. 1,045 per mile	...	5,225
Minor bridges 10 r. feet per mile = 5 × 10 × Rs. 106 per running foot		5,300
From 19*th to* 42*nd mile* = 23 miles—		
Earthwork 5 feet banks = 23 × Rs. 3,713 per mile	...	85,399
Minor bridges 20 r. feet per mile = 20 × Rs. 23 × 164 per running foot		75,440
Durharee nullah 3 spans of 100 feet each at Rs. 250	...	75,000
Purna „ 2 „ of 80 „ at „ 200	...	32,000
Subjee „ 3 „ of 80 „ at „ 200	...	48,000
From 42*nd to* 45*th mile* = 3 miles—		
Earthwork 10 feet banks and cuttings 2¾ × Rs. 12,144	...	33,396
Rock cutting ¼ mile = 5,28,000 cubic feet at Rs. 40 per 1,000 ..		21,120
Minor bridges 10 r. feet per mile = 3 × Rs. 10 × 200 per running foot		6,000
Bulharee nullah 1 span of 80 feet at Rs. 200 per foot	...	16,000
Bhungeea „ 2 spans of 60 „ „ 150 „	...	18,000
From 45*th to* 51*st mile* = 6 miles—		
Earthwork 5 feet banks and cuttings = 6 × 3,713 Rs.	...	22,278
Minor bridges 15 r. feet per mile = 6 × 15 × 164 Rs.	...	14,760
Mohur river 5 spans of 100 feet each at Rs. 250 per running foot		1,25,000
From 51*st to* 59*th mile* = 8 miles—		
Manatu Ghaut 8 miles at Rs. 70,000 per mile ...	...	5,60,000
Baloodah nullah 3 spans 80 feet at Rs. 200 ...	...	48,000
Bububulthan nullah 2 spans 80 feet at Rs. 200 ...	...	32,000
From 59*th to* 69*th mile* = 10 miles—		
Earthwork 10 feet banks and cuttings = 10 × 12,144 Rs.	...	1,21,440
Minor bridges at 20 r. feet per mile = 10 × 20 × 200 Rs.		40,000
Jamooa nullah 1 span 80 feet at Rs. 200 per foot	...	16,000
Sookeroo „ 2 spans 80 „ at „ 200 „	...	32,000
From 69*th to* 79*th mile* = 10 miles—		
Earthwork 5 feet banks and cuttings = 10 × 3,713 Rs.	...	37,130
Minor bridges at 10 r. feet per mile = 10 × 10 × 164 Rs.		16,400
Karmahee nullah 1 span 80 feet at Rs. 200 per foot	...	16,000
„ „ „ „ „ „	...	16,000
Banka „ 1 „ 60 „ at „ 150 „	...	9,000
From 79*th to* 85½ *mile* = 6½ miles, junction—		
Earthwork 10 feet banks and cutting = 6½ × 12,144 Rs.	...	78,936
Minor bridges at 20 r. feet per mile = 6½ × 20 × 200 Rs.		26,000
Amanut river 8 spans of 150 feet each at Rs. 300 per foot	...	3,60,000
Total 85½ miles at 24,520 Rs. per mile	...	20,96,519

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BENARES AND CUTTACK RAILWAY SURVEY.

Abstract of cost of line from Gurwha to Chandil, 195 *miles.*

No.	Particulars.	Quantity.	Rate.	Per.	Amount.		
		Miles.	Rs.		Rs.	A.	P.
1	Preliminary expenses ...	195	1,500	Mile.	2,92,500	0	0
2	Land	„	1,100	„	2,14,500	0	0
3	Construction	„	48,702	„	94,96,840	0	0
4	Level crossings	„	200	„	39,000	0	0
5	Fencing	„	750	„	1,46,250	0	0
6	Ballast	„	3,600	„	7,02,000	0	0
7	Permanent-way	„	22,000	„	42,90,000	0	0
8	Station and quarters ...	„	2,500	„	4,87,500	0	0
9	Workshops	„	2,000	„	3,90,000	0	0
10	Plant	„	...	„	2,50,000	0	0
11	Rolling stock	„	10,000	„	19,50,000	0	0
	Establishment, items 1 to 9, at 10 per cent.	...	...	...	16,05,859	0	0
	Contingencies at 5 per cent. on items 1 to 11	...	...	...	9,12,929	8	0
		195 miles at Rs. 1,06,550 per mile.					
				Total ...	2,07,77,378	8	0

Abstract of cost of line from Nagpore Railway to Cuttack, length 182 *miles.*

		Miles.	Rs.		Rs.	A.	P.
1	Preliminary expenses ...	182	1,500	Mile.	2,73,000	0	0
2	Land	„	1,100	„	2,00,200	0	0
3	Construction	„	61,824	„	1,12,52,064	0	0
4	Level crossings	„	200	„	36,400	0	0
5	Fencing	„	750	„	1,36,500	0	0
6	Ballast	„	3,000	„	5,46,000	0	0
7	Permanent-way	„	22,000	„	40,04,000	0	0
8	Station and quarters ...	„	2,500	„	4,55,000	0	0
9	Workshops	„	2,000	„	3,64,000	0	0
10	Plant	„	...	...	2,66,082	0	0
11	Rolling stock	...	10,000	Mile.	18,20,000	0	0
	Establishment at 10 per cent. on items 1 to 9	...	...	...	17,26,716	0	0
	Contingencies at 5 per cent. on items 1 to 11	...	...	...	9,67,662	0	0
		182 miles at Rs. 1,21,141 per mile.					
				Total ...	2,20,47,624	0	0

BENARES AND CUTTACK RAILWAY SURVEY—(contd.)

Abstract of cost of line from Gya to Palamow, 85½ *miles.*

No.	Particulars.	Quantity.	Rate.	Per.	Amount.		
		Miles.	Rs.		Rs.	A.	P.
1	Preliminary expenses ...	85½	1,500	Mile.	1,28,250	0	0
2	Land	„	1,100	„	94,050	0	0
3	Construction	„	24,520	„	20,96,519	0	0
4	Level crossings	„	200	„	17,100	0	0
5	Fencing	„	750	„	64,125	0	0
6	Ballast	„	3,000	„	2,56,500	0	0
7	Permanent-way	„	22,000	„	18,81,000	0	0
8	Station and quarters ...	„	2,500	„	2,13,750	0	0
9	Workshops	„	2,000	„	1,71,000	0	0
10	Plant	„	...	...	1,25,000	0	0
11	Rolling stock	„	10,000	Mile.	8,55,000	0	0
	Establishment at 10 per cent. on items 1 to 9	...	...	...	4,92,229	8	0
	Contingencies at 5 per cent. on items 1 to 11	...	...	...	2,95,115	0	0
		85½ miles at Rs. 78,242 per mile.					
				Total ...	66,89,638	8	0

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Executive Engineer, P. W. Dept.,
Benares and Cuttack Railway Survey.

W. H. PARKER, M. Inst., C.E.
Superintending Engineer, P. W. Dept.

Enclosure No. 3 to P. W. D. Resolution No. 73 R. C. of 1884.

Note by MR. W. H. PARKER, M.I., C.E., *Engineer-in-Chief, Nagpur Railway Surveys, on the report by* CAPTAIN M. LAUGHARNE, R.E., *of the reconnaissance of a portion of the line of Railway proposed between Benares and Cuttack.*

The Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 1015 R C of 9th December 1882, directing that a reconnaissance should be made of the country between Benares and Cuttack for a proposed line of railway, allotted to the Bengal Government that portion of the proposed line between Gurwha, in the Palamow Sub-Division, of District Lohardugga and Cuttack.

2. At a Conference held at Gya, the following resolutions were arrived at—*vidè* Government of India's No. 1080 R C of 16th December 1882:—

A.—To examine the country for a line from Gya to the neighbourhood of Pooree. Westward of the line examined in 1881-82.

B.—To effect a junction between this line and Gurwha.

C.—To ascertain the best ascent available up to the Ranchi plateau.

D.—To continue the line across the plateau, descending, if possible, by Bandgaon and Chackerdarpur. Considerable importance was attached to the discovery of a suitable route in this quarter, but this descent was not to be considered obligatory, in the event of a better line being obtained elsewhere.

E.—In the event only of failure in this direction, the passes on the Lohardugga and Palkot direction, in the direction of Suadi or Laingurh, were to be examined.

F.—The line to be continued by Chyebassa to the north bank of the Mahanuddee, opposite Cuttack.

3. Captain M. Laugharne, R. E., Executive Engineer, and Mr. A. V. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, with a small staff of surveyors, were the officers made available for the work under my directions.

4. Mr. Roberts, who arrived on the 19th December 1882, was directed to start from Lohardugga and examine the route from Lohardugga to Gurwha, *viâ* the Saharghatia pass, returning to Lohardugga by the valley of the Oorunga and the pass on the direct road from Daltongunge to Lohardugga. Both these passes were found impracticable, as explained in Captain Laugharne's report. Mr. Roberts was then directed to examine the direct line of country from Lohardugga to Bandgaon, and thence to Chackerdarpur, which is shewn by the blue line through Bhownro and Muchia, and reported that the descent to Chackerdarpur by this route was also quite impracticable. He was then directed to join Captain Laugharne at Chyebassa, and proceed with him on the reconnaissance of the southern section of the line on to Cuttack.

5. Captain Laugharne, who arrived in Hazaribagh on the 12th January, was deputed first to march over the line between Gya and Palamow by the valley of the Morhur river, sending out detached parties on arrival near Daltongunge to examine the route north of the Oorunga river on the line of the road from Daltongunge to Lohardugga, and after arranging, to connect the line from Gya with one from Gurwha, to examine the ghats ascending the Ranchi plateau.

6. The blue lines on the map shew that Captain Laugharne examined the country most thoroughly with the establishment at his disposal, with the result that the only feasible ascent appears to be *viâ* the Mahlan spur, which was surveyed last year by Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Executive Engineer.

7. The Mahlan hill outlies the northern range of hills on the edge of the Lohardugga plateau, standing out in the valley some distance from the edge of the plateau with which it is connected by a long spur, and, on this account, affords the only reasonable hope of obtaining the length necessary for ascending the required height. The northern slope of the plateau, as a rule, falls abruptly into the valley below, and tributary valleys that run through the hills have all an abrupt fall near these heads. It is unfortunate that, to get at this spur, it appears necessary first to descend the valley of the Deonund.

8. There is a somewhat rough and difficult country to the south-west of Ranchi, the ridge, from which rise the Koel running to the west, Karo to the south, Subarnarikha and other streams flowing to the east, is very high, and there will be something like a ghat descent of 200 or 300 feet from this; also with the remaining portion of Captain Laugharne's route to Chandil I am not acquainted, but he appears to have done his best to get a southern pass direct to Chyebassa before he adopted the alternative run to Chandil, where he joins the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

9. The crossing of the Subarnarikha by his line is unavoidable to the best of my knowledge. A range of hills from the west runs up to the edge of the river, and continues for some distance down, and I think that very heavy work, including tunnelling, would be necessary to get through this range.

10. Having joined in at Chandil it is manifestly advisable to avoid extra length in construction to make use of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and Captain Laugharne therefore started the southern portion of his reconnaissance from the point where the Nagpur Railway crosses the Chyebassa and Khursawan district road.

11. The great difficulty in the southern portion appears to be in the Keonghur hills bordering the valley of the Byturnee. Captain Laugharne here scattered his parties to endeavour to obtain the best route, but one only appears to be available, and the practicability of this for the curves and gradients prescribed is not to my mind quite clear. Captain Laugharne's estimate of the bridging required for the Brahminee river was framed after consultation with me. The Irrigation Department of Bengal will probably be able to say if this estimate is excessive.

12. The quantities roughly estimated in banks and cuttings are based on experience obtained from the longitudinal section of the Nagpur Railway, and the waterways proposed have been based on the same data. I consider therefore that Captain Laugharne's estimate may be accepted as a very fair approximation of the probable cost of this line.

13. It seems hopeless at present to estimate the probable returns of the traffic, as this line runs in a direction in which local traffic only can be expected, which, with the exception of the pilgrim traffic, does not exist at all; though, as Captain Laugharne shews in his report, a good deal of traffic may be developed when the line is made. The estimate of the returns on the Gya Extension does not appear to be too sanguine, judging from the present receipts of the Patna-Gya Railway, to the prosperity of which an important addition would be made.

14. Judging from the nature of the country traversed by the reconnaissance party, if it is intended that the survey should be carried out, it will be necessary to make a preliminary survey with a strong staff for at least one season, as a good final location with the information available appears hopeless to effect. It is clear to me that the Mahlan pass is the only pass on the north side of the country by which an ascent can be effected, but it is very desirable to have a considerable amount of trial survey executed to obtain, if possible, a line with better gradients and less work than is shewn on the sections now submitted.

15. As regards the descent of the plateau on the south side, if it is desired to find to pass, at least a survey party would, I consider, be well employed during one working season in thoroughly examining the range between the pass opposite Chackerdarpur and the Subarnarikha, and I am by no means hopeful of finding any such pass.

16. From Chyebassa to Cuttack one route only appears to be feasible, and on that route the portion descending from the Keonghur plateau to the plains of the Brahminee valley appears to be somewhat difficult to work out; nor is it fairly established in my mind that this descent is practicable at 1 in 100.

17. The work done by the small establishment employed will, I trust, be considered to have been efficiently performed. Captain Laugharne and all employed under him appear to have worked with great zeal and intelligence, and to have done their best to examine and overcome in a thorough manner all the difficulties encountered on the route.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. 13E.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, under date Calcutta, the 28th January 1884.

MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS.

RESOLUTION.

READ the following Prospectus of the International Health Exhibition to be held in London during the current year:—

International Health Exhibition, London, 1884.

Patron:

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Executive Council:

(Appointed by His Royal Highness the President.)

Chairman:—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, G.C.S.I.

Vice-Chairman:—SIR JAMES PAGET, *Bart.*, F.R.S.

EDWARD BIRKBECK, ESQ., M.P.
GEORGE BUCHANAN, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
SIR F. PHILIP CUNLIFFE-OWEN, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.
SIR JOSEPH FAYRER, K.C.S.I., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.
The MARQUIS OF HAMILTON.
ERNEST HART, Esq.
SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, *Bart.*, M.P., F.R.S.
SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., M.P.
G. V. POORE, Esq., M.D.
SIR JOHN ROSE, *Bart.*, G.C.M.G.

Secretary:

EDWARD CUNLIFFE-OWEN, B.A.

HEALTH:

Food, Dress, the Dwelling, the School, and the Workshop.

EDUCATION:

Apparatus used in Primary, Technical, and Art Schools.

It is proposed to hold, during the year 1884, an International Health Exhibition, which shall also illustrate certain branches of education, and which will occupy the buildings at South Kensington erected for the International Fisheries Exhibition.

The object of the Exhibition will be to illustrate, as vividly and in as practical a manner as possible, FOOD, DRESS, the DWELLING, the SCHOOL, and the WORKSHOP, as affecting the conditions of healthful life, and also to bring into public notice the most recent APPLIANCES for ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHING and Instruction in Applied Science, Art, and Handicrafts. The influence of Modern Sanitary Knowledge and Intellectual Progress upon the welfare of the people of all classes and all nations will thus be practically demonstrated, and an attempt will be made to display the most valuable and recent advances which have been attained in these important subjects.

The Exhibition will be divided into two main sections,—Division I, Health; Division II, Education; and will be further sub-divided into six principal groups.

In the First Group, it is intended specially to illustrate the Food Resources of the world, and the best and most economical methods of utilising them. For the sake of comparison, not only will specimens of food from all countries be exhibited, but the various methods of preparing, cooking and serving food will be practically shown. The numerous processes of Manufacture connected with the preparation of articles of food and drink will thus be exemplified; and, so far as the perishable nature of the articles will admit, full illustrations will be given of the various descriptions of foods themselves.

In the Second Group, Dress, chiefly in its relation to health, will be displayed. Illustrations of the clothing of the principal peoples of the world may be expected; and a part of this

Exhibition, which, it is anticipated, will be held in the galleries of the Royal Albert Hall, will be devoted to the History of Costume.

In the Third, Fourth and Fifth Groups will be comprised all that pertains to the healthful construction and fitting of the Dwelling, the School and the Workshop, not only as respects the needful arrangements for Sanitation, but also the Fittings and Furniture generally in their effect on the health of the inmates. The most improved methods of School Construction will be shown, and the modes of combating and preventing the evils of unhealthy trades, occupations, and processes of manufacture will form portions of the Exhibition.

The Sixth Group will comprise all that relates to Primary, Technical, and Art Education, and will include Designs and Models for School Buildings; Apparatus and Appliances for Teaching; Diagrams, Text-books, &c. Special attention will be directed to Technical and Art Education, to the results of industrial teaching, and to the introduction of manual and handicraft work into schools.

CLASSIFICATION.

DIVISION I.—*Health.*

Group 1—FOOD.

CLASS 1. Selected Displays of Unprepared Animal and Vegetable Substances used as Food in various countries. Stuffed Specimens of Animals, Birds, &c. Models, Drawings, and Illustrations of the same.
„ 2. Prepared Vegetable Substances used as Food, including Tinned, Compressed, and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables. Bread, Cakes, and Biscuits of all kinds.
„ 3. Prepared Animal Substances used as Food in a preserved form—Tinned, Smoked, Salted, Compressed, and Prepared Animal Foods of all kinds. Food produced by Insects, such as Honey, &c.
„ 4. Beverages of all kinds—(*a*) Alcoholic; (*b*) Non-alcoholic; (*c*) Infusions (tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, &c.)
„ 5. New Varieties of Food, Food for Infants, Food for Invalids, New Concentrated Foods of all kinds.
„ 6. Cookery practically Demonstrated. Economical Cooking, Workmen's and other Kitchens, Cheap Restaurants, Bakeries, Cafes, Foreign Cookery, &c.*
„ 7. The Chemistry and Physiology of Food and Drink. The Detection of Adulteration, Materials used as Adulterants, Analyses, Food Constituents, and Equivalents, Tables, Diagrams, &c.
„ 8. Diseases due to unwholesome and improper Food. Drawings and Models of Animal and Vegetable Parasites, &c.
„ 9. Practical Dietetics. Army and Navy Rations, Prison and Workhouse Diet, Foreign Dietaries, &c.
„ 10. Publications and Literature, Models, and Diagrams relating to Group 1.
„ 11. Apparatus and Processes for Conserving, Storing, Conveying, and Distributing Fresh Food of all kinds.
„ 12. Machinery and Appliances for the preparation of Articles under Group 1.

Group 2.—DRESS. (NOTE.—*It is proposed to display the Collections included under this Group in the Galleries of the Royal Albert Hall.*)

CLASS 13. Collections illustrative of the History of Dress, National Costume, &c.
„ 14. Waterproof Clothing, India Rubber, Gutta Percha, &c.
„ 15. Furs, Skins, and Feathers. Dresses for Extreme Climates, &c.
„ 16. Dress for Sport, Hunting Suits, &c.
„ 17. Life-saving Dress. Diver's Dress. Fireproof Dress.
„ 18. Publications and Literature relating to Group 2. Patterns, Statistics, Diagrams, Models.
„ 19. Machinery and Appliances for the Preparation of Articles under Group 2.

Group 3.—THE DWELLING-HOUSE.

CLASS 20. Dwellings, Models, and Designs for the same, and Specimens of Buildings erected in the Grounds. Fittings and Accessories for Dwelling-houses. Completely fitted Apartments.
„ 21. Water Supply and Purification.—Meters, Filters, Water-Fittings, Cisterns, Baths, Lavatory, Apparatus, Sinks, &c.
„ 22. House Drains, their Construction and Ventilation.—Sewer disconnection; Sinks, Traps, Gullies; the Disposal and Utilization of House refuse.
„ 23. Water and Earth Closets, Ash Closets, Commodes, Urinals, Disinfecting Powders and Fluids, Insect Destroyers.

* *Special Notice.*—As Refreshments come within the scope of this Exhibition, all methods of preparing the same, whether by cookery or otherwise, and the display and sale thereo, will be matters of separate arrangement with those wishing to be represented in this section of the Exhibition.

CLASS 24. Grates, Stoves, Kitcheners, Ranges, Boilers, &c., for Domestic Use. Apparatus for Heating and Warming, Smoke Abatement, &c.

„ 25. Ventilators, Air-Inlets, and Outlets, Cubic Space of Rooms, Cowls, Air Straining and Cleansing.

„ 26. Lighting Apparatus.—(*a*) Electrical Apparatus for Illumination and Domestic Use, Secondary Batteries, Electroliers, Accumulators, &c.; (*b*) Apparatus for Lighting by Gas, Gas Producers, Gas Meters, Gas Fittings, Chandeliers, &c.; (*c*) Oil and other Lamps, and Stoves; Mineral Oil, Wax and other Candles, Vegetable and Animal Oils.

„ 27. Fire Prevention Apparatus—Extincteurs, Portable Engines, Domestic Fire Escapes, &c.

„ 28. Materials for Sanitary House Construction.—Roofs, Walls, Damp Courses, Solid Floors, Damp Proof Wall Coverings, Cements, &c.

„ 29. Materials for Sanitary House Decoration, Non-poisonous Paints and Wall Papers, Floor Coverings, Washable Decoration, &c.

„ 30. Objects for Internal Decoration and use in the Dwelling. Fittings and Furniture.

„ 31. Personal Hygiene and Care of Sick. Materials for "First Aid" Ambulance Apparatus, Furniture and Appliances for the Sick Room. Bathing Requisites, Detergents, Couches, Beds, Invalid Chairs, &c.

„ 32. Publications, Models, Pictures, Diagrams, &c., and Literature relating to Group 3.

„ 33. Machinery relating to Group 3.

Group 4.—THE SCHOOL.

CLASS 34. Designs and Models of Improved Buildings for Elementary Schools, Infant Schools and Créches.

„ 35. Apparatus and Fittings for Warming, Ventilating, and Lighting Schools, School Latrines, Closets, &c.

„ 36. Special School Fittings for Storing and Drying Clothing.

„ 37. School Kitchens and arrangements for School Canteens. Methods of warming Children's Meals, &c.

„ 38. Precaution in Schools for preventing the spread of Infectious Diseases, School Sanitaria, Infirmaries, &c.

„ 39. Special Apparatus for Physical Training in Schools, Gymnasia, Apparatus for Exercise, Drill, &c.

„ 40. The Literature relating to Classes 30 to 35. Models, Statistics, Diagrams, &c.

Group 5.—THE WORKSHOP.

CLASS 41. Designs and Models for improvements in the Arrangement and Construction of Workshops, especially those in which dangerous or unwholesome processes are conducted.

„ 42. Apparatus and Fittings for preventing or minimising the danger to health from carrying on certain trades. Guards, Screens, Fans, Air-jets, Preservative Solutions, Washes, &c.

„ 43. Objects for Personal Use. Mouth-pieces, Spectacles, Dresses, Hoods, &c., for use in certain unhealthy and poisonous trades.

„ 44. Illustrations of Diseases and Deformities caused by unwholesome Trades and Professions. Methods of combating these diseases. Preservative measures, &c.

„ 45. Sanitary Construction and Inspection of Workshops and Factories. New Inventions or improvements for ameliorating the condition of life of those engaged in unhealthy occupations.

„ 46. The Literature of the subjects included under Classes 37 to 41. Statistics, Diagrams, &c.

DIVISION II.—*Education.*

Group 6.—EDUCATIONAL WORKS AND APPLIANCES.

CLASS 47. Créches and Infant Schools.—(*a*) Apparatus and Fittings for Créches and Infant Schools; (*b*) Games, Toys and Kindergarten Amusements; (*c*) Models and Appliances for teaching; (*d*) Examples of School Work.

„ 48. Primary Schools.—(*a*) Apparatus and Fittings; (*b*) Models and Appliances for teaching; Text-books, Diagrams and Examples; (*c*) Specimens of work done in Elementary Schools.

„ 49. Domestic Economy in Schools for Girls.—(*a*) Models and Apparatus for the teaching of Cookery, Housework, Washing and Ironing, Needlework, and Embroidery, Dressmaking, Artificial Flower-making, Painting on Silk, Pottery, &c.; (*b*) Specimens of School Work.

„ 50. Handicraft Teaching in Schools for Boys.—(*a*) Apparatus and Fittings for Elementary Trade Teaching in Schools; (*b*) Specimens of School Work.

CLASS 51. Science Teaching.—(*a*) Apparatus and Model for Elementary Science Instruction in Schools; Apparatus for Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, &c.; (*b*) Diagrams, Copies, Text-books, &c.; (*c*) Specimens of the School Work in these subjects.

„ 52. Art Teaching.—(*a*) Apparatus, Models, and Fittings of Elementary Art Instruction in Schools; (*b*) Diagrams, Copies, Text-books, &c.; (*c*) Specimens of Art Work, Modelling, &c., in Schools.

„ 53. Technical and Apprenticeship Schools.—(*a*) Apparatus and Examples used in Primary and Secondary Schools for teaching Handicrafts; (*b*) Models, Plans, and Designs for the fitting up of Workshop and Industrial Schools; (*c*) Results of industrial work done in such Schools.

„ 54. Schools for the Blind and for the Deaf and Dumb.—(*a*) Apparatus and Examples for Teaching; (*b*) Specimens of School Work.

„ 55. Literature, Statistics, and Diagrams relating to Group 6 and to the Effects of "Cramming" and Overwork on the Young, &c.

„ 56. Collective Displays of School Work and Appliances.

*** It is proposed to arrange Collective Exhibits in connection with some of the above classes, illustrating, among other subjects, the Dwellings of the Poor, the care in the Dwelling for the Welfare of the Children and of the Sick, Model Nurseries, Sleeping Apartments, completely fitted Kitchens, fully equipped Gymnasia for adults and for the young, Model Laboratories and Collections for Health-Teaching, Model Schools, Workshops, &c., and also Collections having reference to special trades.

It is also proposed to hold an International Congress in June or July next, on each of the main Sections of the Exhibition—Health and Education.

Lectures will be given, and Conferences will be held, on the various Subjects illustrated in or cognate with the Exhibition; they will be explained by practical Demonstrations and Experiments, and Reports on each group will be issued.

Processes will be shewn in actual operation, and Practical Tests will, from time to time, be made of the inventions submitted to the Juries.

APPLICATION FOR SPACE.

Please allot me in Class _____ (see foot-note A.) for the Exhibition of Articles as under, in accordance with the following Regulations:

Floor Space_____**Feet Square.**

Counter Space_____**Feet Run.**

Wall Space_____**Feet Square.**

Number and description of Articles (see foot-note B.)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Date*_____

To the Secretary,

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION, SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, S.W.

A.—Applications for Space for Articles belonging to different classes must be made upon separate forms. Additional copies of the Form can be obtained of the Secretary.

B.—It is particularly requested that the description be made as complete as possible, as it will form the basis of the Catalogue Entry.

Exhibitors of apparatus requiring the use of water, gas or steam should apply to the Secretary for a special form. See Regulation 29.

REGULATIONS.

1. An International Health Exhibition, under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen and the Presidency of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, will be held in London in 1884.
2. The Exhibition will be opened on Thursday, 1st May, and will continue open for a period of not less than six months.
3. The principal objects to be exhibited are comprised in the classification, which is intended to illustrate chiefly Food, Dress, the Dwelling, the School, and the workshop as affecting the conditions of healthful life, and also the most recent appliances for Elementary School Teaching and Instruction in applied Science, Art, and Handicrafts.
4. Medals in Gold, Silver, and Bronze, and Diplomas of Honour will be awarded on the recommendation of International Juries.
5. No charge will be made for space, but Exhibitors will have to pay every expense of transit, delivery fixing and removing their Exhibits, and erection of counters when required, and they must, either personally or by their agents, superintend the despatch, transmission, reception, unpacking, and installation, and at the close of the Exhibition, the removal of their goods; in default thereof the Executive Council reserves to itself the right of doing whatever may be considered necessary, and at the expense of the Exhibitor. Should any goods be deposited in the Exhibition premises during the absence of the Exhibitor or his Agent, the Executive Council will not be responsible for any loss or damage from whatsoever cause arising.
6. Applications for allotment of space must be made on printed form, which will be supplied on application to the Secretary, International Health Exhibition, South Kensington, S. W., which must be filled up and returned on or before the 1st February 1884. After this date no application can be received.
7. The nature of the articles which it is proposed to exhibit must be fully specified in the Form of Application for space.
8. The applications will be laid before the Council, and the Secretary will, as soon as practicable, notify to applicants their decision with regard to the amount of space, if any, allotted to them.
9. The Council reserve to themselves the absolute right of refusing to admit any exhibit.
10. The Foreign and Colonial Commissioners appointed by their Governments are invited to communicate with the Secretary. They will be charged with the consideration of all questions relative to the distribution of the space allotted to their respective countries, and the Executive Council will place at their disposal all information and plans that may be useful to them.
11. The applicant for space from countries in which no Commissioner has been appointed will correspond directly with the Secretary.
12. The Executive Council will endeavour to obtain, from the various English Railway Companies, special terms for the conveyance of exhibits to and from the Exhibition, and should they succeed in doing so such arrangements will be communicated to intending Exhibitors.
13. All packages containing goods intended for exhibition must have painted on them the distinctive mark I. H. E., together with the name and address of the Exhibitor. Labels will also be forwarded to each Exhibitor.
14. Packages from Foreign Countries must likewise have painted on them the letters I. H. E. They must all be marked in such a way as to show distinctly from whence they come, the name of the country and of the Exhibitor.
15. All cases, counters, platforms, &c., must not exceed the following dimensions without special permission :—

Show-cases and partitions	10 feet	above the floor.	
Counters . . .	3 "	"	"
Platforms . . .	1 foot	"	"

16. Exhibitors may place railings around their stands subject to approval; but in every instance the railings must be within the area of the "stand," *i.e.*, the space allotted.
17. The flooring must not be altered, removed, or strengthened for the convenience of arrangement, except by sanction of the Executive Council, and at the expense of the Exhibitor.
18. No Exhibitor will be permitted to display exhibits in such a manner as to obstruct the light or impede the view along the open spaces, or to occasion inconvenience, injury, or otherwise disadvantageously affect the display of other Exhibitors.
19. In order to ensure uniformity of decoration and general good effect, no Exhibitor will be allowed to put up any flags, banners, or other kind of decoration without special permission.
20. Signs or name-boards must be placed parallel with the main passages, that is parallel, with the frontage of the respective stands. These must be black with gold letters, and must be hung subject to the approval of the Council.
21. All hand bills, printed matter, &c., connected with exhibits, for gratuitous distribution, must first receive the approval and permission of the Executive Council, which permission may be withdrawn at any time.
22. Cases must be unpacked as fast as possible and the empty cases taken away by the Exhibitors or their Agents. The Executive Council decline to accept any responsibility with reference to empty cases, which must be at once removed from the building at the expense of Exhibitors.
23. Exhibitors will be required to provide all necessary attendance and to keep their stands and exhibits properly cleaned and in good order during the whole period of the Exhibition.
24. No Exhibitor will be allowed to transfer any allotment, or to allow any other than his own duly admitted exibits to be placed thereon, except by permission of the Executive Council.
25. All goods exhibited must be in the name of the person who signed the application form.
26. Exhibitors are requested to mark the selling price of the articles exhibited, so as to facilitate the judgment of the jury, as well as for the information of visitors
27. Objects cannot be taken away before the close of the Exhibition, without the special permission in writing of the Executive Council. Special arrangements will be made with regard to perishable exhibits.
28. As refreshments come within the scope and classification of this Exhibition, all methods of preparing the same, whether by cookery or otherwise, and the display and sale thereof, will be matters of separate arrangement with those wishing to be represented in this section of the Exhibition.
29. Exhibitors of apparatus requiring the use of water, gas, or steam are requested to make application to the Secretary for a special form which has been prepared for this section of the Exhibition.
30. All stoves, grates, &c., must be arranged with a view to the abatement of Smoke.

31. All fulminating and explosive substances and all dangerous substances are absolutely forbidden to be sent
32. Spirits, alcohol, oils, essences, corrosive substances, and generally all substances which might spoil other articles or inconvenience the public, can only be received in solid and suitable vessels of small size.
33. The Executive Council reserves the sole right of compiling a catalogue of the exhibits under regulations which will be duly notified. Each nation will, however, have the right to produce at its own expense a catalogue of all the objects in its own section.
34. The Council reserve to themselves the right of causing any of the exhibits to be examined, tested, or analysed for such use as they may think fit.
35. No article exhibited may be photographed, drawn, copied or reproduced in any manner whatsoever, without the special sanction of the Exhibitor and of the Executive Council.
36. The Executive Council will not hold itself responsible for loss or damage occurring to any exhibit from any cause whatsoever, but while declining any responsibility it is the intention of the Council to take such precautions as it deems necessary.
37. No goods can be sent in previous to the 15th March without special permission; after the 15th April no goods will be received.
38. The right to add to, alter, amend, or expunge any of these Rules is reserved by the Executive Council.
39. Both Englishmen and Foreigners in becoming Exhibitors declare by so doing their compliance with the whole of these Regulations, together with such other Regulations as the Executive Council may issue from time to time.
40. The Executive Council reserves the right to remove the objects belonging to any Exhibitor who may not conform to the Regulations.
41. If any damage, or injury shall be caused or occasioned during the Exhibition by any exhibited machine, implement, or article to any visitor or other person, or to any officer, servant, or others then and there employed by the Executive Council of the International Health Exhibition, 1884, then the Exhibitor to whom such machinery, implement, or article may belong shall indemnify and hold harmless the said Council from and against all actions, suits, expenses, and claims on account or in respect of any such damage or injury which may be so caused or occasioned.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing papers be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for publication in the local Gazettes. The Government of India does not purpose forwarding a collection of exhibits to the International Health Exhibition, but the Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department will be glad to give any advice or other assistance in his power to intending Exhibitors.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1883 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 176 AND 177 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DATED 26th JANUARY 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCE.	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 (Cholam, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight. S. C.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight. S. C.	Great Millet (Cholam, 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, Tenai, Cholam, Kowdai, Cumboo, Murhwa, Nagles, &c.), *Paniceum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight. S. C.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Tenai, Cholam, Kowdai, Cumboo, Murhwa, Nagles, &c.), *Paniceum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight. S. C.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Tenai, Cholam, Kowdai, Cumboo, Murhwa, Nagles, &c.), *Paniceum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.
RAJPOOTANA.	Erinpura	16	5 17	0 18	0 25	2 25	8 32	0 6	8 7	0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	20	0 25	0 20	0 18	0 19	1 22	4	...	...	...
	Sirohi	14	0 14	0 16	0 24	0 24	0 30	0 6	6 6	0	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	14	0 14	0 14	0 15	0 15	0 21	0	...	...	...
	Abu	13	0 13	0 16	8 20	0 20	0 22	4 6	6 6	0	7 10	8 8	8 0	4 ...	...	...	17	0 17	0 15	0 16	0	...	...	...
	Anadra	14	4 14	3 17	8 23	0 23	0 25	8 7	0 7	0	8 8	6 6	9 0	9 0	18	0 19	0 18	0 18	0 17	0 18	0	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15	10 16	4 17	8 20	0 21	4 22	8 5	5 5	0	14 6	6 4	7 8	8 0	12	19	22	8 16	4 17	8 18	12	...	...	...
	Balmere	15	8 16	8 15	0 ...	...	...	5 8	5 4	5	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 ...	...	...	...	26	0 25	0 27	10	...	...	...

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.	Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Tenai, Cholam, Kowdai, Cumboo, Murhwa, Nagles, &c.), *Paniceum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Maize (Indian Corn), *Zea Mays.* Present fortnight. S. C.	Maize (Indian Corn), *Zea Mays.* Past fortnight. S. C.	Maize (Indian Corn), *Zea Mays.* Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Gram. Present fortnight. S. C.	Gram. Past fortnight. S. C.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Firewood. Present fortnight. S. C.	Firewood. Past fortnight. S. C.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight. Rs. a. per maund.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight. Rs. a.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year. Rs. a.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight. S. C.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight. S. C.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. Rs. a. p.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Syce or Horse-keeper. Rs. a. p.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith. Rs. a. p.
RAJPOOTANA.	Erinpura	...	...	...	...	0 20	10 23	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 3-0-3	3-0-3	2-13-9	13	0 13	5 3	6 0 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
	Sirohi	...	...	...	...	0 18	0 26	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 3 0	3 0	3 0	0 12	0 12	5 12	4 11 0	...	0 9 6
	Abu	...	...	...	...	0 16	8 18	8 160	0 160	0 160	0 3 4	3 4	3 0	0 12	0 12	5 11	8 ...	...	...
	Anadra	...	...	...	...	0 18	8 20	8 ...	...	...	0 3 4	3 4	3 0	0 13	0 13	4 12	8 ...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	...	...	...	...	0 18	12 20	0 ...	...	...	0 3 0	2 8	...	0 16	0 16	4 15	15 ...	...	...
	Balmere	...	...	...	...	0 14	15 20	0 ...	...	...	0 2-4-6	2 5	2-13-9	0 17	0 17	4 16	0 ...	...	...

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS TO DISMISSAL IN CONSEQUENCE OF A RESORT TO THE INSOLVENT COURT, OR OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public), No. $\frac{2}{77-102}$, under date Calcutta, the 19th January 1884.

READ—

Home Department Resolution No. 100, dated the 12th January 1856.

RESOLUTION.

In the Resolution of January 1856 cited above, Heads of Offices having establishments in the pay of Government were directed to impress upon their subordinates the discredit attaching to a resort to the Insolvent Court, and to warn them that such a proceeding would be considered as of itself constituting a sufficient cause for exclusion from the public service unless it should appear that the embarrassments of the insolvent had been the result of unforeseen misfortunes or of circumstances over which he could exercise no control, and had not proceeded from dissipated and extravagant habits. By a Circular Memorandum, No. 67-2816 to 2821, dated the 19th November 1874, Heads of Departments under the Government of India were requested to hold the Registrar or Head of the Office responsible for reporting to the Secretary in charge or to the Chief of the Department the insolvency of clerks or other assistants.

2. As there is reason to believe that the operation of these orders has to some extent been lost sight of, the Governor General in Council in reproducing them desires to direct the attention of all Local Governments and Heads of Departments to the imperative duty which devolves upon them of taking prompt notice of the misconduct of clerks and other employés who allow themselves to fall into embarrassed circumstances. It is no valid excuse for hopeless indebtedness to show that it has been caused by standing security for friends, the plea which is frequently put forward in such cases. Assistants in Government Offices should clearly understand that, if they voluntarily contract debts or obligations which they are unable to meet, they render themselves liable to summary dismissal.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to* Local Governments and Administrations for information;

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

that a copy be forwarded to all Departments of the Government of India; and

† Superintendent of Port Blair and Nicobars.
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.
Surgeon General ditto ditto.
Director General of the Archæological Survey of India.
Secretary, Board of Examiners.
Registrar, Calcutta University.
Bishop's Chaplain.
Registrar, High Court.
Director General of Statistics to the Government of India.

that a copy be forwarded to all† Heads of Offices under the Home Department for information and guidance.

It is suggested that a copy of this Resolution should be given to every clerk on first appointment to Government service, and that it be entered in the Order Book of every Government Office.

Ordered further that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

(True Extract.)
A. MACKENZIE,
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 November 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.								Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1883-84.		Rainfall, 1882-83.		Remarks.
								Five years. All crops.	Five years. Khurreef.	Annual Leases.							During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.	
										Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot weather.	Total.						
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	In.	In.	In.	In.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	507·04	254·93	17,990	55,225	. . .	12,824	184	683	31	. .	66	963	13,787					
		Gobri	322·82	149·79	25·03	429	3,701	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .					
		Pattamoondee	1,042	105·11	49·40	4,472	12,106	. . .	4,431	. .	2	. .	. .	15	17	4,448					
		High Level, Section I.	675	385·97	150·53	11,423	15,294	. . .	11,476	. .	67	3	. .	16	86	11,562					
		Taldunda, 1st Reach.	1,300	266	266	1,177	9,954	. . .	939	12	203	22	. .	41	277	1,216	. .	53·39	2·62	85·01	
		Taldunda, 2nd Reach.	650	68	68																
		Marchgong	650	117	117	6,963	22,309	. . .	6,983	. .	200	56	. .	90	346	7,329					
	Balasore	High Level, Section II.	727·16	. . .	. . .	89	265	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	233	. .	. .	233	233					
		High Level, Section III.	727·16	. . .	. . .	649	796														
		Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	43,192	119,650	. . .	36,653	196	1,153	345	. .	228	1,922	38,575	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	123,823	. .	. .	381	. .	. .	381	124,204	. .	. .	. .	. .	
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	160	98·81	85,149	84,947	. . .	85,043	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	85,043	. .	42·25	0·62	61·26	Whole month discharging.
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	522	110	75·60	10,577	10,627	. . .	10,732	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10,732	. .	49·25	0·47	47·31	23 days ditto.
		Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	95,726	95,474	. . .	95,775	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	95,775	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	97,510	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	97,510	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	1,881	205	18,664	6,441	6,206	. . .	8,589	4,371	382	. .	. .	13,342	19,548	. .	28·54	1·28	26·52	
		Buxar	1,226	296	296	60,214	26,670	17,246	. . .	29,888	8,689	1,977	21	69	40,644	57,890					
		Arrah	1,660	1,208	804	92,296	57,903	52,904	. . .	39,528	5,619	1,529	186	7,003	53,865	106,769	. .	30·18	1·45	35·21	
	Patna and Gya.	Eastern Main	1,466	551·15	382·75	740	616	214	. . .	280	. .	. .	. .	. .	280	494	. .	32·66	1·23	35·02	
		Patna				35,762	27,243	15,200	. . .	14,510	. .	13	34	67	14,624	29,824					
		Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	207,676	118,773	91,770	. . .	92,795	18,679	3,901	241	7,139	122,755	214,525	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	67,762	. . .	50,229	8,632	9,824	91	1,489	70,265	138,027	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Grand Total		. . .	. . .	. . .	346,594	333,897	91,770	132,428	92,991	19,532	4,246	241	7,367	124,677	348,875	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year.		. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	67,762	221,533	50,229	8,632	10,205	91	1,489	70,646	359,741	. . .	. .	. .	. .	

The 3rd January 1884.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1883-84 UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1883.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during November 1883. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation return canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	3·95		1,054	. . .	. . .	Gurdáspur	10,475	0·23	0·8	Wheat	92,761	Although all the available water in the river was used, still the supply entering the Bári Doáb Canal was 258 cubic feet per second less than during the corresponding month of last year. The demand was considerable, and towards the end of the month, greater than I could be supplied. The area up to date is 16,452 acres in excess of last year's returns, and 29,180 above those of November 1881, so far the prospects of the rabi are favorable.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	3·	3,073·60	721	. . .	. . .	Amritsar	64,644	0·3	0·8	Barley	604	
2nd do. Lahore Branch	3·0	2·5		409	. . .	. . .	Lahore	76,732	0·4	0·6	Mixed grains	3,912	
Passed out of Escapes	. . .	. . .	. . .	91	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	Miscellaneous	54,574	
Total Bári Doáb Canal	. . .	. . .	3,073·60	2,275	. . .	. . .	. . .	151,851	. .	. .	. . .	151,851	
Corresponding period of last year	. . .	. . .	3,073·60	2,533	. . .	. . .	. . .	135,399	. .	. .	. . .	135,399	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	4·42		215	. . .	235,721 kurries, bullies, &c.; 90 cubic feet timber, and 12,013 mds. fuel.	Umballa	408	0·06	1·90	Wheat	48,432	On the Western Jumna Canal, as compared with last year, there is an increase of area irrigated of 11,694 acres. The total area irrigated during the present rabi promises to be far in excess of previous years. The supply has been excellent.
Delhi do.	5·70	5·57		810	. . .		Karnál	16,657	0·07	0·70	Barley	766	
Hánsi do.	9·00	8·86	2,546	1,257	. . .		Delhi	13,819	0·60	. .	Mixed grains	9,375	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	7·13		236	. . .		Rohtak	23,202	0·04	0·30	Miscellaneous	11,225	
Passed out of Escapes	. . .	. . .	. . .	132	. . .		Hissár	3,339	0·30	0·20	. . . . .	. . .	
							Jhind	12,319	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
							Bikaner	. . .	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
							Kalsia State	54	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
Total Western Jumna Canal	. . .	. . .	2,546	2,650	. . .	235,721	. . .	69,798	. .	. .	. . .	69,798	
Corresponding period of last year	. . .	. . .	2,546	2,611	. . .	93,362	. . .	58,104	. .	. .	. . .	58,104	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Lahore	15,000	. .	. .	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	. . .	On the Inundation Canals there is a decrease of 113,604 acres, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, which is entirely due to the unfavorable state of the rivers.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Montgomery	35,000	0·12	0·55		. . .	
Indus Canals	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mooltan	141,550	0·03	. .		. . .	
Muzaffargarh Canals	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Dera Gházi Khan	36,949	0·16	. .		. . .	
							Muzaffargarh	143,950	. .	. .		. . .	
Total Inundation Canals	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	372,449	. .	. .	. . .	372,449	
Corresponding period of last year	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	486,053	. .	. .	. . .	486,053	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	221,649	. .	. .	. . .	221,649	On the Perennial Canals there is an increase of 28,146 acres, as compared with the corresponding period of the last year.
Do. corresponding period of last year	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	193,503	. .	. .	. . .	193,503	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE HALF-YEARS ENDING 31st MARCH, 1883, AND 1882.

	Demands.				Corresponding period of previous year.			Current half-year.			Corresponding Period of previous year.			Tonnage.						Ton Mileage.						Value of goods.						Number of Passengers.					
	Balance from previous half-year.	For current half-year.	Collections during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Demands.	Collections.	Nature of cargo.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1883.			1882.			1883.			1882.			1883.			1882.			1883.			1882.		
														Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.																								
Tollage.																																				
Private boats	87	10,367	10,435	19	11,784	11,049	Grain	98,798	98,764	197,562	183,904	54,846	238,750																							
Government boats.	..	938	938	..	1,156	1,156	Cotton	...	98,275	98,275	...	99,223	99,228																							
Rafts	..	840	840	..	444	441	Oilseeds	3,932	28,686	32,618	410	2,180	2,590																							
							Salt	4,114	100,364	104,478	1,568	93,687	95,255																							
Carrying Operations.							Metals	17,576	6,678	24,254	16,555	2,653	19,208																							
							Miscellaneous goods.	91,705	70,657	162,362	106,705	87,621	194,326																							
Boating (Govt.)	..	1,296	1,296	..	354	354	Building materials.	146,863	646,190	793,053	118,134	94,110	212,644																							
Fines and sundries.	..	30	30	..	39	39	Firewood	40,216	129,479	169,695	21,106	159,292	180,698																							
Ground-rent	..	187	187	..	126	126	Bamboos	676	73,932	74,608	127	77,227	77,354																							
							Timber	3,046	94,768	97,814	1,145	23,454	24,599																							
Total	87	13,658	13,727	19	13,903	13,168	Miscellaneous timber.	780	1,747	2,527	1,056	558	1,614																							
*Upper Ganges Canal.	45	7,452	7,482	10	12,406	11,880																														
Lower ditto	42	6,206	6,239	9	1,497	1,288																														
Total	87	13,658	13,727	19	13,903	13,168	Total	407,706	1,349,540	1,757,246	451,110	694,851	1,146,261	19,222	28,766	16,563	15,226	12,632	14,253	962,472	814,815	3,624,208	911,530	1,037,142	3,290,966	₹ 3,98,935	₹ 7,53,573	₹ 17,41,394	₹ 2,68,713	₹ 11,64,749	₹ 19,19,437	665	136	73	13	102	180

ALLAHABAD:
The 2nd August, 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 UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE YEARS ENDING 31st MARCH 1883, AND 1882.

	Demands.				Corresponding period of previous year.			1882-83.			1881-82.			Tonnage.						Ton Mileage.						Value of goods.						Number of Passengers.					
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.	Collection during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Demands.	Collections.	Nature of Cargo.	Up	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1882-83.			1881-82.			1882-83.			1881-82.			1882-83.			1881-82.			1882-83.			1881-82.		
														Upper Ganges Canal, Local.	Lower Ganges Canal, Local.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through.)	Upper Ganges Canal, Local.	Lower Ganges Canal, Local.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through.)	Upper Ganges Canal, Local.	Lower Ganges Canal, Local.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through.)	Upper Ganges Canal, Local.	Lower Ganges Canal, Local.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through.)	Upper Ganges Canal, Local.	Lower Ganges Canal, Local.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through.)	Upper Ganges Canal, Local.	Lower Ganges Canal, Local.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through.)	Upper Ganges Canal, Local.	Lower Ganges Canal, Local.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through.)	Upper Ganges Canal, Local.	Lower Ganges Canal, Local.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹																															
Tollage.																																				
Private boats	781	16,767	17,530	106	18,676	17,908	Grain	134,084	177,072	311,156	208,442	83,899	292,341																							
Government boats.	..	1,526	1,526	..	1,571	1,571	Cotton	249	107,940	108,189	10	103,468	103,478																							
Rafts	..	3,101	3,101	..	2,376	2,376	Oilseeds	21,240	82,140	103,380	724	30,822	31,546																							
							Salt	6,741	188,678	195,419	3,297	168,864	172,101																							
Carrying Operations.							Metals	29,523	12,031	41,554	38,186	5,756	43,942																							
							Miscellaneous goods.	139,392	100,106	239,498	156,156	147,104	303,260																							
Boating, Government.	..	1,530	1,530	..	911	911	Building Materials.	298,270	759,810	1,058,080	249,259	263,920	513,179																							
Fines and sundries.	..	164	164	..	87	87	Firewood	68,363	116,133	284,496	31,306	221,474	252,780																							
Ground rent	..	380	380	..	311	311	Bamboos	727	322,452	323,179	1,101	218,397	219,498																							
							Timber	5,493	189,677	195,170	4,810	123,686	128,496																							
Total	721	23,468	24,232	106	23,932	23,164	Miscellaneous timber.	1,875	4,305	6,180	4,050	1,340	5,390																							
Upper Ganges Canal.	572	13,598	13,992	55	18,879	18,320																														
Lower Ganges Canal.	209	9,870	10,239	51	5,053	4,844																														
Total	781	23,468	24,232	106	23,932	23,164	Total	705,957	2,160,344	2,866,301	697,341	1,368,670	2,066,011	40,571	40,246	24,472	35,902	18,988	21,286	1,986,782	1,784,111	5,538,658	1,837,765	1,442,371	5,011,620	797,901	1,550,805	2,524,543	594,120	1,494,514	2,580,500	1,523	152	142	642	102	171

ALLAHABAD:
The 2nd August 1883.

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

II

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE HALF-YEARS ENDING 31ST MARCH 1883, and 1882.

	Demands.		Collected during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous year.			Tonnage.		Ton mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current half-year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Tons.	Tons.	Miles.	Miles.	₹	₹	No.	No.
Tollage.							Grains	952	22,325	23,277	500	85,286	85,786								
Private boats		1,524	1,524		1,574	1,574	Cotton		1,358	1,358		6,064	6,064								
Government boats		336	336		544	544	Oilseeds		100	100	200	390	590								
Rafts							Salt		30	30											
							Metals														
Carrying operations.							Miscellaneous goods	5,925	21,729	27,654	4,696	6,080	10,776								
							Building materials	86,825	5,294	92,119	83,208	2	83,210								
Boating (Government)		911	911		11	11	Firewood	1,500		1,500		2,625	2,625	5,571	7,054	615,146	787,320	2,00,299	3,22,557	Nil.	Nil.
Fines and sundries							Bamboos														
							Timber		5,450	5,450		2,961	2,961								
Ground-rent							Miscellaneous timber		183	183	10		10								
Total		2,771	2,771		2,129	2,129	Total	95,202	56,469	151,671	88,614	103,408	192,022								

Allahabad,
The 2nd August 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 YEARS ENDING 31ST MARCH 1883, AND 1882.

	Demands.		Collected during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of Cargo.	1882-83.			1881-82.			Tonnage.		Ton mileage.		Value of Goods.		Number of Passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Do wn.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.								
Tollage.							Grains	2,052	37,275	39,327	600	123,926	124,526								
Private boats		2,167	2,167		2,299	2,299	Cotton		2,543	2,543		7,014	7,014								
Government boats		700	700		887	887	Oilseeds		100	100	200	2,414	2,614								
Rafts					1,086	1,086	Salt		30	30	100		100								
							Metals														
Carrying operations.							Miscellaneous goods	7,320	29,504	36,284	8,885	9,455	18,340								
							Building materials	126,052	9,989	136,041	133,523	302	133,825								
Boating (Government),		1,319	1,319		1,307	1,307	Firewood	1,500	755	2,255		3,400	3,400	8,257	10,954	902,025	1,321,020	₹3,02,728	₹4,96,129	Nil.	Nil.
Fines and sundries							Bamboos		235	235											
							Timber		7,240	7,240		4,711	4,711								
Ground rent							Miscellaneous timber		183	183	310	33,594	33,904								
Total		4,186	4,186		5,579	5,579	Total	136,924	87,854	224,778	143,618	184,816	328,434								

Allahabad,
The 2nd August 1883.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASONS AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29th JANUARY 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been slight rain in Madras, Sindh, the Punjab, and in one of the Native States of Rajputana during the week. Harvesting continues in Madras, Mysore and Coorg; in four districts of Madras the yield is reported below average and in two districts up to the average; in Coorg coffee has yielded a good crop, but the outturn of paddy has been under the average. Standing crops promise well throughout the Presidency, except in part of the Bellary and Chingleput districts where they have been injured. In Bombay the *rabi* prospects are generally good, but some damage has, from various causes, been done to the crop in parts of seven districts. Cotton-picking is still going on in the Berars, and the prospects of the *rabi* there and in Hyderabad are favourable. In Central India and Rajputana the *rabi* crops continue to do well, except in Sutna and Ulwar where rain is needed. The rain which fell during the week in the Punjab was confined to the districts in the north and west, and the crops in the districts to the south-east of the province are much in want of rain. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the weather has been cloudy, but no rain has fallen; and it is urgently required for crops on unirrigated lands. In some districts of the North-Western Provinces the *rabi* crops are in ear.

In the Central Provinces the crops are thriving, and prospects are excellent.

No rain has fallen in Bengal, and the crops on unirrigated lands in Behar and Chota Nagpore are reported to be suffering much from want of rain; in other parts of the province they are fair. Oil-seeds and pulses are being harvested, and sugarcane is being pressed with an average yield. In Assam the prospects of the winter crops continue good, and harvesting has begun in some places. The rice harvest is over in British Burma, and the prices of paddy are favourable.

Small-pox continues generally prevalent, and cholera is severe in the Tanjore district of the Madras Presidency; there is some cholera also in Hyderabad, Bengal, and Burma in a sporadic form.

Prices are stationary, but high in Bengal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras (Jan. 30th)—		
Bellary . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops poor in three taluks, owing to short rainfall and disease, fair elsewhere; harvest—paddy, dry grains, pulse, and oil seeds, yield below average.
Kurnool . . .	·05 (average of 2 stations).	Standing crops good.
Ganjam . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops good; fever and small-pox slight in one taluk.
Kistna . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops generally good; harvest—*cholum*, yield below average; fever and small-pox prevalent; cattle-disease in places.
Chingleput (Madras) .	1·55 (average of 8 stations).	Standing crops generally good, but slightly injured by excess of rain in one taluk; harvest—paddy, yield below average; small-pox prevalent; 193 deaths from cholera; cattle-disease slight in one taluk.
Coimbatore . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops good; harvest—paddy and dry grains, outturn average, 72 deaths from cholera; fever and cattle-disease in parts.
Tanjore . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops good; harvest—paddy, dry grains, and pulse, yield generally below average; cholera increasing, 2,147 deaths.
Madura . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops fair; harvest—paddy and dry grains, yield about average; cholera abating, 170 deaths.
Malabar . . .	. . . . .	Harvesting of paddy (second crop) continues; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease slight; three deaths from cholera.
Travancore . . .	. . . . .	Harvesting of paddy (second crop) nearly over; small-pox prevalent in the north and cholera in the south; three deaths from cholera at Trivandrum.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Jan. 30th)—		
Kurrachee . . .	Slight rain on 25th	River at Kotri on 27th, 3 feet 1 inch against 2 feet 8 inches on same date last year; 9 fresh cases of small-pox, 1 death in Kurrachee since 17th; total 38 cases, 7 deaths; disease also in 21 villages in district, 30 fresh cases, 2 deaths, 69 remaining sick; fever in 8 talukas; cattle-disease in 4 talukas with loss of 47 buffaloes, 45 cows and bullocks, and 34 sheep and goats in Mirpur Botoro and Sujawal; prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 30, and 32, in Kotri 30, 44, and 40, in Sakro 16, 28, and 34, and in Sujawal 24, 26, and 40 pounds per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad . . .	. . . . .	Small-pox in 10, fever in 7, and cattle-disease in 5 talukas; wheat 26, *jowari* 42, *bajri* 36, red rice 25, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad . . .	. . .	*Rabi* crops thriving; cattle-disease in Parantej; wheat 26¾ and *bajri* 29¾ pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Baroda . . .	. . . . .	Public health fair; cattle-disease in Mohwa, Palsane, and Navsari Mehal; cotton and *rabi* crops have suffered a little injury in Baroda division; in Navsari division condition of cotton crop is not very satisfactory; *rabi* crops and sugarcane in good condition; pressing of sugarcane going on in Amreli and Kadi divisions; cotton and *rabi* crops in good condition; prices—*bajri* 30 to 31½ and rice 23 to 24¼ pounds per British rupee.
Surat	. . . . .	*Rabi* crops healthy; fever in Jalalpore and Pardi; *jowari* 39 and *nagli* 48 pounds per rupee.
Nasik . . .	. . . . .	*Rabi* crops good; public health generally good; small-pox in 3 villages of Dindore and villages in Kalwan; *bajri* 31, wheat 31½, and rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) . .	. . . . .	Abnormal temperature 0° to 4° cool; vapour in air defective on 29th; abnormal wind northerly on 27th and 29th.
Poona . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops good; prices—*bajri* 37 and *jowari* 42 pounds per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 35 pounds.
Ahmednagar . .	No rain	Injury to *rabi* crops in some places from mist, in other places they are good, except *jowari*; *bajri*—maximum 48 pounds in Akola, minimum 39 at Nagar; *jowari*—maximum 60 pounds at Akola, minimum 40 at Sheogaon.
Sholapur . . .	No rain	Prospects of cotton and *jowari* crops unchanged; *jowari* 43 and *bajri* 45 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar . . .	. . . . .	Harvesting of rice nearly completed, that of early *jowari* in progress; cotton suffering from blight in 5 talukas; wheat withering in 2 talukas; other late crops good; fever in five and small-pox in 2 talukas; scarcity of drinking-water in some villages of Navalgund; rice 25 to 41 and *jowari* 56 to 88 pounds per rupee.
Kanara . . .	. . . . .	Small-pox in Kumpta, Honawar, Mundgad, Sirsi, and Akola; 3 deaths in Honawar, 4 in Supa, and 1 in Mundgad; fever in Mundgad, but has abated in Haliyal; common rice in Karwar 12 seers per rupee; district average 16¼ seers.
Rajkot . . .	. . . . .	General health good; some cases of small-pox, chicken-pox, and measles; fever continues in some parts; weather cold; *bajri* 31 and *jowari* 38 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Sindh and in four talukas of Kaladgi; late crops somewhat injured from different causes in parts of Baroda, Broach, Satara, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kaladgi; *rabi* prospects otherwise good; slight cholera in 3 districts; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue in some districts.
Bengal—(Jan. 30th)		
Chittagong . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; harvesting of *amun* completed; outturn average; winter crops doing well; prices stationary; public health good; cattle disease lingers.
Dacca	*Nil*	Winter crops promising; harvesting of pulses and oil seeds going on; pressing of sugarcane continues; sowing of *boro* paddy begun; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs . .	*Nil*	Harvesting of late paddy nearly finished; winter crops promising well; price of common rice 13 to 16 seers per rupee; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad .	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; *rabi* crops doing well; *kalai* and *til* nearly harvested; public health generally good.
Rajshahye . . .	*Nil*	Weather moderately cool; prospects of winter crops generally favourable; price of rice 13 to 17 seers per rupee; public health fair.
Burdwan . . .	*Nil*	Weather warmer; prospects of *rabi* crops and sugarcane unfavourable; public health fair.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of *rabi* crops generally fair; land being prepared for the cultivation of autumn crops; prices stationary; public health good.
Bhagulpore . . .	*Nil*	Condition of *rabi* crops precarious owing to want of rain; outturn of *kurthi* and mustard fair; new rice 14 seers 6 chittaks per rupee.
Purneah . . .	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops doing fairly in the north, but want rain everywhere; rape-seed being reaped; preparation of land for autumn crops and sugarcane progressing; common rice (new) 16 seers per rupee; public health fair.
Patna . .	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops doing well; cutting of sugarcane still in progress; public health good.
Durbhanga . . .	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops becoming worse for want of rain; prices falling slightly in Durbhanga during last three days; small-pox not yet abated.
Hazareebagh . .	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; prospects of winter crops not improved; prices unaltered; small-pox still reported from the Sadr station and the Giridi Sub-division.
Cuttack . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *sarad* rice being threshed and stored with moderate outturn; *dalua* rice growing well; *rabi* crops being gathered; price of rice stationary; public health good.
		General Remarks.—There has been no rain during the week; the rain which fell in several districts during the previous week was too slight to be of any appreciable benefit to the standing crops; in Behar and Chota Nagpore the *rabi* crops on unirrigated tracts are

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
		still suffering very much from want of rain, but in the rest of the province they are said to be in tolerably fair condition; in some districts the gathering of pulses and oil-seeds and the pressing of sugarcane have begun with prospect of a fair outturn; the *amun* harvest as been nearly completed, but the general outturn of the crop has been considerably below the average, except in Eastern Bengal and Orissa where it has been fair; the cultivation of *boro* rice is being carried on; price of rice generally reported to be almost stationary at a very high rate; fever still continues in some districts, and there are cases of cholera and small-pox reported from certain localities, but the general health of the province is fairly satisfactory.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares . (Jan. 29th)	No rain	*Rabi* crop which is now beginning to ripen will be below average; isolated cases of small-pox still reported from the city; prices fluctuating slightly.
Allahabad („ 30th)	No rain	Clouds gathered during the week, but no rain fell, its want is much felt; crops in dry tracts are very poor, elsewhere good; prices rising; health fair.
Gorakhpur („ 27th)	No rain	Crops below average; small-pox frequent; prices steady.
Jhansi . („ 28th)	No rain	*Rabi* prospects fair; prices almost stationary; health of people and cattle good.
Rai Bareilly („ „)	No rain	Weather cloudy occasionally during the week; crops on irrigated lands poor; small-pox continues; markets well supplied; prices stationary.
Agra . („ 29th)	No rain	Weather cloudy off and on during the week; irrigation continues; health good; prices steady.
Bareilly . („ „)	. . . .	Weather cloudy; rain urgently wanted for unirrigated crops.
Meerut . („ „)	No rain	Weather cloudy and occasionally east wind; crops still good, though rain is wanted; health good; supplies sufficient; prices steady.
Farukabad („ „)	. . . .	Weather alternately cloudy and clear; small-pox in two tahsils.
Kumaun . („ „)	No rain	Sky often cloudy; crops will be injured if rain withholds for some time; health good; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ „)	. . . .	Rain wanted for *rabi* crops; prospects of *rabi* on unirrigated land poor, but on irrigated lands fair; small-pox declining; no cattle-disease.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Crops splendid in irrigated tracts, but poor on unirrigated and high lands; irrigation is being actively pushed on; rain is very much wanted; condition of people and cattle good; markets well supplied; prices steady.
Partabgarh („ „)	No rain	Wheat, barley, and peas running into ear; *arhar* and *sarson* flowering; rain urgently wanted; prices almost stationary; small-pox in Kunda tahsil and in some villages in Partabgarh tahsil.
Sitapur („ „)	No rain	Weather cloudy again during the week; small-pox abating; markets well supplied.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Weather cloudy during the week; crops doing fairly in irrigated lands; sugarcane being pressed; prices almost steady; small-pox reported from Akbarpur tahsil; health otherwise good.
		General Remarks.—No rain has fallen during the week; the crops are doing well in irrigated lands, but have suffered somewhat from drought elsewhere; the public health is fair, though cases of small-pox continue in many districts; cattle-disease still lingers in Kumaun; prices are generally steady.
Punjab—(Jan. 30th)—		
Delhi	. . . .	Health good; rain urgently required; prices stationary.
Hissar . . .	. . . .	Health good; rain very much wanted; prices steady.
Umballa . . .	·1	More rain wanted; health good; prices stationary; *rabi* prospects good.
Jullundur . . .	·2	Health good; sugarcane being pressed; prices steady.
Amritsar . . .	. . . .	Health good; rain wanted; prices almost stationary.
Lahore . . .	·1	Health and crop prospects good; prices steady.
Ferozepur . . .	Between ·2 to ·3	Health and state of crops good; prices fluctuating.
Sialkot . . .	·5	Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady.
Rawalpindi . . .	1·3	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Peshawar . . .	4·2	Small-pox decreasing; prices falling.
Mooltan . . .	Slight rain	Health and crop prospects good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan .	1·4	Health good; harvest prospects fair; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in most districts to the north and west, but with the exception of the fall in Peshawar it has been slight; crop prospects generally good, but rain is urgently needed in the south-east of the province; small-pox is decreasing in Peshawar; elsewhere the public health is good.
Central Provinces (Jan. 30th)—		
Nagpur . . .	. . . .	Weather clear and cool; *rabi* crops thriving; small-pox prevails slightly; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore . . .	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; *rabi* crops thriving; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor (Jan. 29th)	. . . .	*Rabi* crops excellent; health good; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provs.—*contd.*		
Seoni . . .	. . . .	Weather clear and cool; *rabi* prospects favourable; prices stationary; health good.
Hoshangabad . .	. . . .	Weather seasonable; *rabi* crops promising; slight damage done to crops by late hail; fever prevalent in Harda; wheat 18, rice 11, and *juari* 28 seers per rupee.
Khandwa . . .	. . . .	Weather clear and getting warm; cotton-picking continues; prospects good; *juari* 22½, wheat 15, and rice 12½ seers per rupee.
Raipur . . .	. . . .	Weather getting warm; *rabi* prospects favourable; *tili* and *mung* harvested; prices steady; common rice 23 and wheat 24 seers per rupee; health good.
Sambalpur (Jan. 26th) .	. . . .	Weather seasonable; rice threshing and sugarcane pressing in progress; prospects good; no epidemics; common rice 35 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather getting warm; crop prospects generally favourable; health good; prices steady.
British Burma—(Jan. 30th)—		
Akyab . . .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good; reaping nearly finished; reaping wages Rs. 2 to 4 an acre; price of paddy Rs. 21 to 28 per 100 baskets.
Rangoon . . .	. . . .	Twenty-five fatal cases of small-pox, otherwise public health good; twelve deaths last week not six as reported; paddy supplies fair; prices Rs. 85 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Bassein . . .	. . . .	Public health good; reaping not quite finished; price of paddy Rs. 80 per 100 baskets.
Prome . . .	. . . .	Public health good; six deaths of cattle reported from Shwele township; reports to hand show that remissions on 862 acres in Shwedaung, 267 in Mabat Haman, and 119 in Padaung have been applied for owing to drought; price of paddy Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
Amherst . . .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good; threshing and winnowing nearly finished; no regular demand for paddy, and prices not settled.
Moulmein . . .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy Rs. 70 to 80 per 100 baskets; about 500 baskets sold during week; about 11,500 baskets stored by cultivators.
Toungoo . . .	. . . .	Total rainfall from 1st January up to date 0·8; public health good.
Tavoy . . .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good; harvesting in progress; price of paddy Rs. 58 to 62 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo . .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy Rs. 23 per 100 baskets.
Sandoway . . .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good; harvest operations completed; paddy prices stationary; weather cool.
Hanthawaddy . .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy Rs. 80 to 85 per 100 baskets.
Tharrawaddy . .	. . . .	Twenty fatal cases of cholera reported from Minhla, Menyo, Gyobingouk, and Sonywe townships, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy; about 191,565 acres have been reaped; price of paddy Rs. 55 to 85 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa . . .	. . . .	Two deaths from cholera and one death from small-pox reported from Pyapon, Myoma, and Donabyoo Myoma circles respectively, otherwise public health good; two deaths of cattle in Pyapon Myoma circle; reaping progressing in Pyapon township; price of paddy from Rs. 80 to 95 per 100 baskets.
Henzada . . .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy Rs. 75 to 95 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo . . .	. . . .	Public health good; cattle-disease still prevalent; price of paddy Rs. 65 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Shweygyin . . .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good; harvest nearly finished; price of paddy Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Mergui (Jan. 12th) .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good; four-fifths of crop reaped; price of paddy Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
„ („ 19th) .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good; four-fifths of crop reaped; price of paddy Rs. 75 per 100 baskets.
		General Remarks.—Twenty-five fatal cases of small-pox in Rangoon; some cholera in Tharrawaddy and Thonegwa; slight cattle-disease in Prome, Thongwa, and Thayetmyo, otherwise public health and health of cattle good; harvest practically over.
Assam—(Jan. 30th)—		
Gauhati . . .	No rain	Weather getting warm; harvesting of *sali* crops nearly finished; public health fair.
Sylhet . . .	No rain	State of winter crops good, except in South Sylhet; a few cases of small-pox reported.
Cachar . . .	No rain	Weather cold; reaping of winter crops continues; common rice 16 seers per rupee; four deaths from cholera and 4 from small-pox in Sadr; 6 deaths from small-pox in Lakhipur, 6 in Hailakandy, and 22 fresh cases in the latter station reported.
Dibrugarh . . .	No rain	Weather cloudy; prospects of winter crops good; small-pox in the station.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—		
(Jan. 30th)—		
Bangalore	}	Crop in good condition; harvesting of *Kartick* paddy and sugarcane continues; prospects favourable throughout the province; public health good; no material change in prices.
Mysore	}	
Mercara	*Nil*	Coffee-picking nearly over, yield good, and good prices offering; paddy harvest proceeding, outturn slightly under the average; the second crop of beans and pulses in Ramaswamy Kananchobli has failed from previous excessive rain.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
(Jan. 30th)—		
Amraoti		Weather clear; *rabi* prospects good; threshing of *kharif* crops continues; wheat 16 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola		Cotton-picking continues; *rabi* prospects favourable.
Hyderabad	No rain	Standing crops prospering; general health good; cholera in Residency bazar much abated; prices of wheat 15½, coarse rice 12, white *juar* 20, yellow *juar* 26, and *tur* 24 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
(Jan. 30th)—		
Indore	*Nil*	Health good; prices steady; weather seasonable and cloudy.
Morar (Gwalior)	*Nil*	Health good; prices steady; weather seasonable.
Sutna	*Nil*	Crops suffering; health good.
Neemuch	*Nil*	Weather clear; crop prospects and public health good.
Goona		Weather seasonable; health of men and cattle good.
Agar	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Sehore	*Nil*	Weather clear; crops and public health good.
Nowgong	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; health fair; prices stationary.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Jan. 30th)		Weather cold and seasonable.
Marwar („ 28th)		Two months' water in city; tanks and wells almost full; health and prospects good.
Harowtee („ „)	In Kota, 1·11	Crops fair; weather mild; health good.
Jhallawar („ 25th)		Weather cloudy; health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 29th)	*Nil*	Weather cool; prospects fair; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy occasionally; prospects fair; prices steady; health good.
Ulwur („ „)		Crops on unirrigated land suffering from want of rain; health good; prices steady.

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Offg. 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.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

EQUALISATION OF NUMBERS IN EXECUTIVE AND ASSISTANT ENGINEER CLASSES.

No. 148G., dated Fort William, 1st February 1884.

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

Read—

Paras. 5—8 of despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, No. 18 P. W., dated 22nd March 1883.

OBSERVATIONS.—The portion of the Secretary of State's despatch above quoted deals with the question of the re-adjustment of numbers in the present Executive and Assistant grades necessary to produce a more rapid flow of promotion.

2. The measures therein approved by His Lordship allow, first, the equalisation of the present Executive and Assistant classes: and, secondly, call for a re-adjustment of the numbers in the several Executive grades. The first allows of the promotion of a considerable number to 4th Executive grade; the second would retard promotion to and in the three upper grades, because the proportion allowed in the several grades is less advantageous than the present scale. Again the process of equalising the two classes is, under the orders received, to be spread over two or three years; that is to say, the promotions to the 4th grade allowable by the increase in the total number of Executives are only to be made by instalments.

3. After giving full consideration to the question in the light of recent investigations which have been made into the present condition of the establishment, and as to the further measures necessary to give a fair rate of promotion in the future, the Government of India has decided, under the sanction that has been accorded, to equalise the numbers of Executive and Assistant Engineers at once by making 75 substantive promotions to the 4th Executive grade, and to make 30 promotions from Assistant Engineer 2nd to 1st grade.

4. While, however, allowing 75 substantive steps, as above stated, to be made at once to the Executive class, it is necessary to explain that it is not intended to allow the system of temporary promotions to the 4th Grade to continue on the present system. At present there is a sanctioned scale of 381 Executive Engineers for the whole of India, and this number is constantly maintained by means of temporary promotions to the 4th Grade, which are made in the place of every officer who is absent on furlough or is officiating in a higher class. These promotions are ostensibly made to fill Executive charges; but owing to the sanctioned number of Executive Engineers on many lists being in excess of the Executive charges, the aggregate number of Executives, substantive and temporary, is always considerably in excess of the aggregate number of charges. In fact, these temporary promotions have been allowed in times past as an expedient to compensate for the slowness of substantive promotion; but in any future scheme for ensuring a continued flow of promotion that may be accepted, it is tolerably certain that temporary will find no place as a substitute for substantive promotion. Hence, while increasing the number of substantive posts on R550 and over from 381 to 456, the Government of India sees no necessity for allowing more temporary and substantive *pro tempore* promotions to the 4th grade than will suffice to maintain the present sanctioned number of Executives on each list. For this number being, as explained, on most lists much in excess, and on no list less, than the number of Executive charges, to allow additional temporary promotions for the purpose of maintaining the increased number of substantive posts would be simply to perpetuate the principle of giving temporary in place of substantive steps.

5. In distributing the 75 substantive posts to the several lists, the object has been, so far as possible, to equalise the actual number of Executives and Assistants on each list. The following statement shows the present sanctioned scale, the additional posts in the 4th grade now sanctioned for each list, the scale for substantive sanction as it will then stand, and the total number of Executives to maintain which, temporary (including substantive *pro tempore*) promotions to the 4th grade alone may be made: this number, it will be observed, corresponds with the sanctioned scale prior to the addition of the new posts:—

	Present sanctioned scale.	Additional substantive posts in Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Total sanctioned substantive scale.	Scale to maintain which temporary promotions may be made.
Madras	35	7	42	35
Bombay	39	4	43	39
Bengal	44	11	55	44
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	52	10	62	52
Punjab	46	10	56	46
Local Administrations	48	8	56	48
State Railways	88	20	108	88
Military Works	29	5	34	29
TOTAL	381	75	456	381

The effect of the promotions allowed on the above basis to the Executive class will be almost wholly to confirm in the 4th grade officers who either are or are liable to be temporary in that grade. The increase in expense will be trifling, if there is any; and so, although the measure goes beyond the letter of the Secretary of State's instructions, which require that the equalisation should be spread over several years, the deviation from the orders is unobjectionable.

6. In making the consequent promotions, however, to the 1st grade of Assistants, which involves an increased expenditure of R100 per mensem for

every individual promoted, it has been necessary to observe the orders, and 30 promotions are allowed as the first instalment.

Madras	3	Punjab	3
Bombay	3	Local Administrations	4
Bengal	4	Military Works	2
N. W. P. and Oudh	4	State Railways	7

These 30 steps will be distributed as shewn in the margin.

7. The promotions allowed under these orders will take effect from the 1st May 1883.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be circulated for information and guidance to the Local Governments and Administrations and Officers noted in the margin, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Biluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Inspector General of Military Works.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore, and Lucknow.
The Director General of Telegraphs in India.
The Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.
The Director, Persian Telegraph.
The Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

G. H. D. WALKER,
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 DECEMBER 1883 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 172, 173, 176 AND 177 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DATED 26th JANUARY 1884.

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.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Ra. per mund.	Ra. per mund.	Ra. per mund.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Ra. p.	Ra. p.	Ra. p.
N.-W. Provinces.	Debra Dún	18 0	18 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	25 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	25 0	23 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	10 8	10 8	11 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
	Saháránpur	19 14	19 14	21 0	24 11½	24 11½	30 1½	8 9½	8 9½	10 12	11 13	11 13	13 15	27 15½	27 15	27 15	27 7	27 15	32 4	...	...	...	26 14	26 14	27 15	129 0	129 0	129 0	13 2½	13 2½	12 11	12 5	4 0 0	5 0 0	...
	Muzaffarnagar	19 4	18 11	19 12	33 0	33 0	28 11	6 9	6 9	6 9	12 2	12 2	15 6	23 2	23 2	25 13	28 11	27 8	29 11	...	...	...	25 13	25 5	26 14	132 0	132 0	132 0	12 10	12 10	12 4	11 12	11 12	11 10	12 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
	Meerut	18 0	17 8	19 0	26 8	29 0	27 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	23 8	26 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	25	25 8	26 0	100 0	105 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	5-0 to 6-0	5 0 0	8 0 0
	Bulandshahr	20 0	19 4	19 10	27 0	27 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	11 5	23 4	22 8	22 8	27 0	26 0	24 8	...	...	...	22	22 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12	12 0	12 4	...	...	...	3 0 0	5 0 0	...
	Aligarh	18 8	18 4	18 4	25 8	26 0	23 0	6 8	6 8	8 7	11 8	11 8	12 8	24 0	24 0	23 0	24 8	24 8	25 0	...	...	...	25	25 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	7-0 to 8-0	5 0 0	7-0 to 8-0
	Kumaun	15 0	15 0	16 8	18 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0 14	0 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
	Garhwál	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 12	30 0*	30 0*	35 0*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	9 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	280 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
	Bijnor	18 14	18 9	18 0	27 9	28 11	26 12	11 4	11 4	12 2	12 10	12 8	13 12	22 0	21 10	21 6	25 5	26 7	25 14	...	...	...	24	23 2	24 3	24 12	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	11 13	11 13	11 10	3 8 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
	Moradabad	20 5	20 5	19 6	28 2	28 2	22 8	10 4	10 4	9 6	14 0	14 0	17 8	25 12	25 12	23 12	28 0	27 0	20 10	...	...	...	23	22 8	23 2	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 10	12 10	12 12	12 8	12 8	12 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	...
	Budaun	21 4½	21 0	18 4½	28 12½	31 3	... 8	6 8	6 9	9½ 15	0 14	6 18	4½ 25	3 24	9½ 22	8 26	6 28	12½ 25	8 ...	...	...	...	24	9½ 25	3 22	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 6	11 6	11 11	1½ 11	1½ 11	6 2	4 0 0	5 0 0	...
	Bareilly	19 6	20 0	17 3	28 2	26 4	22 8	7 8	8 7	8 7	14 6	14 6	17 8	24 6	25 10	22 8	28 12	30 0	27 8	...	...	...	23	12 23	12 23	137 0	150 0	125 0	12 8	12 3	11 14	12 3	11 14	11 4	2-8 to 3-0	4 0 0	6-0 to 8-0
	Sháhjahánpur	22 0	21 12	19 8	35 4	35 12	25 12	9 0	9 0	9 2	16 12	18 0	18 0	29 0	30 0	26 8	30 0	34 0	27 0	...	...	...	26	12 26	0 22	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	3-8 to 4-0	5 to 5-8	6-0 to 7-0
	Tarái Pergunnahs	22 8	23 12	21 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	15 0	17 0	25 0	26 4	25 0	31 4	32 8	30 0	...	...	...	21	4 21	4 22	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
	Muttra	17 12	17 12	17 4	25 0	25 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	.. 12	0 12	0 15	0 22	0 22	0 22	8 23	0 23	0 24	8 ...	...	...	23	0 23	0 26	0 140	0 140	0 100	0 13	0 13	0 14	0 12	8 12	8 12	8 4	8 0	5 0	...
	Agra	17 4	17 4	17 4	23 0	23 8	24 8	5 0	5 0	6 0	11 8	11 0	14 0	22 0	21 8	23 0	23 0	23 8	24 0	...	...	...	23	0 23	8 25	0 100	0 100	0 100	0 13	8 13	8 12	8 13	0 13	0 12	0 3-0 to 4-0	4 0 0	7-0 to 10-0
	Farukhabad	19 13	19 5	18 8	29 3½	28 8	22 6	6 8	6 8	7 0	14 5	14 8	15 5	27 4	27 8	23 10	28 2	28 8	24 4½	...	...	...	25	9 25	4 23	13 150	150 0	156 8	12 4	12 4	11 14½	11 12	11 12	11 3¼	3 14 0	3 14 0	7-4 to 9-12
	Mainpuri	19 0	19 8	19 0	26 0	26 8	24 0	4 0	4 0	8 4	0 13	13 0	14 0	24 0	25 4	23 0	24 0	24 0	23 8	...	...	...	25	0 25	0 25	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 12	0 13	0 13	0 12	8 13	8 11	0 4	8 0	4 8	0 9 0
	Etáwáh	18 8	18 8	19 0	22 8	22 8	23 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	25 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	26	8 26	0 28	0 100	0 100	0 100	0 12	0 12	0 13	8 11	0 11	0 12	8 4	8 0	5 0	0 ...
	Etah	20 0	19 11	19 8	27 0	26 5	24 5	7 8	7 11	7 10	14 0	13 0	14 10	23 8	22 11	22 5	23 0	22 13	22 8	...	...	...	23	8 23	9 23	5 160	0 126	0 167	0 12	0 12	2 12	0 12	0 11	13 12	8 ...	...	...
	Jalaun	No return received ... ...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BOMBAY FOR 1882-83.

No. 47 I., Fort William, February 1, 1884.

RESOLUTION.

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, No. 2 W. I.—3, dated 7th January 1884, forwarding the above.

OBSERVATIONS.—The capital outlay, direct and indirect, incurred up to the end of 1882-83, on works in operation, amounted to R1,47,45,381; the interest charges during the year to R5,54,836; and the accumulated balance of unpaid interest up to the end of the year to R64,53,038.

2. The assessed revenue of all kinds (direct and indirect) amounted to R2,79,649; the maintenance charges, including indirect outlay, to R1,60,684; and the net revenue to R1,18,965, or 0·80 per cent. on the capital outlay to the end of the year.

3. In the following statement are compared the areas irrigated, gross revenue assessed, *plus indirect receipts of the year*, and the working expenses of 1882-83 and three preceding years:—

Year.	Acres Irrigated.	Revenue Assessed *plus* Indirect Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Assessed Revenue.
		R	R	R
1879-80	21,439	2,01,668	1,25,015	76,653
1880-81	34,495	2,30,652	1,47,995	82,657
1881-82	29,881	2,37,768	1,65,168	72,600
1882-83	28,735	2,79,649	1,60,684	1,18,965

The steady growth of the revenue is satisfactory, but the Supreme Government agrees with the Government of Bombay that there is still considerable room for reduction of working expenses, and hopes that earnest attention may at once be given to this matter.

4. The maintenance charges average R4·6 per acre irrigated (after deduction of R28,236, the cost of maintenance of the Poona water-supply), which is an excessively high rate of incidence; and the following table, comparing the rates per acre irrigated of working expenses of all kinds on some of the canals for 1881-82 and 1882-83, shows how widely these rates vary:—

Maintenance Charges per Acre Irrigated.

Canals.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	R	R
Hathmati	3·11	5·39
Jamda	6·51	11·00
Palkher	4·28	4·71
Ojhar	1·80	2·15
Lakh	13·30	14·00
Bhatodi Tank	2·38	2·13
Mutha	*4·83	*3·68
Ekruk Tank	11·47	10·16
Rewari	6·31	3·75
Maini Tank	4·62	5·47
Krishna	3·87	4·68
Average of all works	*4·60	*4·60

The high rate of maintenance on the Jamda Canals during 1882-83 is due to exceptional charges on account of repairs to damage caused by an unusually high flood in the River Girna, which supplies the canal; that on the Lakh Canal and Ekruk Tank is due to the very limited area of irrigation from these works.

* Excluding maintenance charges of Poona water-supply.

5. The following statement, giving the areas of principal crops irrigated during 1882-83 and the three previous years, shows a very satisfactory continuance in the increase of sugarcane and wheat watered from the canals:—

Crops.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Sugarcane	3,375	3,958	4,213	5,011
Rice	1,229	2,202	2,884	1,947
Jowar and bajra	4,078	12,668	7,565	4,902
Wheat	3,138	5,168	5,138	6,617
Pulses	4,882	5,506	5,745	6,685
Other crops	4,737	4,993	4,333	3,573
TOTAL	21,439	34,495	29,878	28,735

6. In the following table the incidence of water-rate assessed per acre irrigated, on some of the principal works, is compared for the three years 1880-81, 1881-82, and 1882-83:—

Water-Rate assessed per Acre Irrigated.

Canals.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	R	R	R
Hathmati	2·80	1·99	2·80
Jamda	2·90	4·11	4·08
Palkher	4·60	4·65	4·62
Ojhar	2·04	2·01	2·35
Lakh	2·02	2·34	1·85
Bhatodi Tank	3·15	3·79	3·44
Mutha	4·44	6·77	8·82
Ekruk Tank	3·73	3·83	4·01
Rewari	6·20	5·21	3·80
Maini Tank	4·19	4·01	5·51
Krishna	6·85	5·41	7·85
Average of all Works	3·93	4·53	5·57

The general increase in the value of the water-rate assessed per acre is very noticeable in this statement. On the Rewari Canal, where the tendency is markedly in the opposite direction, the uncertainty of the hot-weather supply is apparently the cause of the decrease in the irrigation of the more valuable crops. The Jamda and Lakh Canals also suffered from the failure of the supply in the river during the hot season.

7. The Government of India hopes that it may soon be found practicable to check the great loss of water which now occurs from leakage. The subject becomes all the more important when regard is had to the great value of the small supply available for irrigation during the hot weather on these canals.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce and to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information and guidance, and that copies of the Report and of the Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, in the Public Works Department, for information.

Governments of Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burmah.
The Foreign Department, for communication to the Resident at Mysore and the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents, Governor General, Central India, and Rajputana.

Ordered further, that this Resolution and the Resolution by the Local Government be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Annual Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department (excluding Sind) for 1882-83, Parts I and II.

No. 2 W. I.—3 OF 1884.

Public Works Department.
Irrigation.

Bombay Castle,
7th January 1884.

Read—

Memorandum from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 4572, dated 3rd December 1883. Reports, for the information of Government, that the manuscript of the Annual Irrigation Revenue Report, Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind), for 1882-83, was sent to Press on 1st December 1883, and states that the last of the Examiner's account was received on the 29th October 1883, but for an unavoidable delay in the preparation of two of the Nasik reports the compilation in the Chief Engineer's Office would have been completed ten days earlier.

RESOLUTION.—The total Capital outlay for the year 1882-83 has been R2,76,950, bringing the total Capital outlay to end of the year up to R1,47,45,381.

2. The total number of new works is now 31, two having been added to the list of works in operation during the year.

3. The area irrigated is 28,735 acres. This shows a falling-off of 1,146 acres for the year, due to the favourable rainfall during the rabi season.

4. Notwithstanding this falling-off in acreage, the assessed revenue has continued to rise, being R2,48,714 for the year against R2,12,313 in 1881-82. This is due to the steady increase of the area of permanent irrigation.

5. The total working expenses are R1,60,684 against R1,65,168, or R1,70,045 in 1881-82, including adjustments. There is still room for further improvement in respect of these expenses, and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation should give the subject his close attention. Dealing with averages, it appears that it now costs R4·16 to maintain an irrigated acre, the water-rate on which is R5·61. This can only be regarded as extremely high, though it may be admitted that a much larger area of irrigation might be supervised and maintained at a comparatively small additional outlay. It is hoped that the recent reductions in the water-rates ordered by the Secretary of State for India will lead to a very large increase in the irrigated areas of the various classes of crops.

6. The gross area under command of the works is 412,2 3 acres, and the net irrigable is 297,734 acres; of which latter only 28,735 acres, or 9·6 per cent., were actually irrigated in 1882-83.

7. The project for storage for the Krishna Canal, either at "*Tarla*" or "*Kas*," should be submitted as soon as possible, it being essential for the proper development of the irrigation under that work.

8. Outstandings show a marked increase, being R80,527 against R46,674 in 1881-82. The Revenue Department should be requested to enquire into the cause of this large increase.

9. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation has not commented on the subject of loss of water in the canals from leakage, evaporation and absorption.

The detailed reports of the Executive Engineers however show that attention is being paid to this very important matter, and the results of any investigations that may be made should find a place in the Report for 1883-84.

10. Government hope that careful observations regarding the water level in wells on the line of the Nira Canal are still being recorded, so that the effect of admitting the water next season may be accurately known.

11. Under Part II, which comprises works in operation for which only revenue accounts are kept, a net revenue of R2,00,313 is exhibited, the gross receipts for the year being R4,45,843 and the working expenses R2,45,530.

12. The irrigated area was 138,269 acres. The average water-rate is thus R3·22 and the cost of maintenance R1·77 per acre irrigated.

13. The total revenue credited in the Irrigation Department from *all* works in operation under Parts I and II during 1882-83 amounted to R7,25,492. The working expenses were R4,06,214, leaving a net revenue of R3,19,278.

14. Copies of the Report and of this Resolution thereon should, as usual, be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

C. J. MERRIMAN, *Major-General, R.E.*,
Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. LII OF 1883-84.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for first 13 days of January 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for first 12 days of January 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 13th January 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1883 to 12th January 1884. 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
First 12 days of Jan. 1884.	Eastern Bengal(a)	172	1,56,192	908	176	1,10,141	625	47,74,895	675	36,09,184	512	. . .	11,65,711
12th Jan. 1884	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,66,142	304	547	1,80,402	330	38,94,374	173	44,36,321	198	5,41,947	. . .
12th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	3,60,888	534	739	3,67,503	497	77,38,212	278	89,78,810	297	12,40,598	. . .
12th ditto	Madras	861	2,24,047	260	861	2,12,021	246	54,80,356	155	51,83,748	147	. . .	2,96,608
12th ditto	South Indian	655	1,15,358	176	655	1,35,948	208	30,33,832	113	31,41,396	117	1,07,564	. . .
19th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	11,91,115	817	1,458	11,92,233	818	2,54,62,775	426	2,55,63,557	428	1,00,782	. . .
12th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,64,064	790	461	4,12,080	894	76,16,722	402	88,35,809	467	12,19,087	. . .
	TOTAL	4,830	25,77,806	534	4,897	26,10,328	533	5,80,01,166	292	5,97,48,825	298	17,47,659	. . .
	State.												
19th Jan. 1884	East Indian	1,507	16,38,162	1,087	1,509	18,39,086	1,219	3,51,41,593	567	3,92,13,691	634	40,72,098	. . .
19th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	43	6,786	158	56	9,740	174	1,68,058	124	2,25,951	100	57,893	. . .
19th ditto	Nalhati	27	2,499	93	27	2,063	76	55,520	50	61,250	55	5,730	. . .
19th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	71,046	309	239	53,210	223	17,10,788	180	17,05,845	176	. . .	4,943
19th ditto	Tirhoot	85	23,349	275	193	27,132	141	5,08,420	153	6,81,769	98	1,73,349	. . .
22nd Dec. 1883	Patna-Gya	57	21,664	380	. .	(b) . . .	.	(c)3,65,470	168	(d)3,28,404	152	. . .	37,066
19th Jan. 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	18,868	137	138	17,660	128	4,19,088	74	4,41,517	78	22,429	. . .
19th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,943	162	12	1,504	125	35,575	72	36,120	73	545	. . .
19th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	3,85,371	345	1,117	5,22,020	467	81,43,796	177	98,11,627	214	16,67,831	. . .
19th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	28,467	632	45	27,876	619	4,57,100	247	5,56,817	302	99,717	. . .
19th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	52,562	353	149	49,785	334	4,59,734	106	9,14,505	150	4,54,771	. . .
First 5 days of Jan. 1884.	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	(e)20,395	127	161	(f)16,999	106	(g)10,62,482	165	(h)10,36,420	161	. . .	26,062
19th Jan. 1884	Sindia	75	11,086	148	75	12,016	160	2,44,353	79	2,64,311	86	19,958	. . .
12th ditto	Punjab Northern	422	95,798	227	417	1,02,120	228	23,40,824	139	24,85,464	143	1,44,640	. . .
12th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,68,626	255	660	2,25,789	342	39,92,570	147	56,35,806	208	16,43,236	. .
19th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	4,074	127	32	5,243	164	74,803	57	95,452	73	20,649	. . .
19th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	. .	. . .	.	140	25,520	182	. . .	. .	3,18,914	85	3,18,914	. . .
First 5 days of Jan. 1884.	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	.	51	(f)1,824	36	. . .	. .	(f)1,824	36	1,824	. . .
	TOTAL	3,252	9,12,534	281	3,352	11,00,501	311	2,00,38,581	153	2,46,01,996	174	45,63,415	. . .
	Assisted Company.												
First 13 days of Jan. 1884.	Bengal Central	21	1,501	71	52	4,386	84	(j)11,576	43	90,378	60	78,802	. . .
	Native States.												
19th Jan. 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	24,810	128	193	24,932	129	6,43,685	81	7,00,582	89	56,897	. . .
19th ditto	Nizam's	121	32,508	269	121	28,563	236	6,66,624	134	6,55,083	132	. . .	11,541
19th ditto	Mysore	86	9,155	106	86	7,721	90	2,41,492	68	2,37,029	67	. . .	4,463
19th ditto	Jodhpore	19	1,157	61	19	1,370	72	(k)17,062	31	30,198	39	13,136	. . .
	TOTAL	419	67,630	161	419	62,586	149	15,68,863	92	16,22,892	94	54,029	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL	10,029	51,97,633	518	10,419	56,16,857	539	11,47,61,779	281	12,52,77,782	296	1,05,16,003	. .
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	5,89,07,973	144	6,37,00,817	151	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	5,58,53,806	137	6,15,76,965	145	57,23,159	. . .

(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 December 1882.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 22nd December 1883.
(e) Receipts for first 6 days of January 1883 only.
(f) Receipts for first 5 days of January 1884 only.
(g) Total receipts from 1st April 1882 to 6th January 1883.
(h) Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 5th January 1884.
(i) Exclusive of mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(j) Total receipts from 16th October 1882 to 13th January 1883.
(k) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 13th January 1883.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 1st February 1884.

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

No. LIII OF 1883-84.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 20th January 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 19th January 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 20th January 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1883 to 19th January 1884. 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
19th Jan. 1884	Eastern Bengal (*a*)	172	92,834	540	176	61,715	351	48,67,729	671	36,79,075	509	. . .	11,88,654
19th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	91,958	168	547	1,32,298	242	39,86,331	173	45,58,770	198	5,72,439	. . .
19th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	2,03,898	302	739	2,08,272	282	79,42,110	279	91,87,082	296	12,44,972	. . .
19th ditto	Madras	861	1,04,401	121	861	1,08,787	126	55,84,757	154	52,95,112	146	. . .	2,89,645
19th ditto	South Indian	655	51,778	79	655	58,834	90	30,85,610	112	32,01,905	116	1,16,295	. . .
26th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	7,75,311	532	1,458	6,50,546	446	2,62,38,086	428	2,62,14,103	429	. . .	23,983
19th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,13,603	463	461	2,48,814	540	78,30,325	403	90,93,183	469	12,62,858	. . .
	TOTAL	4,830	15,33,783	317	4,897	14,69,266	300	5,95,84,948	288	6,12,29,230	298	16,94,282	. . .
	State.												
26th Jan. 1884	East Indian	1,507	8,97,132	595	1,509	10,36,280	687	3,60,38,725	568	4,02,49,971	635	42,11,246	. . .
19th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	43	4,220	98	56	5,890	105	1,72,278	124	2,31,841	100	59,563	. . .
26th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,567	58	27	1,498	55	57,087	50	62,882	55	5,795	. . .
19th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	50,510	220	239	35,660	149	17,61,298	181	17,41,986	176	. . .	19,312
19th ditto	Tirhoot	85	14,643	172	193	18,426	95	5,23,063	153	7,04,411	98	1,81,348	. . .
First 12 days of Jan. 1884	Patna-Gya	57	9,137	160	. .	(*b*)	. .	(*c*)3,98,665	170	(*d*) 3,53,833	151	. . .	44,832
26th Jan. 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	10,826	78	138	11,795	85	4,29,914	74	4,53,761	78	23,847	. . .
26th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	948	79	12	1,051	88	36,523	72	37,171	74	648	. . .
26th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	2,30,998	207	1,117	2,95,890	265	83,74,794	178	1,01,34,834	216	17,60,040	. . .
26th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	15,794	351	45	18,447	405	4,72,894	249	5,74,983	304	1,02,089	. . .
26th ditto	Nagpore and Chhattisgarh	149	43,962	295	149	28,206	189	5,03,696	112	9,42,710	151	4,39,014	. . .
19th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	27,455	171	161	32,116	199	11,11,850	164	10,92,246	162	. . .	19,604
26th ditto	Sindia	75	5,669	76	75	8,171	109	2,50,022	79	2,72,482	87	22,460	. . .
19th ditto	Punjab Northern	422	54,517	129	447	65,219	146	23,95,342	139	25,50,683	143	1,55,341	. . .
19th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,17,513	178	660	1,07,243	162	41,10,083	148	57,35,882	207	16,25,799	. . .
19th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	2,415	75	32	4,341	136	77,218	57	1,00,080	74	22,862	. . .
26th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	. .	. . .	. .	140	11,430	82	. . .	. .	3,29,325	87	3,29,325	. . .
First 5 days of Jan. 1884	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	. .	. .	(*b*)	. .	. . .	. .	(*e*) 1,824	36	1,824	. . .
	TOTAL	3,252	5,90,174	181	(*f*) 3,431	6,45,383	185	2,06,74,727	154	2,53,20,934	175	46,46,207	. . .
	Assisted Company.												
19th Jan. 1884	Bengal Central	21	806	38	52	2,688	52	(*g*)12,382	43	93,660	59	81,278	. . .
	Native States.												
12th Jan. 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	14,591	76	. .	(*b*)	. .	(*c*)6,43,685	81	(*d*) 7,00,582	89	56,897	. . .
19th ditto	Nizam's	121	14,774	122	121	18,434	152	6,81,399	126	6,73,362	132	. . .	8,037
19th ditto	Mysore	86	4,342	50	86	4,243	49	2,45,834	68	2,41,272	67	. . .	4,562
26th ditto	Jodhpur	19	866	46	19	1,030	54	(*h*)17,928	31	31,302	39	13,374	. . .
	TOTAL	419	34,573	83	(*i*)226	23,707	105	15,88,846	91	16,46,518	94	57,672	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL	10,029	30,56,168	305	(*j*) 10,175	31,77,324	312	11,78,49,628	281	12,85,40,313	297	1,06,90,685	. . .
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	6,04,51,898	144	6,53,64,708	151	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	5,73,97,730	137	6,31,75,605	146	57,77,875	. . .

(*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 1882 to 13th January 1883.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 12th January 1884.
(*e*) Receipts for first 5 days of January 1884.
(*f*) Exclusive of mileage of Patna-Gya and Amritsar-Pathankot State Railways (57+51).
(*g*) Total receipts from 16th October 1882 to 20th January 1883.
(*h*) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 20th January 1883.
(*i*) Exclusive of mileage of Bhavnagar-Gondal State Railway (103).
(*j*) Exclusive of mileage of Patna-Gya, Amritsar-Pathankot and Bhavnagar-Gondal State Railways (57+51+103).

FORT WILLIAM,
The 7th February 1884.

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

No. 53 I.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

Fort William, February 7, 1884.

RESOLUTION.

Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the North Western Provinces for 1882-83.

Read—

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 215 I., dated 25th January 1884, and enclosures, being the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the North-Western Provinces for 1882-83, and a Resolution of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor reviewing the report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The review of the year's operations contained in the Resolution by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is so complete that it only remains for the Supreme Government to publish it, with the expression of its gratification at the extremely satisfactory results set forth and of its cordial concurrence in the commendations bestowed by Sir A. Lyall on the zeal and ability displayed in the management of the important Irrigation works of the North-Western Provinces during the year under review.

The report contains ample evidence that this management not only secured a substantial pecuniary benefit for the State, but conferred abundant prosperity on the cultivating community dependent on the Government canals. The net revenue of the year under review returned 6⅓ per cent. on Rs. 676·34 lakhs, the capital invested in canals and irrigation works in operation. 1,974,175 acres of land were watered, of which 671,006 acres were under sugarcane, rice, indigo and cotton, and 995,036 acres under wheat and barley. The value of the crops raised on the irrigated area is estimated on data supplied by the Agricultural Department at Rs. 642·62 lakhs, *i.e.*, at an average rate of Rs. 32·55 per acre, while the occupiers' rate, payable by the cultivator, averaged only Rs. 2·48 per acre, or a little more than 7½ per cent. of the value of the crop. That this rate cannot have pressed hardly on the cultivator is shown by the extremely satisfactory state of the collections. Rupees 63,63,724 were collected during the year, and the balance remaining unrealized at its close amounted to only Rs. 2,401.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution and of the Report, and Resolution by the Local Government, be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Finance and Commerce, and Revenue and Agricultural Departments of the Government of India for information.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, for information and guidance, and to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, in the Public Works Department, for information, and to the Foreign Department for communication to the Government of Mysore.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General, Central India and Rajputana.

Also, that this Resolution, and the Resolution of the Local Government, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

W. S. TREVOR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Enclosure to P. W. Dept. Resolution No. 53 I. of 1884.

No. 3½I., dated 3rd January 1884.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of the N. W. P. and Oudh, P. W. Dept.

Read—

Irrigation Revenue Report of the North-Western Provinces, for the year ending 31st March 1883, by the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

RESOLUTION.—The total outlay on the capital account of canals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for and to the end of 1882-83 is shown below:—

	Canal.	Outlay on construction under all heads.	
		During 1882-83.	To end of 1882-83.
		Rs.	Rs.
Productive Public Works.	Upper Ganges	2,77,588	2,76,70,650
	Lower Ganges	9,88,318	2,58,96,243
	Agra	55,737	85,22,131
	Eastern Jumna	65,134	29,08,391
	Total outlay on Productive Public Works ...	13,86,777	6,49,97,415
Minor Irrigation Works.	Dún	246	6,37,388
	Rohilkhand and Bijnor ...	27,523	16,86,252
	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works...	...	82,916
	Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey...	251	1,72,982
	Sardah Canal Survey ...	1,344	45,402
	Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey.	11,605	11,605
	Total outlay on Minor Irrigation Works ...	40,969	26,36,545
Famine Protective Work (charged to Imperial Funds).	Betwa Canal (under construction).	8,95,673	12,73,730
	Grand Total ...	23,23,419	6,89,07,690

2. The gross assessments of the year amounted to Rs. 64,59,183, and the working expenses to Rs. 21,58,131; the net revenue was therefore Rs. 43,01,052, or 6·36 on the capital invested, excluding the expenditure on the Betwa Canal, on which the province does not pay interest. The interest charge on the capital amounted to Rs. 24,96,008; deducting which amount from the net revenue, the assessments exhibit a clear surplus of Rs. 18,05,044 after paying expenses under all heads. The surplus in 1881-82 was Rs. 16,29,189; in 1880-81, Rs. 8,58,645; and in 1879-80, Rs. 2,57,267.

3. The total interest charges from the commencement of irrigation operations in the North-Western Provinces amount to Rs. 4,73,51,263, and the total net receipts realized to Rs. 4,19,72,531, thus leaving a deficit of Rs. 53,78,732. This last year amounted to Rs. 70,88,317 (excluding interest on the Betwa Canal capital), so that a reduction of Rs. 17,09,585 has occurred during 1882-83. In 1880-81 the deficit was Rs. 84,08,747, and in 1879-80 Rs. 87,61,044.

4. The actual direct income realized from all sources during the year was Rs. 63,63,724, and the balance remaining at the end of the year on account of owners' and occupiers' rates was Rs. 2,401 only. After paying all expenses, there was a clear surplus from realizations of Rs. 17,09,585. In 1881-82 the net surplus receipts were Rs. 12,39,625; in 1880-81, Rs. 3,52,297; and in 1879-80, Rs. 9,22,889.

5. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 21,58,131, or Rs. 1,31,808 more than in 1880-81. There has been a decrease of Rs. 707 on Maintenance; and of Rs. 51,665 on Indirect charges, &c.; but an increase of Rs. 7,243 on Tools and Plant; of Rs. 1,15,738 on works (chiefly for the new regulating head of the Upper Ganges Canal) chargeable to Revenue; and of Rs. 61,199 on Establishment. The *percentage* of Establishment on the direct assessments and Maintenance is however actually less than it was in the previous year; it now being 16 per cent., against 16·30 in 1881-82, 16 in 1880-81, and 24·10 per cent. in 1879-80. The measurements were made and the demand statements prepared by the Irrigation Department at the rate of Rs. 1·80 per 100 acres irrigated (*viz.*, Rs. 1·20 for measuring and Rs. ·60 for preparing "jamabandis"), or Rs. ·72 per cent. on the gross demands for occupier's rate. The cost incurred by the Civil Department in collecting the water-rate was Rs. 1,55,868, or 3·45 per cent. on the gross collections, against 3·06 in 1881-82. The cost in 1880-81 was only given for the Upper Ganges Canal, where the percentage was 3·30. There is no information as regards previous years.

6. The mileage of canals, distributaries, and drainage cuts is as follows:—

Canal.	Miles.			
	Main line.	Distributaries.	Drainage cuts.	Total.
Upper Ganges	445	2,561	867	3,873
Lower Ganges	556	1,742	249	2,547
Agra	140	370	17	527
Eastern Jumna	130	618	270	1,018
Rohilkhand	94	225	...	319
Bijnor	19	14	...	33
Dún	...	66	...	66
Total ...	1,384	5,596	1,403	8,383

There has been an increase during the year of 25 miles of Main Canal (Lower Ganges), 159 miles of Distributaries, and 30 miles of drainage cuts.

7. The irrigated area, 1,974,175 acres (or 3,085 square miles), exceeded that of the previous year, which was then the highest on record, by 58,226 acres.

The following table gives the areas of "kharif" and "rabi" crops for five years:—

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total acres.	Percentage.	
	April to September.	October to March.		Kharif.	Rabi.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
1878-79	660,026	1,076,625	1,736,651	38·00	62·00
1879-80	557,486	842,919	1,400,405	39·81	60·19
1880-81	700,587	1,032,109	1,732,696	40·43	59·57
1881-82	706,025	1,209,924	1 915,949	36·85	63·15
1882-83	740,390	1,233,785	1,974,175	37·50	62·50

75·1 per cent. of the area watered was irrigated by "flow," and the remaining 24·9 per cent. by "lift" irrigation. Ten years ago these proportions were 69 and 31; since that date, however, the percentage has steadily increased, thus pointing to a greatly improved system of distribution.

8. The percentage of the "double-cropped" area rose from 16·7 in 1881-82 to 17·6 per cent. in 1882-83. The most marked increase is on the Agra Canal (from 8 to 13 per cent.), and on the new divisions of the Lower Ganges Canal (from 22 to 24 per cent.). The natural tendency of cultivators is to overcrop the land on the first introduction of canal water, and it is difficult to check this tendency. As irrigation, however, establishes itself, the double-cropped area gradually diminishes. On the Eastern Jumna Canal there is a slight increase from 5·5 to 6·80 per cent., but on all other canals there is a satisfactory decrease.

9. The subjoined statement compares the acreage of the principal crops irrigated during the last five years:—

Crop.		1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Kharif ...	Sugarcane ...	148,060	165,661	135,493	165,019	198,322
	Rice ...	80,298	75,903	138,224	107,963	104,046
	Indigo ...	227,238	185,001	195,001	319,627	316,145
	Cotton ...	74,875	57,471	63,574	64,161	52,493
Rabi ...	Wheat ...	587,359	482,703	545,651	727,428	728,385
	Barley ...	266,989	210,959	262,189	261,688	266,651
	Gram ...	35,236	18,938	34,511	49,851	48,400
	Poppy ...	14,313	14,574	17,230	17,140	16,233

There was a remarkable increase in sugarcane, due chiefly to the good prices prevailing in the previous year, but also partly attributable to the extension of irrigation on the Deoban Branch of the Ganges Canal.

The falling off in rice and in indigo is trifling, and is quite accounted for by the small area obtained on the Rohilkhand Canals, where the rainfall was heavy.

The area irrigated under wheat and barley again nearly approached one million acres—the actual number being 995,036, or 1,574 square miles, of which 1,138 were covered with wheat, and the remaining 409 with barley.

During the year 8,769 villages were irrigated from 34,925 outlets in the distributaries of the Upper and Lower Ganges, the Agra and Eastern Jumna Canals. The returns for the minor works have not been given.

10. The total value of the crops raised with canal water during the last three years and the average incidence of the occupier's rate is compared below. The crop value is derived from data supplied by the Agricultural Department:—

Year.	Acres irrigated.	Value of crop.	Occupier's rate.	Value of crop per acre.	Occupier's rate per acre.	Percentage on value of crop.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1880-81 ...	1,732,696	5,60,95,157	40,48,547	32·37	2.34	7·23
1881-82 ...	1,915,949	6,06,25,647	46,55,775	31·64	2·43	7·68
1882-83 ...	1,974,175	6,42,61,520	48,98,113	32·55	2·48	7·62

11. Owing to the early commencement of the rains, the "kharif" season was not favorable for canal irrigation, but the cessation of the rain in September in the upper part of the Doab created a demand for water on the Upper Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals. This break was not felt in the Lower Doab, and there was consequently a decreased area irrigated in the Cawnpore and Etawah Divisions of the Lower Ganges Canal.

In the "rabi" season a brisk demand arose on account of the failure of the usual Christmas rains; but when rain fell in January the demand at once ceased.

With the exception of the Agra Canal, where difficulty was experienced in April and May, the supply of water in the canals was equal to the demand, although there was a heavy tax in maintaining the large area under sugarcane, which had been watered in the "kharif."

The entire visible supply of the river Jumna, where it issues from the hills, is divided between the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals at times when the river is low; and the Agra Canal, which has its head 10 miles below Delhi, is then solely dependent on what comes into the bed of the river from affluents (of which the Hindan gives from 40 to 48 per cent. of the available supply) from percolation, and leakage from the Jumna Canal dams, and from escape water from the upper portion of the Upper Ganges Canal.

12. The areas irrigated by and the value of each cubic foot entering the canal heads are detailed in the accompanying table :—

Canal.	Area irrigated per cubic foot of water.					Value of each cubic foot of water at occupier's rate.				
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Ganges ...	239	189	173	213.	232	579	460	436	550	602
Lower Ganges ...	...	...	203	168	180	...	...	424	371	407
Agra ...	127	64	135	148	155	356	186	367	415	451
Eastern Jumna...	248	231	233	228	243	741	671	664	668	717

1878-79 was a year of drought, when a very considerable strain was brought on the irrigating capabilities of the Upper Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals; and it is satisfactory to note that without this great strain, the duty done in 1882-83, by each cubic foot of water on these canals, was nearly equal to that obtained in a year of scarcity. Economy, due to better distribution, is thereby indicated, with the prospective result that a still better duty will be attained when next a drought occurs. The returns on the other canals are encouraging, and show a considerable reserve of power. The Lower Ganges Canal, which exhibited a falling off in 1881-82, has improved, and this is doubtless due to irrigation becoming more established. The area obtained for each cubic foot of water on the Agra Canal is still very low, but is steadily improving, and will be materially increased when the minor distributaries are completed.

13. The maintenance charges per acre irrigated are given below :—

Canal.	Rupees.				
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Upper Ganges	·80	1·24	1·33	1·14	1·03
Lower Ganges	...	...	·75	·86	1·11
Agra	1·53	4·18	1·56	1·60	1·47
Eastern Jumna	·70	·90	·92	·74	·83

In 1878-79 the Upper Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals were not closed for the usual annual repairs, and the expenses in that year were consequently below the normal. The increase over previous years on the Lower Ganges Canal is due to the establishment charges on account of the larger staff required for a running canal, and also to the diminished capital expenditure, which entails a larger proportion of the general establishment charges being debited to Revenue. The maintenance on the Agra Canal shows a satisfactory decrease. Including all the Canals in the Province, the whole maintenance charges exhibit a reduction of Rs. 707 as compared with the charges in 1881-82, whilst in that year they were upwards of Rs. 25,000 less than in 1880-81, since which time the area irrigated has increased by 240,000 acres, and the gross assessments by 10 lakhs of rupees.

All works have been maintained in a thoroughly efficient state.

14. The navigation returns are :—

Canal.	1882-83.			1881-82.		
	Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Deficit.	Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper and Lower Ganges...	23,835	30,192	6,357	23,931	36,430*	12,499
Agra	4,186	7,486	3,300	5,580	8,161	2,581
Total ...	28,021	37,678	9,657	29,511	44,591	15,080

Comparisons with former years are vitiated, as previous to 1881-82 the profits on the contracts for the supply of materials by the Traffic Department were entered in the navigation returns. These contracts have for the last two years been entirely prohibited, and the department confined to its legitimate work only. In addition, radical changes have been made in the system of account.

As usual, the navigation returns show a deficit, which, however, is Rs. 5,423 less than in 1881-82; the working expenses have also diminished by Rs. 6,913, notwithstanding that Rs. 4,099 were expended during the year in completing the towpaths below bridges on the Lower Ganges Canal.

There was a decrease of about Rs.1,100 in the revenue of the Agra Canal. This is due, as noted last year, to the receipts in 1881-82 having been abnormally increased by the tollage on the rafts of sleepers sent down the canal for the Muttra-Achneyra Railway.

The gross revenue remains at its usual limit of about Rs. 28,000; which is not likely to increase until all bridges have been raised to the proper height, and a continuous supply run in the Cawnpore Branch. This remodelling will probably be completed by 1885, by which time also it is hoped that the junction between the Western Jumna and the Agra Canals will be finished. New surveys are now being made for the navigable channel between the Ganges and Agra Canals, as it was found that the original line was unsuitable.

A siding from the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway to the canal wharf at Muradnagar, near Ghaziabad, was opened during the year; and arrangement made for a siding from the Cawnpore-Achneyra State Railway at Sikandra Rao.

15. The receipts for plantations show an increase of Rs. 44,495 over the returns of the previous year. Under Water power there is also an increase of Rs. 10,534; and under Miscellaneous items of Rs. 6,499.

16. Careful measurements were made of spring levels on all canals, and interesting observations on the spread of *reh* were conducted and are being continued in the Bulandshahr Division. It is therefore hoped that in a few years sufficient data will exist for drawing reliable conclusions on the subject.

On the Upper Ganges Canal the drainage cuts have worked well; a good deal of land has been reclaimed, and highly irrigated tracts have been prevented from becoming waterlogged.

On the Lower Ganges Canal the drains in the lowlying lands of the Ganges Valley have materially reduced the spring level. At the apex of the triangle formed by the junction of the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals *reh* has become apparent. The whole of this land is about to be taken up, and silting operations commenced on a large scale.

On the Agra Canal the observations during the last four years show that the spring levels within 1,000 yards of the canal banks have been raised a little more than 7½ feet. The average depth of walls having been 31·30 feet in 1879, against 23·74 feet in 1883.

On the Western Depression, a natural hollow about three miles from the Agra Canal, there is an apparent rise of 2½ feet during the year, but an actual fall at some places between it and the canal. This rise of spring level is so closely dependent on the rainfall, that it is impossible to tell what is due to it or to the canal until a large series of observations extending over a long term of years have been made.

On the Eastern Jumna Canal, land which had previously been abandoned has now again come under cultivation in the vicinity of drainage cuts.

* Including lock establishment.

17. The following statement summarises and compares the actual net profits and percentage on capital on the four productive works :—

Year.	Upper Ganges.		Lower Ganges.		Agra.		Eastern Jumna.	
	Net profit.	Per cent. on capital.	Net profit.	Per cent. on capital.	Net profit.	Per cent. on capital.	Net profit.	Per cent. on capital.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1878-79 ...	26,92,664	8·54	33,845	·23	2,39,351	2·94	8,05,588	30·63
1879-80 ...	20,12,627	6·18	16,623	·28	—23,994	—·28	7,35,863	27·01
1880-81 ...	14,00,777	5·14	10,87,124	4·58	2,65,001	3·15	7,13,640	25·56
1881-82 ...	17,53,670	6·40	11,83,905	4·75	•2,94,749	3·48	8,09,213	28·46
1882-83 ...	20,05,684	7·24	10,72,107	4·14	3,53,028	4·15	8,26,665	28·42

The falling off on the Lower Ganges Canal is due, as explained above, to the decreased area of irrigation on the Cawnpore and Etawah Divisions.

On all other canals there is a satisfactory increase.

18. Of the minor irrigation works, the Rohilkhand Canals shows a profit of Rs. 11,165 against a loss in the previous year of Rs. 29.

On the Bijnor Canals the net profit was Rs. 1,301, but a sum of Rs. 6,172 was expended during the year in certain remodelling works. In 1881-82 the net profit was Rs. 9,978.

The net income on the Dun Canals was Rs. 25,662, against Rs. 28,815 in 1881-82.

The gross revenue was, however, Rs. 5,544 higher than that of the previous year, but the working expenses were Rs. 8,697 more owing to heavy expenditure on works of improvement.

On the Bundelkhand Lakes there was a loss of Rs. 622, against a loss of Rs. 616 in 1881-82.

19. The final percentage derived in 1882-83 from all the canals in the province, excluding the Betwa Canal, which is under construction, is exhibited and compared with the results of the previous ten years in the following statement :—

Year.	Capital at end of each year.	Net profits.	Percentage on capital.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1872-73	2,97,94,121	16,66,701	5·59
1873-74	3,03,68,119	20,02,479	6·57
1874-75	3,83,63,164	24,89,547	6·19
1875-76	3,98,56,800	24,26,186	6·08
1876-77	4,20,12,822	25,76,406	6·13
1877-78	4,34,66,488	31,55,858	7·26
1878-79	4,46,21,616	38,28,437	8·57
1879-80	4,60,35,380	28,06,249	6·09
1880-81	6,45,61,716	35,38,941	5·48
1881-82	6,62,06,214	40,82,750	6·17
1882-83	6,76,33,960	43,01,052	6·36

20. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the results attained on the canals in the North-Western Provinces during the year under review are very satisfactory, and that much credit is due to the officers who have ably superintended this important department of the provincial administration.

Order.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, and that it be published in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette*.

Ordered also, that it be circulated as usual to other Governments and Departments.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASONS AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5th FEBRUARY 1884.

General Remarks.—There has been some rain during the week in parts of Sindh, the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Assam, but except in the Punjab, it has been too slight to be of any benefit.

Harvesting continues in the Madras Presidency and standing crops are generally in good condition; in parts of the Bellary district they are poor owing to disease and insufficient rain, and in Chingleput they have been slightly injured in one taluk by excessive rain. In the Bombay Presidency harvesting of the *rabi* has begun in some places, and the crops promise well, but cotton and *jowari* are reported to be somewhat injured in parts of eight districts. In Berar and Hyderabad cotton-picking is nearly completed, and the *rabi* crops are being weeded and promise a good harvest. In Central India and Rajputana the crops are progressing favourably everywhere except in Alwar, where rain is needed. Rain is urgently wanted in the south-eastern portion of the Punjab; elsewhere in the province the crops are favourable and have benefited by the rain which fell during the week. High west winds have prevailed in the North-Western Provinces, and the crops everywhere stand in need of rain. In the Central Provinces the prospects of the *rabi* are excellent.

In Bengal prospects remain unchanged; the unirrigated *rabi* crops in Behar and Chota Nagpur are suffering from drought; elsewhere the *rabi* crops are fair. Pulses and oilseeds are being gathered and sugarcane pressed with an average outturn. The spring rice crop is reported to be growing well, and the poppy crop in the Patna Division to be promising. In Assam reaping of mustard continues, and the prospects of the winter crops remain favourable. In Burma harvesting is almost over, and the market is favourable to sellers.

Small-pox exists in most provinces and appears to be spreading. Cholera is still severe in the Tanjore district of the Madras Presidency, and is reported to prevail in the town of Darbhanga.

Prices are generally steady and are high in Bengal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 6th)—		
Bellary		Standing crops poor in three taluks, owing to short rainfall and disease, elsewhere fair; harvest—wheat and pulse, yield average; paddy, dry grains, and oilseeds below average; nine deaths from cholera.
Kurnool		Standing crops good; harvest—horse gram, yield below average.
Ganjam		Standing crops good; small-pox slight in one taluk.
Kistna		Standing crops generally good; harvest—paddy and cholum, yield average; fever and small-pox prevalent; cattle-disease in places.
Chingleput (Madras)		Standing crops generally good, but slightly injured by excess of rainfall in one taluk; harvest—paddy, yield below average; small-pox prevailing; 84 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore		Standing crops generally good; harvest—paddy and dry grains, yield about average; fever and cattle-disease in parts; 78 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore		Standing crops good; harvest—paddy, dry grains, and pulse, yield below average; cholera abating, 1,221 deaths.
Madura		Standing crops fair; harvest—paddy and dry grains, yield about average; cholera abating, 152 deaths.
Malabar		Harvest of paddy (second crop) continues in parts; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease slight.
Travancore		Harvest of paddy (second crop) nearly over; small-pox prevalent in the north and cholera in the south.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Feb. 6th)—		
Kurrachee	·10 in Kurrachee on 25th January; slight showers in Kotri on 3rd.	River on 3rd, 2 feet 11 inches, being 6 inches higher than on same date last year; 4 fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee since 25th; no deaths; total 42 cases, 7 deaths; disease in 18 villages in districts, 32 fresh cases, 4 deaths, 26 remaining sick; cattle-disease in 5 talukas with loss of 25 cows and 10 buffaloes in Sujawal; prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 30 and 32, in Dadu 28, *nil* and 40, in Ghorabari 20, 30 and 32, and in Jati 20, 32 and 40 pounds per rupee respectively.
Ahmedabad		Standing crops healthy; cattle-disease continues in Parentej; wheat 27 and *bajri* 30 pounds per rupee.
Baroda		Public health fair; slight fever in Kalol Mehal and in Naosari; cotton and *rabi* crops are not in good condition in Baroda and Naosari divisions, in Kadi and Amreli divisions they are good; sugarcane pressing continues in Naosari division; prices—*bajri* 30 to 31½ and rice 23 to 24¼ pounds per British rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat		*Rabi* crop healthy; fever in Jalalpore and Pardi; *jowari* 40 and *nagli* 52 pounds per rupee.
Nasik		*Rabi* crops good; public health on the whole good; small-pox in 3 villages of Nasik taluka; *bajri* 30, wheat 31½, and rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)		Abnormal temperature 3° cool to 1° warm; vapour in air defective from 30th to 1st; abnormal wind northerly on 4th and 5th.
Poona		*Rabi* crops good; reaping in progress; prices—*bajri* 37 and *jowari* 42; in Poona *bajri* 27 and *jowari* 35 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar		*Rabi* crops good, except *jowari* which is failing; *bajri*—maximum 51 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 39 in Kopargaon; *jowari*—maximum 60 pounds in Akola, minimum 41 in Karjat.
Sholapur		Cotton crop in Sholapur, Barsi, and Karmala talukas inferior; *jowari* crops middling only in Sholapur, Barsi, and Pandharpur talukas, elsewhere inferior; *jowari* 44 and *bajri* 42 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar		Harvesting of rice almost completed and that of early *jowari* in progress; cotton suffering from blight in 5 talukas; wheat injured in 2 talukas; other late crops good; fever in 3, small-pox in 5, and cattle-disease in 3 talukas; drinking-water scarce in some villages of Navalgund; rice 25 to 44 and *jowari* 55 to 80 pounds per rupee.
Kanara		Rice plants thriving on coast; sugarcane is being harvested; fever at Haliyal; small-pox in 4 talukas and 1 petha; cattle-disease in 3 talukas; common rice in Karwar 12 seers per rupee; in district average 15⅝ seers; weather fair.
Rajkot		General health good; small-pox in most parts of the province; fever continues; weather cold; *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 42 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in parts of Sind; *rabi* crops generally good, but cotton and *jowari* somewhat injured in parts of eight districts; late crops being reaped in parts of Poona, Kaladgi, and Belgaum; slight cholera in a few villages in Kolaba; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in some districts.
Bengal—(Feb. 5th)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather bright and seasonably cold; winter crops doing well; prices steady; fever reported from one thana, otherwise general health fair; cattle disease continues.
Dacca	*Nil*	*Boro* paddy being sown; pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of pulses and oilseeds continue; prospects of crops promising; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Harvesting of *amun* nearly finished; yield estimated at 8 to 10 annas; winter crops promising well; price of common rice stationary; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *rabi* crops getting on well; prospects very favourable; public health good.
Rajshahye	*Nil*	Winter crops generally promising; rain wanted; public health fair.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops still continue unfavourable; prices rising public health fair.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good; cultivation of land for autumn crops going on; prices stationary; public health good.
Bhagulpore	*Nil*	Prospects of crops not good; new rice 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops suffering from want of rain; common rice 16 seers per rupee; public health good.
Patna	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops fair; poppy flowering; public health good.
Durbhanga	*Nil*	No improvement in prospects of *rabi* crops expected unless there be rain soon; early sowings getting into ear; prices continue stationary; small-pox has broken out in the town of Durbhanga and also in the north of the district.
Hazareebagh	*Nil*	Weather cool, with high westerly winds; prospects of *rabi* crops unfavourable; common rice 13 to 15 seers per rupee; small-pox still prevalent in the sudder station; otherwise public health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Reaping of *sarad* rice completed, except in some parts of the Kendrapara sub-division; *rabi* crops nearly gathered with favourable outturn; *dalua* rice growing well; common rice 18 to 24 seers per rupee; public health good. *General Remarks.*—No rain fell in any part of the province, but there was a fall of snow in Darjeeling on the 1st instant; the *amun* harvest has been reaped, except in a few very low-lying localities; the pressing of sugarcane and the gathering of pulses and oilseeds are proceeding in some districts, and the results are generally fair; in Behar and Chota Nagpore, and in a few other parts, the prospects of the *rabi* crops on unirrigated tracts continue to be very unsatisfactory owing to want of rain, but in the rest of the province they are fair. *Boro* rice is growing well, and the poppy crop in the Patna Division is promising; cultivation of land for the autumn crops has begun in some districts; prices remain almost stationary throughout the province; small-pox is spreading in Durbhanga, and is still prevalent in the sudder station of Hazareebagh. Cases of small-pox are also reported from Sarun and Manbhoom; cholera is said to be bad in the town of Durbhanga; fever still lingers in a few districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Feb. 5th)	No rain	Weather growing warmer; *rabi* crops somewhat dried up, outturn will probably be less than average; isolated cases of small-pox continue in the city; bazars well supplied; prices falling slightly.
Allahabad („ „)		No rain though much wanted; high clouds and west wind blowing; wheat, barley, and gram are coming into ear; health fair; prices mostly stationary; barley risen and *dhan kuari* fallen.
Gorakhpur („ 3rd)	No rain	Crops below average; some small-pox.
Jhansi („ 4th)	No rain	*Rabi* crops doing fairly well; prices stationary; health of people and cattle good.
Agra („ 5th)	No rain	Crops on irrigated lands doing well; irrigation continues; health good; prices steady.
Bareilly („ „)		Rain still holding off; crops on unirrigated lands drying up; high winds.
Meerut („ „)		No rain during past week, but weather cloudy; a few drops yesterday; irrigated crops uninjured, but rain much wanted; health good; supplies sufficient; prices steady.
Kumaun („ „)	Slight rain	Sky somewhat still cloudy; more rain required to save crops from injury; general health good; cattle-disease continues; prices have risen.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Weather clear; strong wind blowing throughout the week; crops excellent where irrigated; cultivators busily engaged in watering; rain very much wanted for unirrigated *rabi* crops; condition of people and cattle good; markets well supplied; prices steady.
Partabgarh		*Rabi* crops below average, but irrigation continues; westerly wind injurious to the crops in some places; *sarson* infected with mahu; prices almost steady; small-pox reported from all tahsils, health otherwise good.
Sitapur (Feb. 5th)	No rain	Occasional clouds during the week; strong west wind for some days; prospects fair; prices steady.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Prospects of crop fair; sugarcane being pressed; small-pox reported from Akbarpore tahsil.
Rai Bareilly („ „)	No rain	Wind westerly; *rabi* crops on irrigated land good; small-pox continues; prices almost stationary.
Cawnpore („ „)	No rain	Weather rather getting warm; small-pox still lingering in a mild form and no sickness among cattle; market steady.
Farukabad („ „)		Occasionally cloudy and clear; no rain in any part of the district; high west wind prevails; small-pox greatly abated. *General Remarks.*—Some rain has fallen in Kumaun and Saharanpore, and a few drops in Meerut and Moradabad; rain is still needed everywhere; high westerly winds have prevailed during the week; small-pox continues in several districts, otherwise the public health is good; the markets are sufficiently supplied and prices on the whole steady.
Punjab—(Feb. 6th)—		
Delhi		Some cases of small-pox; rain urgently wanted; prices fluctuating.
Hissar		Health good; weather cloudy; rain expected; prices steady.
Umballa		Health good; *rabi* crops suffering from want of rain; prices stationary.
Jullundur	·5	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Amritsar	·7	Health good; prices fluctuating.
Lahore		No report received.
Ferozepur		Health and state of crops good; prices rising.
Sialkot	·5	Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady.
Rawalpindi	·5	Health and crop prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Peshawar	·8	Health improving; prices falling.
Mooltan	·2	Health good; crops flourishing; prices falling.
Dera Ismail Khan	·5	Health good; crop prospects fair; prices almost steady. *General Remarks.*—Rain is urgently wanted in the south-east, elsewhere it has been general; health and crop prospects generally good, except in the south-east of the province; prices are on the whole steady.
Central Provinces (Feb. 6th)—		
Nagpur		Weather clear and cool; *rabi* crops promising; small-pox slight; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore		Weather clear and cold; *rabi* crops thriving; prospects good; wheat 24 and rice 14 seers per rupee; health good.
Saugor (Feb. 5th)		Weather cloudy; *rabi* crops excellent; health good; prices steady.
Seoni		Weather cold and cloudy; *rabi* crops promising; prices stationary public health good.
Hoshangabad		Weather clear and getting warm; prospect of crops excellent; cotton-picking finished; fever prevalent; wheat 18, rice 11, and *jowari* 28 seers per rupee.
Khandwa		Weather clear; prospects good; prices steady; *jowari* 22½ seers per rupee.
Raipur		Weather pleasant; prospects favourable; health good; prices have a tendency to fall; rice 25 and wheat 26 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provs.—*contd.*		
Sambalpur		Weather dry and seasonable; rice harvest over; sugarcane pressing in progress; public health good; no epidemics; prices easy; common rice 35 seers per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Weather getting warm and dry; *rabi* crop prospects very good throughout the province; health good; prices stationary.
British Burma—(Feb. 6th)—		
Akyab		Three deaths from small-pox in Naaf township, otherwise public health good; sixty-six deaths of cattle in Rathedoung, elsewhere health of cattle good; reaping completed; price of paddy Rs. 25 to 28 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo		Public health and health of cattle good; three-fourths of crop reaped.
Sandoway		Public health good; threshing not completed; prices stationary; weather cool.
Rangoon		Twenty fatal cases of small-pox, otherwise public health good; paddy supplies large; prices Rs. 80 to 92 per 100 baskets, tendency downwards.
Hanthawaddy		Public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy Rs. 80 to 86 per 100 baskets.
Pegu, for week ending 26th January 1884.		Slight small-pox in Pegu, and chickenpox in Kyanktan; two deaths from small-pox, and one from cholera reported, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy; paddy sales brisk; price Rs. 80 to 85 per 100 baskets.
Prome		Public health good; remissions on 510 acres in Shweydoung and 9 acres in Prome have been applied for owing to drought; price of paddy Rs. 80 per 100 baskets.
Bassein		Public health good; forty deaths of cattle; harvest in; price of paddy Rs. 70 to 85 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa		Public health good; cattle-disease in Dedaye township; reaping completed; price of paddy Rs. 75 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Henzada		Six deaths from small-pox in Henzada town; price of paddy Rs. 75 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo		Public health good; cattle-disease still prevalent; price of paddy Rs. 65 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Shweygyin		Health of people and cattle good; harvest finished; price of paddy Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein)		Public health good; 21 deaths of cattle reported from Martaban township; threshing and winnowing finished; prices of paddy not settled yet; in Moulmein town health of people and cattle good; price of paddy Rs. 15 to 80 per 100 baskets; about 500 baskets sold during week.
Toungoo		Public health good; harvest finished; paddy at Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy		Health of people and cattle good; harvest coming to a close; price of paddy Rs. 58 and 62 per 100 baskets.
Mergui (Jan. 26th)		Four-fifths of crop reaped; health of people and cattle good; paddy Rs. 70 per 100 baskets. *General Remarks.*—Small-pox prevalent more or less all over the province, and not yet sensibly abated; in Rangoon a good deal of sickness prevails among cattle; harvest almost over; sales fairly brisk at good prices and supplies, in Rangoon, good for the season.
Assam—(Feb. 6th)—		
Gauhati	·01	Mornings very cold, but days getting warm; harvesting of *sali* paddy over; mustard is being gathered; sugarcane being cut; public health fair.
Sylhet	*Nil*	Cold weather crops well reported on; small-pox has spread to all subdivisions, and is especially prevalent in Sunamganj and Jaintia pergunnahs.
Cachar	·09	Weather cold for the first five days of the week, the weather was cloudy, and rain fell on the last two days; reaping of *kalai* finished, that of mustard continues; four cases of cholera and 14 of small-pox reported from Lakipur, Katigora, Hailakandi, and Sadr stations; common rice 16 seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh	·0·38	Weather cloudy; prospects of winter crops good; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—(Feb. 6th)—		
Mysore	}	Crops in good condition; harvesting operations continue; prospects favourable; public health fair; prices satisfactory.
Bangalore	}	
Mercara	No rain	Coffee pickings and paddy harvest almost completed; health good.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Feb. 6th)—		
Amraoti		Weather cool; *rabi* crops in good condition; cotton-picking nearly completed; wheat 16 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola		Threshing of *kharif* crops continues, *rabi* prospects good.
Hyderabad (Feb. 7th)	*Nil*	Standing crops prospering; weeding of *rabi* crops commenced; general health good; prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 12, white *juar* 17, yellow *juar* 23, and *tur* 23 seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(Feb. 6th)—		
Indore	No rain	Health and prospects good; prices steady.
Morar	No rain	Weather and prospects good; prices stationary.
Sutna	No rain	Health good.
Neemuch	No rain	Weather seasonable; opium and grain crops in progress; public health good.
Goona		Weather clear and cold; health good.
Agar	No rain	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong	No rain	Weather cold; *rabi* crops progressing; health fair; prices steady.
Bhopawar	No rain	Crops thriving; health good; prices moderate.
Sehore	No rain	Weather clear; prospects and public health good.
Rajputana—		
Harowtee (Feb. 4th)		Weather cloudy; high westerly wind; health good.
Jhallawar („ 1st)		Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 5th)	No rain	High winds commencing; weather seasonable, though warmer.
Jeypore („ „)	No rain	High winds since yesterday; prospects fair; prices steady; health good.
Abu („ 6th)		Weather cold and windy.
Ulwur („ 5th)		Rain wanted; health good.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 25th January, 1884.

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.
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 H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
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.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, so far as it relates to the exercise of jurisdiction over European British subjects, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"My Lord, this Bill has been amended by the Select Committee on the lines indicated in the last debate in Council. The effect of the amended Bill, so far as it relates exclusively to European British subjects, is explained in the Report of the Committee, and is as follows:—

"(*a*) the power of appointing Justices of the Peace will remain on its present footing;

"(*b*) all District Magistrates and Sessions Judges will be *ex officio* Justices of the Peace, and will have power to try European British subjects;

"(*c*) District Magistrates will be empowered to pass upon a European British subject a sentence extending to six months' imprisonment or two thousand rupees fine, or both, that is to say, a sentence twice as severe as they are empowered to pass at present, but any European British subject charged before a District Magistrate will have a right to require that he shall be tried by a jury of which not less than half the number shall be Europeans or Americans, or both; and

"(*d*) a European British subject committed for trial before a Court of Session will have a similar right even in those districts where trials before the Court of Session are not ordinarily by jury.

"When a jury is claimed before a District Magistrate, and the Magistrate has reason to believe that a jury composed in the manner required by the law cannot conveniently be constituted to try the case before himself, he may transfer it to another District Magistrate or Sessions Judge. The question as

to the particular Court to which the case should be transferred is one which must obviously be determined with reference to administrative considerations, and to the varying circumstances of different districts. Accordingly, it is left to general rules, which are to be framed by the High Court with the approval of the Local Government. But there is power for the High Court to make special orders in exceptional cases. The Court to which a case is thus transferred is to try it with all convenient speed, and with the same powers and according to the same procedure as the Magistrate from whose Court it is transferred.

"The provisions which I have described relate exclusively to European British subjects, but the amended Bill contains a few other provisions which are of general application. Amongst them are two amendments which we have adopted on the suggestion of Sir Charles Turner, the Chief Justice of Madras. In accordance with his suggestion, we have amended section 526 of this Code by enabling the High Court to make an order of transfer under that section whenever it appears to the Court that such an order is expedient for the ends of justice. The object of the amendment is to make the section somewhat more elastic than it is in its present form. In connexion with the same section I may mention a minor amendment which we have made for the purpose of removing what appears to be an ambiguity in the present wording, by making it clear that the power to order a transfer includes the power to order a committal. We have also adopted the second of Sir Charles Turner's suggestions by requiring the Court below, in cases where it is notified of an intention to apply for a transfer under section 526, to exercise the power of adjournment under section 344. It has been objected to this amendment that it may in some cases enable an accused person to obtain an adjournment on insufficient grounds, and merely for purposes of delay, or for some other improper reason. The objection is not without its weight, but it must be remembered that almost every safeguard which is given to an accused person is liable to a similar objection, and we have endeavoured to frame the section in such a way as to minimize the risk of its being abused. The application for adjournment must be made before the commencement of the hearing. The adjournment need not be granted until the evidence for the prosecution has been taken, and the Courts in granting the adjournment may, under section 344, impose such terms as it thinks fit as a condition of the boon.

"My hon'ble friend Mr. Amír Alí brought forward in Committee certain other amendments, the general object of which was, as he explained to the Committee, to reduce the complication and dangers which may arise under the existing law from Magistrates having to try cases in which they collected evidence for the prosecution, and in a certain sense acted as prosecutors. We fully admit that the combination in the same person of executive and judicial functions is open to serious objection on principle, and we are most anxious to do all that with the limited staff at our disposal we can do to remove or reduce the risk of failure of justice arising from this cause. But at the same time we felt that it would be impossible for us, without further enquiry and consultation with Local Governments and their officers, to insert in the present Bill at this stage any amendment of the Code which would have a wide scope, or might possibly alter to a serious extent the present mode of administering justice in the country. It was for these reasons—reasons the weight of what I am sure that my hon'ble friend fully appreciates—that we were unable to adopt any more than a very small part of the amendments which he has moved. The amendments which were adopted are two. The first enables an accused person, when brought for trial before a Magistrate who has taken cognizance of his case, not on a formal complaint or on a police-report, but on a report from some other person, or on the knowledge or suspicion of the Magistrate himself, to require that his case be transferred to another Court. The second requires a Magistrate, when exercising the power given to him under section 528 of transferring a case from one file to another, to record his reasons in writing. The power is one which is obviously necessary, and the exercise of which forms part of the ordinary administration of justice in the country. But it is given in very general terms, and although it is at present liable to be controlled under the revisional powers given by the existing Code, yet the obligation to record reasons may constitute a further salutary check on any abuse of the power.

"These are the only amendments which the Committee have felt themselves in a position to recommend. I observe that my hon'ble friend the Mahárájá of Darbhangá has given notice of an amendment to the effect that all persons, Native as well as others, should have the right to claim trial by jury. I presume that he has given his notice merely for the purpose of placing on record his opinion as to the mode in which the law ought to be altered, and that he has no intention of seriously pressing his amendment on the Council. If he were to do so, the Government would, of course, be compelled to vote against it under present circumstances, for the same reasons as those which prevented the Select Committee from accepting Mr. Amír Alí's amendment. But I hope he will not do so, for an adverse vote, though given on special grounds, may be misconstrued, and the question is one on which I, for one, should wish to reserve my judgment in the amplest manner."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"It is desirable that I should explain how there come to be matters in the Bill as amended which are beyond its original scope. The question on which the Government and the European British subjects were at issue was this. It was proposed to give jurisdiction to officers, not being European British subjects, over European British subjects, contrary to the arrangement of 1872. It is necessary to bear in mind that the European opposition was directed against the admission of officers not European British subjects, and that amendments meeting the case of these few Native officers would have been sufficient. That would have been a small measure. It was the Government that insisted that the European British subject should also have restored to him the right of trial by jury before European District Magistrates and before European Sessions Judges in non-jury districts. If this enlargement of the rights of the European British subject should create any administrative inconvenience, it is the Government, not the European British subject, which is responsible. With regard to section 526A, known as the Turner clause, it was among the modifications approved of by the Secretary of State; I had always thought it of very little use and very unworkable. I suggested that it should be given up in Select Committee. But it was the Government that insisted upon its being retained. If this clause turns out a statutory engine of delay in favour of the long purse, whether European or Native, the responsibility will rest with Government, and not with the European British subject. As regards the other amendments, they were proposed by my hon'ble friend Mr. Amír Alí and accepted by Government. They have nothing to do with European British subjects more than with Natives. They are small attempts to deal with great evils in the Code, which can never be got rid of unless the executive and judicial functions are completely separated—a step which will involve a very serious change in the administration of the country. Whether these small amendments will in practice do more harm or more good, it is for the local officers to say. The responsibility for these clauses also rests with the Government. In the opinion given by that very experienced District Officer, Mr. Edgar, he shows that the good working of the great changes made in 1872 was due to their being made by consent. Sir Fitzjames Stephen and his colleagues were wise in making them by consent, and were justified by the result. I hope that this consent settlement may be equally successful. Its merit is that, however great its imperfections may be, it restores peace. I hope no one will rake up the ashes of this dead fire, and that cordiality will be restored between the Government and the Europeans and between the Europeans and the Natives. Unless these great elements work cordially together for the welfare of the country, its future prosperity will undoubtedly suffer."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DARBHANGÁ said:—"I do not know whether I am quite in order in moving this amendment. I would have much sooner preferred that the Motion should have come from some one of the members who were in charge of the Bill in Select Committee. Objection might certainly have been taken to my amendment if the Bill had now stood in its original shape. This Bill was originally supposed to be a Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code as regards the exercise of jurisdiction over European British

subjects. This, in fact, was the name of the Bill when it went to Select Committee. But now I see that it comes out simply as a Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code: no special mention is made of European British subjects. I therefore am led to believe that hon'ble members have now a right to discuss any section of the Criminal Procedure Act that they may wish. The Bill, as originally named, intended to do away with race-distinctions altogether. The original Bill has been, therefore, in a way withdrawn altogether. It has been certainly very much modified in Select Committee, and it can be now supposed to be a Bill to give to every European the right of trial by jury in almost every case. My object is certainly not to question the decision of the Select Committee in that respect. I simply wish that this right should be extended to Indian British subjects as well, but with certain restrictions. My amendment does not mean that Natives of India should have in every case the privilege of trial by jury. I simply wish that in all sessions cases the Natives of India should have this privilege; and I do not at present mean to move that they should have the right of demanding trial by jury in cases before the District or any other Magistrates. I am perfectly well aware that it would be necessary to get the opinions of the Local Governments on a general question of this sort. In many places it might be perfectly impossible to get enough proper men to form juries. In other places, on the other hand, it might lead to an increase of expenditure. I simply wish that in every sessions case the accused should have the option of being tried by jury. I do not go so far as to ask the Government to put the European and the Indian subjects on terms of entire equality, as I think a proposal of this sort would not only be unreasonable, but is never likely to be listened to. If the Indians are a conquered race and the Europeans are conquerors, it is preposterous to think that the conquered race and the conquerors can ever legally be put on terms of equality. I do not wish to rob the Europeans of any of their privileges. I have now to move that, after section 2 of the Bill, the following section be inserted:—

"3. To section 269, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

'Provided that in trials before a Court of Session, if before the first assessor is appointed, the accused requires to be tried by a jury, the trial shall always be by a jury.'"

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"My Lord, I entirely sympathise with my hon'ble friend, the Maháráját of Darbhangá, in his desire to see the system of trial by jury extended to the Natives of this country. But I think that the present debate does not afford a suitable occasion for asking the Council to consider so large a proposal. I for one could not give a decision on such a scheme without learning the opinions of the Local Governments; and I think that this view will be shared by those members of the Council who are most anxious to effect the removal of distinctions of race in matters of judicial procedure. The question of the extension of trial by jury has been deliberately placed by the legislature in the hands of the Local Governments. It would be impossible for the Council to re-open this difficult question without referring to those Governments. I shall be glad to see the question thus referred, and I hope that the reference will result in an extended application of the jury-system. But I should strongly object to delay the passing of this Bill until the reference was made. To accept the Maháráját of Darbhangá's amendment would involve such a delay, and would prolong the political agitation which the passing of this Bill is intended to close. If the Maháráját insists on pressing his amendment, I must therefore oppose it. But in the interests of the Native community, I would ask my hon'ble friend not to press his amendment. I think the wisest course for him, and for those of us who sympathise with his views in this matter, is to trust to the well-known desire of your Lordship to extend as soon as possible, and as widely as practicable, the system of trial by jury to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India."

The Hon'ble Mr. AMÍR ALÍ said:—"My Lord, though I am inclined to think there are considerable difficulties in the practical working of the present proposal,—difficulties which induced me, I must confess, to refrain from bringing the matter forward in Committee,—I believe the hon'ble the Maháráját of Darbhangá's amendment is perfectly correct in theory; and, therefore, if he presses it, I shall support the amendment. There are many assessor-districts at the present moment quite as advanced and fitted to receive the jury-system as the so-called jury-districts. In their cases, there would be no difficulty whatever. It is only where the people are not sufficiently advanced to understand the nature of a jury-trial, or to appreciate the duties devolving upon jurors, that there may arise some difficulty. But I should think that in such instances the difficulties can be minimised by administrative arrangements. Personally, I am not an ardent advocate of the extension of the jury-system to those parts of the country which are not prepared for it. In those places, a trial by jury is not always to the advantage of the accused; for, while in trial with assessors the accused has a right of appeal to the High Court on law as well as facts, in the case of a conviction by a jury there is no appeal, except on points of law. Considering the difficulties which surround the question, perhaps the Hon'ble Maháráját may be inclined not to press the amendment."

The Hon'ble RAÍ KRISTODÁS PÁL said:—"Bearing in mind what fell from your Lordship the other day, deprecating the raising of the general question of extension of jury-trial for Natives, I thought it proper not to bring forward any amendment or motion on the subject. I would have remained silent if my hon'ble friend the Maháráját of Darbhangá had not brought forward his motion. The subject, however, being mooted in Council, I consider it my duty to support the motion. I need not remind hon'ble members of Council that, in a country where the panchávat-system has been in force from time immemorial, trial by jury cannot be said to be an exotic. The people are familiar with the institution, and, although it has prevailed here under a different name, its practical working has been the same here as in more civilized countries. It is unnecessary for me to dwell on the well-known advantages of the jury-system, but it is not from any sentimental considerations or a regard for tradition that I support the institution. I do hold that jury-trial is really the bulwark of the liberty of the subject, and that it is a material safeguard of the interests of justice. How the jury-system has been working in Bengal is, I believe, well known to the hon'ble members of this Council. I am well aware that many executive officers are not much in favour of trial by jury, but we should not forget that not a few of them are apt to push their vigour beyond the law. The question lately came, I observe, before the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in connection with the police administration report, and I will, with the permission of the Council, read an extract from the Resolution of His Honour showing how essential is the jury-system to the interests of justice, even if thereby now and then miscarriages of justice occur. His Honour remarks:—

'The unwillingness of juries to convict in serious cases involving the issues of life and death may sometimes have been the cause of failures of justice, which would not have occurred had the person been tried by a Judge and assessors. What is now complained of is not, it must be remembered, a new thing. It has been a charge against the system of trial by jury from the first; but it by no means follows that the unsatisfactory results in the trial of murder-cases by jury is solely owing to the unwillingness of the jurors to convict in a case in which a capital sentence would probably be passed. It is in the experience of the Lieutenant-Governor that jurors look with much greater strictness into the evidence and to the conduct of the police-officers than unassisted Judges used to do; and it is much better that it should be so, notwithstanding occasional failures of justice. The over-scrupulousness of juries, if such it may be called, should have its effect on the action of the police and upon the investigations made in Magistrates' Courts, with results which can be only beneficial.'

"Such is the opinion of the responsible head of the Bengal Government, and I believe that all right-minded men who value jury-trial will come to the same conclusion. In fact, I look upon the jury-system as a most useful instrument of self-culture and self-discipline in the administration of the affairs of a nation. It has, however, been urged that all parts of the country are not equally ripe for jury-trial, and that, therefore, the time has not yet arrived for the universal extension of the system to the country. Now, my reply is, that when the wilds of Assam have been declared to be fit for jury-trial, there can scarcely be any part of the country in Bengal, Northern India, Madras or Bombay which cannot be said to be sufficiently advanced for the reception of this boon. I am quite aware that there may be backward parts

where jury-trial would not be an unmixed blessing, but as civilization is progressing and education is advancing the people of those districts will gradually acquire that knowledge and experience which will enable them to enjoy the privilege without injury. Then it is contended that, as the motion involves what I may call a big change, it ought not to be passed without reference to the Local Governments. I confess I do not look upon the motion in that light. It is true that it contemplates a material change by converting assessor-districts into jury-districts, but, as I have already said, if the Government of Assam could extend the jury-system to all the territories under it, I do not see why this Council, knowing the position of the different provinces, cannot extend the system of jury-trial to the whole country without further reference to the Local Governments. I go further. I submit that the Bill before us introduces large and radical changes into the system of jury-trial as regards European British subjects; that is to say, it gives European British subjects the right to claim a trial by jury before a District Magistrate, which they had never before enjoyed, and yet it has been considered unnecessary to refer the matter to the Local Governments for opinion. So if, in introducing such a big change in respect to the trial of European British subjects, it has not been considered necessary to consult the Local Governments, surely this Council can consistently take action in this matter without reference to Local Governments. I think it is due to the Maháráját to point out that his motion does not at all affect the agreement or arrangement made with regard to the trial of European British subjects. As far as I understand him, he leaves that question where it is, and does not wish to interfere with or disturb the arrangement made. He simply asks that the Indian subject tried in a Sessions Court should have the privilege of demanding a jury just as the European British subject would be entitled to do. In this respect he claims an equality between the European and the Native which I do not think will be considered unreasonable. In fact, from what has fallen from the previous speakers, I perceive that their sympathy is with the motion, though they consider that the present time is not quite opportune for pressing it. Then it may be said that this motion does not come quite within the scope of the Bill because it does not form part of the arrangement made with the opponents of the measure. Now, the hon'ble and learned mover of the Bill has already pointed out that the Select Committee had admitted certain amendments which were outside the agreement. In the same spirit this matter may be entertained, though it is outside the agreement. The object of the motion, as I take it, is to improve the administration of justice, and surely whatever may tend to improve the administration of justice deserves the consideration of the Council. How the administration of justice will be improved I think the extract which I have just read from the Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor clearly explains. I hold that the present motion is quite consistent with the scope of the Bill before us, firstly, because it aims at the establishment of an equality in the eye of the law between the different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, which has been the primary object of the Bill, and secondly, because it is a proposal for the improved administration of justice, which, I submit, is also one of the objects of the Bill. If this motion be carried, I need hardly say that the European British subject will lose nothing, but that the Indian subject will gain a great deal, and this is an imporfant point, worthy of the consideration of the Council. I cannot conclude without saying that my countrymen in all parts of the country lay great stress upon jury-trial; that they have submitted an almost universal prayer that, while the jury-system is to be conceded to the Europeans, it shall also be extended to them without limit or distinction. It pleases me to say, if I may use the expression, that, in carrying on the controversy regarding this Bill, the tone and temper of my countrymen have been most moderate and loyal, and this consideration will, I hope, induce hon'ble members of Council and your Lordship to extend your generous consideration to the one prayer of the Native community on a point regarding which they feel so keenly and earnestly."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"The Government of India has already intimated, and apparently on sufficient grounds, that it is not possible for them

to consider this important question at this stage. It is therefore, under the peculiar circumstances of this Bill, impossible for me to consider or to vote for any amendment which is not accepted by the Government of India. Everybody knows, as far as we are concerned, that the shape which this Bill now assumes is a matter of consent on both sides, and, if I were to take into consideration any matter which is not consented to by the Government of India, I should feel that I was departing from that arrangement."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said:—"I cannot say that my hon'ble friend the Maháráját of Darbhangá is out of order in moving the present amendment, and therefore I do not take any technical objection to the motion; nor can I say that it is unnatural that he should give notice of the amendment which stands in his name. But having said thus much, I do not know that I can or need do anything more than repeat the substance of what I have said already. I must under existing circumstances entirely decline to follow my hon'ble friend into the large question which he has raised. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter has very properly directed attention to the present state of the law on the subject. That law is to be found in the section of the Code of Criminal Procedure which says that the Local Government may, by order in the official Gazette, direct that the trial of all offences, or of any particular class of offences, before any Court of Session, shall be by jury in any district. Whether the amendment which has been brought forward by my hon'ble friend the Maháráját of Darbhangá is or is not based on a correct theory, and whether it is advisable or practicable to apply to all cases and in all districts the extension of the jury-system which he advocates, or only to particular cases and in particular districts, and, if so, to what particular cases and districts, is a question on which, under existing circumstances, I must decline to pronounce an opinion. I have not sufficient information before me to consider the administrative questions thus raised, and therefore I must content myself by saying that the amendment is one which we cannot possibly accept."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I do not propose on the present occasion to enter into the general question of the merits of the jury-system or the desirability of its wider extension in this country. I desire to join my voice to those of Mr. Hunter and Mr. Amír Alí in asking my hon'ble friend the Maháráját of Darbhangá not to press this proposal on the present occasion. I think that he will certainly not advance the object that he has in view by taking that course. The question which he has raised is one of great importance; it is one which I readily admit deserves very full and careful consideration; but it would be, in my judgment, impossible for the Government to accept at this, the last, stage of the Bill an amendment which would have so wide a scope as that which has been moved by my hon'ble friend, without having had time to consider the subject in all its bearings, or to consult Local Governments and others whose opinions are to be taken upon a large question of this description. If such a course were open to me upon this occasion, I should like to move what is called in Parliament 'the previous question.' But no such thing can be done in this Council, and I can, therefore, only say the Government is not prepared to express an opinion now. I admit that the fact which the hon'ble gentleman, Mr. Kristodás Pál, has alluded to, that there appears to be a strong feeling in the country in favour of the extension of the jury-system, is a matter which of itself deserves our consideration; but to oblige the Government to vote against this motion at this time would be unduly to prejudice the further examination of the subject. I make no complaint on the score of regularity against my hon'ble friend the Maháráját of Darbhangá for having raised this question, and thereby drawn additional attention to it; but I confess that I should very much regret that, by dividing the Council, he should force the Government to pronounce an opinion upon it prematurely, and at the time when they have not the necessary information before them to enable them to form a deliberate judgment upon it. That the question is deserving of consideration I entirely admit, but that it would injure the cause which the Maháráját has at heart if he were to press for a motion on the present occasion, I cannot for a moment doubt."

The Hon'ble the MAHÁRÁJÁ OF DARBHANGÁ here withdrew his amendment.

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

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ said:—"My Lord, I hope I am in order in offering a few remarks on this motion, in explanation of my reasons for not moving any amendments on the basis of the proposals I put forward in Committee. I have carefully abstained from making any suggestion which was likely to disturb the arrangement in accordance with which the Bill has been amended, or to throw any difficulty in the way of an immediate settlement of the question that has engaged public attention for the last eleven months. Personally, my Lord, I think your Lordship's Government ought to be congratulated in having successfully maintained the principle of the Bill with the consent of the European community. It has been said that, in this matter, the wishes of the European community should not have been considered. I cannot bring myself to agree in this view. No Government can wisely overlook or disregard the sentiments of any class of its subjects, and however much inclined I may feel to deprecate the violent expression of these sentiments in this particular case, I cannot help thinking that in the interests of good government they had to be taken into consideration, and such weight given to them as was consistent with the declared policy of British rule and did not conflict with the just rights of the other subjects of Her Majesty. It is, therefore, with a sense of relief that I view the approaching settlement of this question. With reference to the other points, I desire to say just a few words. There were two objects which I had principally in view in the discussions in Select Committee—firstly, to see that the great safeguard which was being provided for the European British subjects of Her Majesty against the illegal exercise of judicial powers may not be turned to the disadvantage of the Natives of India; and secondly, to obtain in favour of the latter certain amendments in those provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code which, owing to the combination of judicial and executive functions in the Mufassal magistracy, press heavily upon all classes of the community, resulting frequently in scandalous miscarriage of justice. My Lord, the dangers and difficulties which arise from the combination of the two functions in the Mufassal are not imaginary. Having these two objects in view, I brought forward certain proposals which have received only a partial recognition. With reference to the view of the majority of the Committee regarding the safeguards against any failure of justice owing to the large extension of the jury-system in European cases, I have not thought it right to dissent from my honourable colleagues, as I felt sure, should the apprehensions which are entertained in certain quarters prove true, it will be the duty of Government to correct the evil by applying the most suitable remedy, and it is to be hoped that in such an eventuality all sections of Her Majesty's subjects in this country would cordially join in urging upon the Government to place the administration of criminal justice upon a more satisfactory footing. As regards the second object, I must express my regret that my colleagues did not see their way toward accepting my proposal in its entirety. The amendment I proposed would not have increased the work in the Sessions Court to any appreciable extent, while it would have secured an important safeguard against the inconvenience and dangers arising from the combination of judicial and executive functions on the part of the Mufassal magistracy. My Lord, the satisfactory administration of criminal justice in the Presidency-towns is a sufficient proof of the wisdom of the policy by which the two functions are kept apart, and I have reason to believe that, were the same system in vogue in the Mufassal, the recent agitation would have lost much of its force. I was, however, met with the objection that the proposal I made involved a degree of change which required a more careful consideration than the Committee were in a position to give in the short space of time at their disposal. The extent, therefore, to which my proposal has been adopted is small,—too small it is to be of any practical value,—but I regard it as a step towards that disjunction of the executive and judicial functions upon which in future must depend the best security of the people in the administration of justice. And in view of the recommendation embodied in the report, which I look upon as the most important and valuable concession to the Natives of India, I have thought it right to refrain from bringing forward the proposal in Council. I venture to hope, my Lord, that this recommendation will receive the earnest and early consideration of Government, and I am sure that my countrymen, knowing the anxious desire which animates your Lordship's Government to deal equitably by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, will rest content for the present with the small modification which has been made in one of the most obnoxious sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. My Lord, it is a distinguishing feature of your Lordship's administration (in saying this, I speak the mind of the Natives of India at large) that for the first time under British rule the wants and wishes of the people have received *due* consideration; and in view of the anxiety prevailing among all classes of the Native community for some substantial improvement in their favour in the criminal law of the country, I trust that the recommendation of the Select Committee will not be allowed to remain a dead-letter."

The Hon'ble RAÍ KRISTODÁS PÁL said:—"My Lord, before the motion is formally put to the vote, I ask your Lordship's permission to say a few words. I feel it would be wrong on my part to raise a fresh discussion upon a subject which has been already discussed threadbare, particularly as the Bill has reached the stage when no discussion will avail one way or another. Remembering also the deliberate decision of Government that the Bill must be based on the lines of the agreement entered into, I could see no room for any substantial amendment which would prove beneficial, and I am confirmed in my opinion by the proceedings of this day. At the same time, in justice to myself, I must candidly confess with due deference that the provisions of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, as far as I can see, are not calculated to remove the apprehensions which I ventured to express on the last occasion. It cannot be denied that while race-distinction is removed in one direction, that is to say, as regards a very small class of Native officers, it is deepened in another direction, that is to say, as regards the Native population at large, that the anomaly of jury-trial in petty cases, in cases in which a jury is admitted to be ridiculous, remains all the same, if the District Magistrate chooses to try such cases; that the cure of the invidiousness of the law will depend on the forbearance of the Magistrate, if he will not try petty cases, and of the accused, if he will not claim a jury in such cases; that the risk of failure of justice at the hands of a dominant and sympathising jury is not safeguarded in any way, and that the old evils to poor complainants of the transfer of cases to distant Courts, almost amounting to a denial of justice, from districts where a jury may not be available, will be revived in all their rigours. But I will not prolong a dying controversy by raising fresh objections. Your Lordship was pleased to declare, in winding up the debate on the 7th instant, that a failure of justice such as I had apprehended would be an intolerable evil, that if your Lordship had anticipated it, you would not have been a party to the arrangement made, and that should failure of justice or other grave evils hereafter arise out of the proposed system, it would be the duty of the Government of the day to apply adequate remedies. I accept this assurance of your Lordship with due submission.

"My Lord, if I have correctly gauged the opinion of my countrymen on this subject, there seems to be a deep conviction among them that the fiery ordeal through which they have passed during the last ten months has brought forth no adequate result, that if they have gained some slight advantages on the one hand, they have lost much more on the other, that the sudden and sad turn which this business has taken at the last moment has fallen like a thunderbolt upon them, and filled them with gloom and dismay. But I should not despond. The main principles of this Bill, though within very narrow limits, being affirmed, I fervently hope that it will prove the precursor of more substantial and abiding reforms. At some favourable time hereafter, when the present storm of passionate feelings and race-animosities, it is to be hoped, will have passed away, when practical experience will have satisfied even the most thorough-going representatives of the domineering class that Native Judges and Magistrates mete out even-handed and uncoloured justice, some hopeful mariner in

charge of the vessel of the State, following the signal planted to-day, may steer his course in the same onward path, and give a wider effect to the high hopes and honourable aspirations with which the controversy of the past few months, I am bound to say, has filled the heart of the nation. It is not necessary for me to formulate these hopes and aspirations. Suffice it to say that the nation anxiously looks forward to the establishment of a complete equality in the eye of the law between all classes of Her Majesty's subjects without distinctions of race and religion, to the unconditional extension to Her Indian subjects of the same jury-trial that has been accorded to her British-born subjects.—for it is the bulwark of the liberty of all subjects,—to the removal of the present barrier to the admission into the Covenanted Civil Service through the door of competition, and of the stigma which unjustly attaches to the statutory civilians, by combining, as I conceive, competition with nomination, and to the development of those solid measures of progress which will raise the Native Indians to the level of the European British subjects. The passage of the Bill marks three distinctive and important points, firstly, that the Queen's Proclamation, the Magna Charta of the people of India, has been vindicated with a force, emphasis and earnestness with which it had never before been vindicated; secondly, that a step, albeit a short one, still a well-defined one, has been taken in putting the higher order of covenanted civilians, both European and Native, on a footing of equality which no future Government will dare retrogress; and thirdly, that, if my countrymen prove equal to the occasion, the onward policy is sure to advance. We are certainly more concerned with the present than with the future; but man does not live for the present alone. His manhood will not progress if he does not think of the future—care for the future—live for the future. Relying on the future, I give my adhesion to the present Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"I had not intended to add any observations to those which I have already had the honour to address to the Council to-day, but it is entirely impossible that I should sit silent after the remarks which have been made by the hon'ble Messrs. Amír Alí and Kristodás Pál. I do not intend to follow the last speaker into those matters of controversy which he has freely touched upon, but it is necessary to say one thing most distinctly. I understood the Hon'ble Amír Alí to say that the so-called principle of the Bill was assented to by the European community. I thought I had made it clear on the last occasion—but I will make it clearer now—that I have assented to nothing of the kind, nor have the Europeans generally assented to anything of the kind. They have assented to the passing of this Bill in order to procure peace, but they have retained their own view of their own privileges and rights; and I thought I had made it clear that we no more affirmed the Government view than the Government affirmed our view. My understanding of the settlement is that it is intended to procure peace, and if that stands, well and good. But if my hon'ble friend's countrymen are going to contend that they are entitled to maintain this supposed concession of I know not what principle, and to deprive us of the other portion of the settlement, as he very clearly intimated it is his intention some day or another to do, then I say that the principles of law and natural justice are that, if the settlement is to be ripped up, the parties go back to the *status quo ante*. If any pilot of the future, induced by any such suggestion as this, be so unwise as to guide the vessel of State upon the rock towards which it has lately been steered, then most undoubtedly the Europeans will remember and claim the principles of law and justice; and if any endeavour be made to rip up this settlement, they will take their stand upon the settlement of 1872. God forbid that these things should come to pass. But it is necessary for me to say emphatically that we have not conceded a principle of any kind, or to any extent whatever, but that we hold ourselves free to defend our rights if attacked, and are ready to do so."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I stated so fully my views upon this subject in the course of the discussion which arose upon the motion that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee, that I had no intention when I

came into this room of making any further observations upon the matter. To the views which I then set forth I entirely adhere, and it is quite needless that I should repeat them now. The Hon'ble Raí Bahádur Kristodás Pál has repeated briefly some objections which he raised in the former discussion to the practical working of the arrangements now embodied in this Bill. I replied upon that occasion to the remarks which he then made, and as I have seen no reason since then to modify the views which I expressed, I will not take up the time of the Council by repeating what I said at that time. The hon'ble gentleman has remarked that the long controversy which has existed unhappily now for several months has brought to the Natives of the country no adequate result. From that I must entirely dissent. As I stated on the former occasion, I hold that the results which will be secured by this measure are results of the highest importance to the Native community in this country. I then pointed out how the principle upon which this Bill was founded had been maintained, acknowledged, and secured; how a disqualification strongly felt by some of the highest Native Magistrates and Judges in this country would be by this Bill removed, and how the policy which was laid down fifty years ago, and has been steadily pursued since then by successive Governments, has been once more vindicated and affirmed. I believe that these results are of the highest importance to the countrymen of the hon'ble gentleman, and I also venture to think that, though there may be many who may be inclined to criticise—and it is quite fair that they should criticise—the settlement now made, the general feeling of the Native community is that the Bill does uphold and advance a principle to which they attach the highest importance. I cannot, therefore, agree with the hon'ble gentleman in the opinion that those who have supported this Bill and this policy have lost under the recent arrangements more than they have gained. I must entirely adhere to the opinion which I expressed on the previous occasion, that the gains have been large and important, and that, as I then said, nothing has been taken from the Natives, though an additional safeguard has been given to the European community. I do not wish to prolong this discussion. The last thing that I should desire would be to renew for a moment the controversy of the last few months. I earnestly trust that that controversy may now be brought to a close. I hope and believe that the system established by this Bill will be found to work well, and nothing shall be wanting on the part of the Government to secure its successful operation. I might content myself with these remarks, which I have felt bound to make in order to defend the policy, and to point out the results and the gains, of the measure which is now about to be passed. But I must, before I conclude, say one or two words on the remarks which fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Amír Alí. And, in the first place, while I thank him very much for the manner in which he spoke of the labours of the present Government of India, I cannot take either to myself or to my colleagues the compliment which he was kind enough to pay us. He said that, under this Government for the first time, the desires and wishes of the Natives had received due attention. That is a statement to which I cannot subscribe, when I recollect the many eminent men who have preceded me in the office which I now fill, and when I know how many previous Governments have worked earnestly for the benefit of the people of this country. Each day has its own tasks; the tasks of twenty years ago were not the tasks of the present moment. We have endeavoured to do our duty in the position in which we have found ourselves placed, and we shall continue to do so; but I must deprecate any comparison between the labours of the present Government and the labours of those which have preceded it. With respect to the other remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Amír Alí, I only wish to say this—the Government naturally attach great weight to the opinions expressed in the report of a Select Committee, composed as the Select Committee on this Bill has been; and when I find that Select Committee saying, in reference to one of the suggestions of Mr. Amír Alí, 'we are fully sensible of the importance of the point thus raised, and we think it well worthy of the consideration of the Government'—it is unnecessary for me to say that such an observation coming from such a source will receive the fullest and most careful consideration of the Government. And now I have no more to say. I rejoice that this question is brought to a conclusion, and I trust that

conclusion is one which, when the heat of this controversy has died away, will enable this measure to work smoothly and satisfactorily. I think that to attain that end was an object which the Government did well to desire. We were not prepared—and we shall never be prepared—to sacrifice the principles for which we have contended, for we believe them to be the true principles of English government in this country; but within the limits of those principles it was our duty to seek for any settlement which would secure a general acquiescence at least in the arrangements which we proposed to make. That object has been attained, and if it is honestly and faithfully kept in view on both sides, it will, I have every confidence, be found that the arrangements now made are consistent alike with the honour of the Government and the advantage of the country."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

EXPLOSIVES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of explosives.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 8th February, 1884.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 9th February, 1884.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 7. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 8th February, 1884.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E., President of the Council of the Governor General, *presiding*.
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 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.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

EXPLOSIVES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT asked for leave to postpone the Motion that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of explosives be taken into consideration, and the Motion that the Bill be passed. He explained that he had received at a late hour on the previous day some suggestions as to the Bill which it would be desirable to consider before the Report of the Select Committee was taken into consideration by the Council.

Leave was granted.

CHUTIÁ NÁGPUR ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, 1876, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 15th February, 1884.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 11th February 1884.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

OF INDIA,

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	...	...	...	16 3	17 13	17 13	17 14	19 10	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	9 8	13 10	13 10	11 10	30 3	25 14	25 14	29 11	27 11	27 11
	Godavery	11 11	11 11	7 3	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	13 14	16 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	28 13	...	...	...
	Kistna	9 13	9 13	7 13	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 2	14 2	14 2	16 13	21 5	21 5	26 8	...	...	...
	Nellore	11 3	10 13	11 8	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	14 13	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 2	20 6	25 14	...	...	20 14
	Cuddapah	14 0	14 0	16 3	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	13 5	13 5	28 13	33 3	29 3	30 6	33 5	30 6
	Anantapur	11 8	11 8	13 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 13	13 0	13 0	14 0	35 0	33 0	33 0	30 2	33 13	30 2
	Bellary	15 0	16 5	20 3	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	36 0	41 3	41 3	26 5	28 3	30 2
	Kurnool	10 13	10 13	12 11	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 5	11 6	11 6	11 6	34 3	37 0	37 0	35 0	35 0	30 0
	Madras	10 8	10 10	11 10	...	...	...	13 14	13 8	13 8	15 8	15 2	14 11	23 0	23 0	24 8	27 11	29 0	26 6
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 0	13 8	18 2	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	23 13	28 2	...
	North Arcot	10 3	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	15 14	15 0	14 0	17 14	16 14	16 5	...	...	25 8	31 5	29 11	24 11
	South Arcot	10 2	10 2	9 6	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	15 11	17 14	17 14	17 2	...	...	...	31 10	32 5	36 3
	Tanjore	11 0	11 0	10 10	...	...	...	19 2	17 0	16 10	21 11	20 6	20 0	41 5	41 5	38 3	43 8	40 10	40 10
	Trichinopoly	9 3	10 10	9 3	...	...	...	16 3	15 13	14 13	17 0	16 11	15 10	33 10	33 10	...	35 10	33 2	33 0
	Madura	11 11	11 11	10 14	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	14 11	16 8	16 8	17 11	35 10	38 14	38 14	38 8	36 11	32 5
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	12 11	13 2	14 11	16 0	16 6	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	13 2	13 2	11 8	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	15 5	16 6	15 6	18 2	27 13	27 13	28 11	31 13	33 6	38 3
	Nilgiris	8 8	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	10 6	9 10	9 10	11 3	11 3	11 3	23 2	23 2	20 13	21 0	22 6	21 0
	Salem	13 10	11 14	11 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 14	15 8	16 0	16 14	16 0	28 3	30 14	30 14	31 3	30 8	26 8
	South Canara	9 8	9 8	8 10	...	...	...	8 3	10 3	9 11	13 11	15 3	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	13 13	13 6	16 3	15 6	14 10	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay	10 13	10 6	10 8	18 12	21 13	16 15	8 0	7 12	8 1	11 2	11 4	11 7	18 11	18 3	19 10	16 7	12 14	16 2
	Ahmedabad	12 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 8	24 0	6 8	7 0	9 0	11 8	10 8	11 0	18 0	17 8	20 0	16 0	15 0	16 0
	Kaira	11 7	11 1	12 5	18 13	18 13	22 14	9 7	9 6	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 4	18 13	18 13	20 0	15 15	16 0	15 4
	Surat	11 2	11 2	12 1	12 4	12 4	12 8	7 6	7 6	7 7	8 4	8 4	8 7	19 4	19 4	18 13	14 3	13 3	14 3
	Broach	12 5	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 10	12 10	12 10	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 13	13 14	13 14	14 5
	Tanna (Salsette)	11 0	11 0	9 12	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 2	9 0	9 0	10 0	18 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Colába (Alibág)	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	17 8	19 4	15 8	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	7 4	12 10	12 10	14 0	20 4	20 4	20 0	16 1	16 1	16 3
	Násik	17 0	17 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	22 6	16 5	16 5	18 6
	Ahmednagar	15 2	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	8 15	8 14	9 0	11 6	11 5	10 2	19 2	19 14	27 4	15 10	16 6	21 11
	Poona	13 13	12 10	12 10	9 4	9 4	...	9 13	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 0	19 9	19 9	22 13	17 4	16 2	18 6
	Sholápur	14 15	15 13	14 8	...	...	...	10 7	10 15	10 15	11 12	11 10	12 4	18 9	23 4	34 8	21 9	24 12	26 5
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	19 8	19 0	19 0	16 8	16 8	17 8	7 8	7 8	6 12	12 8	12 8	11 8	25 0	29 0	35 0	25 0	24 0	29 8
	Satara	14 11	14 12	10 11	...	...	...	8 3	9 9	8 3	10 0	11 7	10 0	17 5	18 0	20 10	16 13	16 13	20 1
	Belgaum	19 0	19 6	19 0	13 0	12 13	13 0	14 0	13 4	13 0	15 0	14 1	14 0	22 7	20 9	27 8	23 7	21 9	25 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	26 0
	Ratnágiri	13 0	13 3	11 8	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	14 2	14 2	15 9	18 3	19 8	20 13	14 11	14 11	15 15
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Páuch Mahals (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	10 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	15 0	23 0	23 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	17 12
	Aden	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 10	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	11 3	12 7	11 3	9 5	11 3	9 5
	Asirgarh	13 12	13 12	14 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 11	10 8	14 4	14 4	12 0	23 6	23 8	24 0	21 0	18 12	24 0
	Baroda	10 8	9 15	9 2	14 0	14 0	14 5	7 9	7 9	9 2	11 1	11 11	12 9	16 5	17 8	17 2	15 7	15 12	14 14
	Diss	12 8	12 10	10 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 8	7 6	9 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	16 11	22 0	18 4	16 5	18 4
	Nimach	19 0	19 0	16 0	30 0	32 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	30 0	26 0	23 0	16 0	18 0	17 8
	Nasirabad	19 8	19 8	17 8	25 12½	26 0	23 10½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	18 0
	Rájkot	14 4	15 1	16 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	9 4	8 8	11 8	18 8	18 2	19 0	15 4	15 4	17 0
	Upper Sindh Frontier	13 12	13 12	14 4	22 12	22 12	26 8	10 0	10 0	12 4	11 4	11 4	20 0	25 8	28 8	35 8	24 8	24 0	26 0
	Karachi	13 10	13 0	12 10	23 8	24 14	21 0	8 12	8 12	9 8	15 0	14 0	15 0	23 8	22 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	16 0	16 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	12 4	12 0	13 0	16 0	15 8	18 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	19 0	20 0	24 0
	Shikarpur	13 4	13 12	13 11	24 10	24 0	24 2	11 4	11 2	12 10	13 4	13 4	19 0	24 0	24 0	29 8	24 0	24 0	25 0
	Sukkur	15 0	14 8	16 0	28 8	27 0	29 8	10 8	9 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	19 8	23 0	24 8	29 8	22 0	21 8	23 8
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	11 9	12 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 8	14 13	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	21 5
	Western Districts.																		
	Burdwan	15 8	15 4	15 0	25 0	20 0	30 0	14 0	12 0	24 8	17 0	18 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	15 0	15 0	13 12	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 8	15 8	21 0	18 12	18 12	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	17 4	17 4	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 8	20 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 4	13 8	13 4	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	16 0	13 4	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Districts.	Provinces.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Wholesale.			Retail.				
											Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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 8	35 3	43 14	33 5	33 5	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	Ganjam	Madras.
	Vizagapatam	27 5	26 5	24 3	44 8	42 2	22 3	96 3	96 3	93 5	15 3	15 3	15 3	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	32 13	31 13	32 13	52 0	52 0	25 3	194 6	194 6	145 13	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	Godavery	
	Kistna	27 3	27 3	32 5	30 13	30 13	29 2	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	15 3	15 3	15 3	Kistna	
	Nellore	22 11	25 0	28 3	27 13	23 2	21 0	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	...	...	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore	
	Cuddapah	30 0	34 8	30 0	36 2	37 0	27 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	16 10	17 2	16 10	16 3	16 10	Cuddapah	
	Anantapur	34 14	34 14	34 14	44 13	44 13	31 6	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	Apántapur	
	Bellary	38 14	34 14	34 14	37 0	37 0	35 13	94 13	94 13	94 13	15 3	15 3	15 13	14 14	14 14	15 8	Bellary	
	Kurnool	...	...	...	30 11	31 8	24 0	133 5	132 3	178 13	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 0	14 0	14 0	Kurnool	
	Madras	29 6	29 6	27 6	26 8	26 8	26 8	83 13	85 0	83 13	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 8	16 8	16 8	Madras	
	Chingleput	30 2	30 2	27 6	28 2	26 8	25 0	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 0	17 0	16 11	Chingleput	
	North Arcot	38 8	37 10	34 3	32 8	29 8	24 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 5	North Arcot	
	South Arcot	34 3	34 3	35 13	29 11	29 11	30 3	201 11	201 11	201 11	19 5	19 5	18 14	18 6	18 6	18 0	South Arcot	
	Tanjore	43 13	42 5	40 13	29 11	28 14	28 14	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 2	16 10	16 2	15 10	16 2	15 10	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	36 11	39 5	36 11	30 13	32 5	32 5	97 3	97 3	97 3	16 3	17 0	17 13	15 6	16 8	17 0	Trichinopoly	
	Madura	41 13	43 6	40 5	35 10	35 10	34 11	116 10	121 8	121 8	17 13	17 13	17 5	17 5	17 5	16 13	Madura	
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	26 6	26 6	29 11	70 0	70 0	73 0	18 5	18 5	18 11	17 13	17 13	18 5	Tinnevelly	
	Coimbatore	32 13	32 13	39 6	36 2	36 2	32 5	131 3	131 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	14 11	14 10	14 10	14 10	Coimbatore	
	Nilgiris	21 10	23 0	23 0	24 2	28 3	19 14	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Nilgiris	
	Salem	38 5	32 8	34 3	37 6	37 6	31 8	151 10	151 10	131 10	18 0	16 14	16 0	16 14	16 6	15 6	Salem	
	South Canara	24 10	26 6	22 0	23 3	25 3	25 3	109 5	109 5	109 5	16 14	16 14	15 8	15 13	15 13	14 13	South Canara	
	Malabar	28 6	28 6	23 6	26 14	26 14	25 3	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	Malabar	
Bombay.	Bombay	11 8	12 14	16 8	16 2	14 14	17 2	54 9	54 9	59 9	14 6	14 6	12 9	14 6	14 6	12 9	Bombay	Bombay.
	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	Ahmedabad	
	Kaira	18 13	18 13	...	14 0	16 4	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 4	Kairá	
	Surat	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	Surat	
	Broach	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 4	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8½	14 8½	14 6	14 8½	14 8½	14 6	Broach	
	Tanna (Salsette)	25 11	25 11	25 11	13 15	13 15	13 4	78 0	78 0	71 1	15 12	15 12	14 5	14 0	14 0	13 4	Tanna (Salsette)	
	Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	Colába (Alibág)	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	17 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	14 12	13 14	14 12	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Násik	32 4	25 4	28 6	14 5	15 4	16 15	128 0	128 0	128 0	12 14	12 14	14 8	12 11	12 11	14 14	Násik	
	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	18 10	19 2	20 9	79 6	79 6	91 5	14 4	14 4	14 6	14 2	14 2	14 2	Ahmednagar	
	Poona	15 6	15 6	...	16 2	16 2	16 2	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 11	13 10	14 3	14 7	13 6	13 15	Poona	
	Sholápur	...	...	...	20 8	20 15	18 4	85 0	71 0	85 3	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	12 8	Sholápur	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	130 0	12 14	12 7	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
	Satara	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	13 0	113 0	116 8	129 7	13 13	13 13	13 2	13 2	13 2	13 2	Satara	
	Belgaum	24 0	23 15	35 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	65 0	65 0	75 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	Belgaum	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	36 0	31 0	31 0	17 0	18 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 7	8 6	10 15	9 0	8 0	10 0	Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Ratnágiri	21 2	21 2	21 2	15 6	15 6	15 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	15 8	15 8	14 4	15 8	15 8	14 4	Ratnágiri	
	Kanara (Karwar)	16 0	18 0	22 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 0	13 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	Kanara (Karwar)	
	Páuch Mahals (Godhra)	20 0	20 0	26 10	21 5	21 5	26 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	Páuch Mahals (Godhra)	
	Aden	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden	
	Asirgarh	...	...	...	16 9	16 5	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4	13 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	Asirgarh	
	Baroda	17 8	17 8	...	14 0	14 0	14 5	80 0	80 0	85 11	14 10	14 10	14 15	14 9	14 9	14 14	Baroda	
	Diss	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	19 4	137 8	137 8	137 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Diss	
	Nimach	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	13 0	Nimach	
	Nasirabad	...	...	...	26 2	27 7	25 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	16 0½	16 0½	16 6½	15 0	15 0	16 0	Nasirabad	
	Rájkot	...	...	...	14 4	13 2	19 4	67 8	60 0	80 0	25 8	36 0	60 0	24 0	27 8	30 0	Rájkot	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	64 0	60 0	...	21 4	21 4	21 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	*12 12½	*12 12½	*12 4½	12 12	12 12	12 4	Upper Sindh Frontier	
	Karachi	10 0	10 0	9 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	95 0	95 0	105 0	17 11	17 11	17 13	16 0	16 0	17 0	Karachi	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	24 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
	Shikarpur	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	22 0	240 0	240 0	195 0	14 0	14 0	13 10	13 0	13 0	13 8½	Shikarpur	
	Sukkur	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	23 8	140 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Sukkur	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	120 0	14 12	14 12	11 5	14 12	14 12	11 5	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
	Western Districts.										Prices per md. of 40 seers.							
	Burdwan	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	*R a. p.* 2 13 6	*R a. p.* 2 14 9	*R a. p.* 2 14 0	*R a. p.* 13 11*a*	*R a. p.* 13 5	*R a. p.* 13 12	Burdwan	Bengal.
	Bancoorah	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 3 6	3 3 6	2 15 0	12 0½	12 0	13 4	Bancoorah	
	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 4 0	12 12*c*	12 0	12 0	Beerbhoom	
	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	...	2 14 0	2 14 0	12 12*d*	12 8	13 8	Midnapore	
	Hooghly	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9*e*	13 9	13 9	Hooghly	
	Howrah	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	29 8	100 0	100 0	130 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah	

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Cuttra 14 seers, Cutwa 13-8 seers, and Ranceegunge 13 seers.
b In the Bishenpore sub-division the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee.
c In the Rampore Haut 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 14-8 seers, and Contai 11-8 seers.
e In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Serampore 13 seers, and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
* In common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1884 —*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bura), *Penicillarius Spicata*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	12 8	12 8	14 0	19 8	19 8	24 11	7 0	7 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	15 5
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	13 5	11 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	17 8	...	...	16 0	...	...	...
	Nuddea	16 12	16 0	16 0	24 8	24 8	26 0	13 5½	13 5½	18 12	15 4	15 4	21 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	....	...	14 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	14 8	14 0	13 4	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	11 4	20 0	16 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	16 0	16 0	13 4	14 8	15 0	13 5	13 4	13 4	19 4	16 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	16 0 to 17 4	16 0 to 17 4	16 0	24 0	24 0	40 0	10 14	10 14	15 0 to 19 8	13 2	13 2	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	13 5	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	15 12	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 0	16 8	16 8	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 6	8 0	10 0	14 4	15 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	10 0	10 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	15 0	15 0	14 4	16 12	15 4	30 0	12 8	12 4	18 4	15 0	14 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	22 0	22 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	13 8	13 8	12 4	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	21 0	16 0	15 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	13 5	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	22 8	17 12	19 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 14	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 8	18 0	40 0	10 0	10 10	14 12	13 0	13 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	15 8	16 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	23 0	10 0	10 8	12 8	13 8	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 8 to 18 0	22 0	22 8	29 0	9 0	9 0	9 0 to 11 0 (old rice.) 12 0 (new rice.)	11 0 to 12 0	12 0 to 13 0	18 0 to 19 0	21 0	22 0	32 0	20 0	23 0	38 0
	Durbhunga	13 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	22 0	40 0	9 0	9 0	12 0 to 15 0	13 0	12 5½ (old rice.) 14 0 (new rice.)	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	16 0	17 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	35 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	17 8	17 8	17 0	24 0	24 0	36 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	34 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	30 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 8	15 12	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	17 13	17 13	22 5	21 0	21 0	42 0	12 9	11 9	17 13	13 10	13 10	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	16 6	16 6	17 11	22 11	20 3	31 9	11 6 (old rice.) 12 10 (new rice.)	11 6 (old rice.) 13 4 (new rice.)	23 4	13 12 (old rice.) 14 8 (new rice.)	13 14	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	15 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	13 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	14 7	14 7	10 8	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 12	18 6*	21 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	10 0	10 4	13 2	...	...	...	14 7	14 8	26 4	23 10	21 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	14 0	21 8	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	15 8	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	16 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	24 0	22 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.
											Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.			Retail.			
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
BENGAL—*continued.*	***Central Districts.***																
	Calcutta	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 5	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Calcutta
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 12	80 0	80 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 13*f*	12 13	13 5	24-Pergunnahs
	Nuddea	...	...	...	16 12	16 0	21 5½	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	11 10*kf*	11 10*f*	12 13	Nuddea
	Khoolna	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 8*k*	10 8	11 0	Khoolna
	Jessore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	10 12*f*	10 12	11 8	Jessore
	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	10 10*f*	10 10	12 0	Moorshedabad
	Dinagepore	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	120 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Dinagepore
	Rajshahye	...	...	...	15 0 to 16 8	15 0 to 16 8	20 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 5 0	12 0*k*	12 0	12 0	Rajshahye
	Rungpore	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 14	110 0	110 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	11 14*f*	11 14	11 14	Rungpore
	Bogra	...	...	...	14 4	13 8	15 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	3 2 8	3 2 8	3 2 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bogra
	Pubna	...	...	...	15 8	15 6	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 4 0	12 6*m*	12 6	13 6	Pubna
	Darjeeling	13 0	13 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	128 0	128 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darjeeling
	Jalpáiguri	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 8	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4*m*	12 4	10 12	Jalpáiguri
	Eastern Districts.																
	Dacca	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	20 0	98 0	100 0	80 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 10*o*	12 10	12 4	Dacca
	Furreedpore	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	12 0*p*	12 0	12 8	Furreedpore
	Backergunge	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	3 0 0	13 0*q*	13 0	13 0	Backergunge
	Mymensingh	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4*r*	12 4	12 4	Mymensingh
	Chittagong	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	11 0*s*	11 0	10 0	Chittagong
	Noakholly	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 2 0	10 0*t*	10 0	10 0	Noakholly
	Tipperah	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0*u*	12 0	12 4	Tipperah
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hill Tipperah
	Behar.																
	Patna	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	29 8	100 0	100 0	130 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	10 10	10 10	10 8	Patna
	Gya	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	27 0	160 0	180 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Gya
	Shahabad	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	28 0 to 29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 8*v*	12 8	12 8	Shahabad
	Durbhunga	18 0	22 0	45 0	18 0	19 5½	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 10 0	12 6*w*	12 6	11 0	Durbhunga
	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 8*x*	12 0	12 0	Mozufferpore
	Sarun	25 0	27 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	28 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	12 0*y*	11 0	12 0	Sarun
	Chumparun	...	...	...	21 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	3 4 4	3 2 0	3 5 0	12 0*z*	12 8	10 8	Chumparun
	Monghyr	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	27 13	126 0	126 0	126 0	3 2 5	3 2 5	3 1 0	12 1*z1*	12 1	12 13	Monghyr
	Bhágalpur	...	...	...	21 7	20 13	26 8	157 13	151 8	126 4	2 15 0	3 0 0	3 2 9	12 10*z2*	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur
	Purneah	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 3	3 10 3	3 10 0	10 0*z3*	10 8	11 0	Purneah
	Maldah	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 6 6	3 4 0	3 1 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Maldah
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 6	12 0*z4*	12 0	11 8	Sonthal Pergunnahs
	Orissa.																
	Cuttack	15 12	15 12	13 2	22 5	21 0	23 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Cuttack
	Pooree	...	...	...	19 11	19 1	21 0	100 0	100 0	125 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 3*z5*	13 3	...	Pooree
	Balasore	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	110 0	160 0	120 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 2 0	9 0*z6*	9 0	12 3	Balasore
	CHOTA NAGPUR.																
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																
	Hazáribágh	21 0	20 0	33 0	18 0	16 8	22 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 9 7	3 7 3	3 7 6	10 0*z7*	11 0	11 0	Hazáribágh
	Lohardugga	30 0	30 0	36 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	Lohardugga
	Singbhoom	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 9 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Singbhoom
	Manbhoom	...	...	...	15 12	15 4	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	10 0*z8*	10 0	10 8	Manbhoom

* In the interior the retail price of common rice ranged from 24 to 32 seers per rupee.

f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Baraset and Bassirhat 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 Chooadanga 13 seers, Meherpore 11-8 seers, and Ranaghat 12-12 seers.

h In the Satkhira, Khoolna and Bagirhat sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

k In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jhenidáh, Magura, and Narail 13 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.

l In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 12-8 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.

m In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.

n In the Nattore sub-division the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kurigram 13 seers, Nilphamari and Gaibanda 12 seers.

o In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kurigram 13 seers, Nilphamari and Gaibanda 12 seers.

p In the Serajgunge sub-division the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.

q In the Alipore sub-division (at Ballacottah) the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee were :—Maniekgunge 11 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers 10⅔ chittacks, and Narainguage 13-12 seers.

r In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Maniekgunge 11 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers 10⅔ chittacks, and Narainguage 13-12 seers.

s In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Mymensingh 12 seers, and Nusseerabad 13 seers.

t In the Goalundo and Madaripore sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.

u In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.

v In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers, and Netrokona 12-8 seers.

w In sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers, and Netrokona 12-8 seers.

x In the Cox's Bazar sub-division the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.

y In the Fenny sub-division the retail price of salt was 9 seers per rupee.

z In the Brahmunberiah and Chandpore sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12-8 seers per rupee.

z1 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Buxar 11-8 seers, Sasseram 12 seers, and Bhabooah 11 seers.

z2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Madhoobani 11 seers, and Tajpore 12 seers.

z3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Seetamurhee 11 seers, and Hajipur 11-8 seers.

z4 In the Sewan sub-division the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

z5 In the Bettiah sub-division the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

z6 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Beguserai 11 seers, and Jamui 12-5 seers.

z7 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Banka and Soopole 11 seers, and Muddehpoora 10-8 seers.

z8 In the Arrareah sub-division (at Ranigunge) the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

z9 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Rajmehal 13 seers and Godda 11 seers.

z10 In the Khoorda sub-division the retail price of salt was 14 seers per rupee.

z11 In the Bhuddruck sub-division the retail price of salt was 8 seers per rupee.

z12 The retail price of salt (at Karagdiha) in the Giridih sub-division was 11-4 seers per rupee.

z13 In the Govindpore sub-division the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1884—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	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 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarti, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarti, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarti, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*R a.*	*R a.*	*R a.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Assam.	Sylhet	12 12	14 8	12 0	...	...	...	11 4	10 8	14 0	16 0	15 4	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 5	3 4	3 8	11 4	12 4	11 6	Sylhet	Assam.
	Cachar	12 13	10 10	10 10	12 13	12 13	16 0	12 13	11 6	19 0	16 0	12 13	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 9	3 9	3 8	10 10	10 10	10 10	Cachar	
	Goálpárá	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 5	12 4	13 0	14 0	12 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	120 0	3 6	3 4	3 4	12 0	12 4	12 0	Goálpárá	
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	5 6	8 0	8 0	6 6	Gáro Hills	
	Kámrúp	10 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 8	3 12	3 12	11 0	10 0	10 8	Kámrúp	
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	100 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darrang	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 8	5 0	4 8	8 0	7 8	9 0	Nowgong	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 0	4 12	5 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Lakhimpur	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	6 14	7 0	6 10	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	Nága Hills	
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	18 8	18 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	11 0	Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.
	Saháranpur	19 14	19 14	20 15	26 14	24 11½	30 3	8 9½	8 9½	10 12	11 13	11 13	13 15½	27 15	27 7	34 6½	26 14	27 15½	30 3	...	...	...	129 0	129 0	129 0	13 2½	13 2½	13 6½	12 10½	12 10½	12 13½	Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar	19 4	19 4	19 12	33 0	33 0	28 11	6 9	6 9	6 9	13 4	12 2	15 6	28 11	28 11	29 11	23 2	23 2	25 5	...	...	...	132 0	132 0	132 0	12 10	12 10	12 4	11 12	11 12	12 2	Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	18 0	18 0	18 8	26 8	26 8	27 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	29 0	23 0	23 0	23 8	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	19 10	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	25 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 5	10 0	10 11	26 0	27 0	25 12	22 8	23 4	22 8	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh	18 4	18 8	18 8	26 0	25 8	23 8	7 0	6 8	7 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	25 0	24 8	25 0	23 8	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 4	Aligarh	
	Kumaun	15 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kumaun	
	Garhwál	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 12	...	...	...	30 0*	30 0*	35 0*	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	280 0	9 8	9 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	7 8	Garhwál	
	Bijnor	18 9	18 14	18 0	28 6	27 9	25 5	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 6	12 10	14 1	25 10	25 5	25 14	21 14	22 0	21 15	...	...	...	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	12 2	11 13	12 6	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	20 5	20 5	18 7	29 4	28 2	26 4	10 0	10 4	9 6	14 0	14 0	16 4	30 8	28 0	32 8	24 4	25 12	23 2	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 10	12 10	12 12	12 8	12 8	12 8	Moradabad	
	Budaun	21 9½	21 4½	18 4½	28 12½	28 1½	...	8 6	8 6	9 9½	14 6	15 0	17 0	26 6	26 6	24 14	25 3	25 3	22 3	...	...	...	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 6	11 6	11 4	11 1½	11 1½	10 12½	Budaun	
	Bareilly	19 6	19 6	16 14	27 8	28 2	21 14	6 4	7 8	7 8	13 2	14 6	17 8	28 12	28 12	26 14	25 0	24 0	22 8	...	...	...	125 0	137 5	125 0	12 3	12* 8	11 14	11 14	12 3	11 4	Bareilly	
	Sháhjahánpur	22 12	22 0	19 8	36 8	35 4	27 4	8 8	9 0	9 0	16 4	16 12	18 0	31 0	30 0	27 8	29 0	29 0	25 8	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	11 0	10 12	Sháhjahánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	21 4	22 8	20 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 12	14 8	17 8	30 0	31 0	27 8	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra	17 12	17 12	18 0	24 0	25 0	27 8	7 0	7 0	...	12 8	12 0	15 8	23 0	23 0	26 0	21 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	90 0	14 0	13 0	14 8	13 0	12 8	12 8	Muttra	
	Agra	17 8	17 4	18 0	23 0	23 0	27 8	5 0	5 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	14 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	21 8	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	Agra	
	Farukhabad	20 2	19 13	18 8	29 7	29 3½	22 10	6 8	6 8	7 0	13 10½	14 5	15 4	27 4½	28 2	24 7	27 3	27 4	23 0	...	...	...	150 0	156 8	125 0	12 10	12 4	12 0	12 1	11 12	11 8	Farukhabad	
	Mainpuri	19 0	19 0	19 6	26 0	26 0	23 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	140 0	12 8	12 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	11 8	Mainpuri	
	Etáwah	19 8	18 8	19 0	25 8	22 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	25 0	25 8	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	165 0	12 2	12 0	11 14	11 8	12 0	12 8	Etáwah	
	Etah	20 3	20 0	19 12	27 0	27 0	24 6	7 0	7 8	7 8	12 5	14 0	16 4	23 8	23 0	23 8	23 8	23 8	22 12	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Etah	
	Jalaun	21 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	Jalaun	
	Jhánsi	22 0	22 13	20 12	35 0	35 0	37 13	8 0	8 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	17 0	29 0	30 12	32 0	24 12	25 0	24 8	...	...	...	175 0	175 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	12 10	11 8	Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur	23 0	24 0	20 8	37 0	40 0	42 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	11 8	12 4	15 0	32 0	34 0	35 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore	19 8	19 8	18 4	30 0	29 0	28 8	9 0	9 0	11 8	13 0	13 8	16 8	29 0	29 0	28 8	26 0	28 0	27 8	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	12 0	Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur	16 14	17 0	16 10	25 12	25 12	26 4	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 8	15 8	18 4	28 4	30 0	30 0	25 0	25 12	28 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 4	12 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	Fatehpur	
	Bánda	24 0	23 0	18 0	31 0	33 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	33 0	35 0	40 0	29 0	30 0	33 8	...	...	...	120 0	145 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bánda	
	Allahabad	17 0	17 0	17 3	28 0	28 0	29 8	9 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	21 0	30 0	29 8	35 4	26 8	26 8	33 8	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	11 13	11 0	11 0	11 0	Allahabad	
	Hamírpur	22 0	23 1	17 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	...	30 6	32 1	29 0	26 2	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	141 4	141 4	148 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 10	10 10	10 10	Hamírpur	
	Jaunpur	19 11	19 0	19 13	24 11	24 0	28 15	7 1	7 1	7 12	12 12	12 12	16 14	26 13	22 9	31 0	24 0	21 3	28 4	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9½	10 9½	10 6½	10 6½	10 0	10 0	Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur	18 0	18 0	19 0	23 6½	22 8	27 0	11 11	11 4	14 6½	14 5½	14 5½	18 0	22 8	22 8	30 9½	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Gorakhpur	
	Basti	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basti	
	Azamgarh	16 8	16 4	17 0	20 10	20 10	14 6	10 5	10 5	11 13	11 13	16 4	23 10	22 14	...	20 10	17 12	20 10	...	...	...	...	181 0	147 8	181 0	11 2	11 2	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur	16 0	16 8	15 8	22 0	26 0	23 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	17 8	22 0	25 0	30 0	21 0	23 0	28 0	...	...	...	100 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur	
	Benares	17 1	17 5½	16 0	22 8	23 5	24 6	9 12	9 12	11 15	13 13	14 1½	21 2	23 5	23 5	26 0	22 4	23 14	26 4	...	...	...	120 0	100 0	120 0	10 11	10 11	11 4	9 13½	9 13½	10 2	Benares	
	Gházipur	17 6½	16 12	18 0	22 8½	21 14	26 6½	7 1½	7 1½	11 9½	11 9	11 9	18 8	21 14	23 3	32 13½	19 15½	19 15½	27 8	...	...	...	128 12	128 12	103 0	10 15½	10 5	10 5	10 5	9 10½	11 9½	Gházipur	
	Balia	18 0	18 0	16 4	23 3	21 14	25 0	9 0	7 12	10 0	14 2	14 2	20 4	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 12	11 8	9 0	Balia	
	Pilibhít	20 0	21 4	18 2	33 8	35 12	29 0	12 8	13 8	16 14	14 9	15 0	18 12	30 0	30 0	26 14	26 4	25 2	24 0	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	Pilibhít	
Oudh.	Sultánpur	19 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	20 8	26 0	27 0	30 8	26 0	27 0	29 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 12	12 2	12 2	12 8	12 0	Sultánpur	Oudh.
	Partábgarh	18 12	15 10½	18 12	26 12	29 4	30 12	14 12	18 5	19 0	15 12	17 0	20 8	26 14	29 5	31 4	25 10	28 0	29 4	...	...	...	200 0	180 0	200 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	11 0	10 12	10 10½	Partábgarh	
	Fyzabad	18 0	17 12	17 4	26 0	25 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	16 0	15 12	20 0	25 8	25 8	33 8	23 8	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	Fyzabad	
	Kheri	22 8	22 4	19 8	34 0	34 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	31 0	36 0	34 0	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Kheri	
	Lucknow	19 8	19 4½	17 13	28 5	28 10	25 11	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 11	14 4	16 0	28 0	28 12	26 14	28 0	28 2	26 14	...	...	...	115 0	115 0	120 0	11 2½	11 2½	11 1	10 12	10 12	10 8	Lucknow	
	Bára Banki	18 8	19 0	18 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	26 0	28 0	34 0	26 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	120 0	140 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Bára Banki	
	Bahraich	20 0	20 0	16 0	34 0	32 0	28 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	33 0	33 0	40 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Bahraich	
	Rai Bareli	20 0	19 8	19 4	28 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	19 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	29 0	30 8	31 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Rai Bareli	
	Sitapur	22 8	22 2	20 12	36 0	38 0	28 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	34 0	34 0	33 8	33 8	33 0	29 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Sitapur	
	Gonda	21 0	21 8	20 10	33 0	33 0	32 0	13 4	13 8	16 12	15 8	15 0	19 12	30 8	30 8	43 0	27 8	27 4	31 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	220 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 4	11 4	11 12	Gonda	
	Unáo	18 0	18 8	18 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Unáo	
	Hardui	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hardui	
Punjab.	Gujránwála (*a*)	22 4	22 8	27 8	42 0	40 0	46 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	36 0	32 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	35 4	35 8	31 8	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála (*a*)	Punjab.
	Lahore	23 0	23 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	38 0	35 0	48 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	39 0	39 0	36 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore	
	Ferozepore(*b*)	22 0	22 0	23 0	36 0	45 0	47 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	40 0	35 0	45 0	28 0	29 0	27 0	40 0	38 0	42 0	90 0	100 0	100 0	14 6	13 12	13 0	14 0	13 8	13 0	Ferozepore (*b*)	
	Sirsa (*c*)	22 0	21 8	25 0	36 0	37 0	48 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	33 0	35 0	44 0	27 0	27 0	35 0	36 8	36 0	42 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Sirsa (*c*)	
	Hissar(*d*)	19 0	19 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	22 0	21 0	28 0	30 0	29 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	Hissar (*d*)	
	Rohtak (*e*)	19 0	19 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	28 0	26 0	28 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	11 4	11 0	11 8	10 5	Rohtak (*e*)	
	Gurgaon (*f*)	18 4	18 8	19 8	25 0	25 0	25 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	29 0	21 8	21 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	140 0	160 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gurgaon (*f*)	
	Delhi (*g*)	19 8	19 0	20 0	29 0	28 0	31 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	28 0	27 0	31 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 8	23 8	25 0	80 0	90 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	Delhi (*g*)	
	Karnál (*h*)	24 0	22 7	24 0	33 0	30 0	36 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	15 0	32 0	30 0	38 0	24 0	22 0	26 0	27 0	25 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	11 12	Karnál (*h*)	
	Umballa (*i*)	23 0	24 0	27 0	36 0	35 0	42 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 8	35 0	30 0	38 0	24 0	22 0	26 0	31 8	29 7	31 8	150 0	150 0	140 0	14 0	14 0	14 3	13 12	13 12	14 2	Umballa (*i*)	
	Ludhiana (*j*)	23 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 8	35 0	30 0	38 0	24 0	22 0	26 0	34 0	34 0	37 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 0	14 14	14 4	14 0	14 8	Ludhiana (*j*)	
	Simla (*k*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 4	11 5	10 13	10 8	10 10	Simla (*k*)	

(*a*) Wheat, and gram rising; barley and jowar falling. (*b*) Barley, bajra, and firewood rising; jowar and gram falling. (*c*) Wheat and gram falling; barley and jowar rising. (*d*) Bajra and gram falling; salt rising. (*e*) Gram and firewood rising. (*f*) Wheat and firewood rising; bajra falling. * Mandwa. (*g*) Wheat, bajra and firewood rising; gram falling. (*h*) Wheat, barley, jowár and gram falling. (*i*) Wheat, barley, bajra, jowár and gram falling. (*j*) Wheat, bajra, jowár rising; barley and salt falling. (*k*) Rice and salt falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1884—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	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 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murtwa, Nugtee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murtwa, Nugtee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murtwa, Nugtee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Punjab—*continued*.	Kángra (*a*)	19 0	20 0	23 0	32 0	30 0	36 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	Kángra (*a*)	Punjab—*continued*.
	Jullundur (*b*)	22 8	22 0	26 4	36 0	36 0	45 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	34 0	38 0	39 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	35 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	14 8	14 8	14 14	14 0	14 0	14 4	Jullundur (*b*)	
	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	22 0	22 0	26 8	30 0	29 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	11 0	29 0	28 8	40 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	32 0	31 0	32 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	
	Gurdáspur	24 0	24 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	48 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 4	13 4	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Gurdáspur	
	Amritsar (*d*)	22 8	23 8	26 4	35 0	35 0	44 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	14 8	39 0	39 0	41 4	29 4	29 4	26 0	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	38 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	15 6	15 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	Amritsar (*d*)	
	Siálkot (*e*)	24 0	24 0	28 0	39 0	40 0	45 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	33 8	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	31 8	32 0	27 8	100 0	88 0	100 0	*	*	*	15 8	15 8	15 5	Gujrát (*f*)	
	Gujrát (*f*)	26 0	26 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	47 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	14 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	41 8	42 0	42 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	Jhelum (*g*)	
	Jhelum (*g*)	26 0	25 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	39 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	34 0	34 0	40 0	35 0	35 0	38 0	...	...	...	35 0	34 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 0	15 0	Ráwalpindi (*h*)	
	Ráwalpindi (*h*)	27 8	27 0	23 12	40 0	42 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 4	17 4	48 0	40 0	38 0	44 0	44 0	41 0	...	...	...	35 0	38 0	26 12	130 0	100 0	85 0	15 4	15 4	15 8	15 0	15 0	15 4	Shahpúr (*i*)	
	Shahpúr (*i*)	28 0	28 0	24 6	43 0	42 0	40 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	37 0	38 0	...	...	...	43 0	42 0	28 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Jhang (*j*)	
	Jhang (*j*)	21 12	21 0	21 0	32 8	32 0	39 0	...	...	...	9 5	10 0	10 0	31 0	30 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	28 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 8	15 4	14 4	14 12	14 8	14 0	Montgomery (*k*)	
	Montgomery (*k*)	18 8	18 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	5 8	28 0	28 0	32 0	0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	Mooltan (*l*)	
	Mooltan (*l*)	17 0	16 8	17 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	13 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	26 0	90 0	90 0	70 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 4	Muzaffargarh (*m*)	
	Muzaffargarh (*m*)	18 0	18 0	20 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	21 0	120 0	80 0	100 0	* *	*	*	14 0	14 0	14 0	Dera Ghazi Khán (*n*)	
	Dera Ghazi Khán (*n*)	17 8	17 8	18 2	28 12	28 12	30 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	7 8	32 8	32 8	36 0	42 5	25 0	31 4	...	...	...	27 8	25 0	22 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	28 12	28 12	32 8	Dera Ismail Khán (*o*)	
	Dera Ismail Khán (*o*)	20 2	21 1	22 6	32 8	35 15	33 1	...	...	...	8 7	8 6	9 6	33 9	35 0	30 0	28 0	28 12	33 2	...	...	...	29 1	31 0	27 11	125 0	125 0	112 8	48 4	48 8	63 13	46 4	46 4	60 13	Bannu (*p*)	
	Bannu (*p*)	24 1	23 7	27 8	35 0	38 12	45 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	45 0	45 0	50 0	30 0	30 0	38 12	...	...	...	33 2	33 12	31 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	Kohát (*q*)	
	Kohát (*q*)	20 6	19 7	18 3	31 4	33 2	33 2	...	...	...	12 2	11 8	12 12	31 11	31 14	38 4	32 8	33 2	38 4	...	...	...	27 1	28 1	17 14	127 8	102 0	178 8	63 12	68 14	102 0	56 1	63 12	87 0	Peshawar (*r*)	
	Peshawar (*r*)	22 8	22 8	17 9	34 0	32 0	35 4	...	...	...	12 0	11 10	11 6	31 8	31 8	35 6	30 3	32 13	27 0	...	...	...	28 9	29 3	22 0	...	110 0	99 0	33 13	28 10	58 8	32 13	27 10	56 0	Hazára (*s*)	
	Hazára (*s*)	28 0	28 0	...	40 0	43 0	44 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	42 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	20 0	110 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	13 4	12 0	12 0	12 0		
Central Provinces.	Saugor	23 0	25 0	21 8	...	...	...	9 0	10 8	10 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	10 12	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	10 0	Saugor	Central Provinces.
	Damoh	26 8	27 0	25 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	14 8	13 8	13 8	15 8	...	...	44 0	...	...	31 0	...	...	...	33 4	37 0	39 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 8	11 8	10 4	10 4	10 4	Damoh	
	Jubbulpore	22 8	23 8	18 8	22 8	23 0	22 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	19 0	31 0	33 0	30 0	21 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	29 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 4	11 4	11 4	Jubbulpore	
	Mandla	27 8	27 8	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	16 8	20 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	25 0	45 0	45 0	31 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 12	9 8	Mandla	
	Seoni	24 0	24 0	19 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	18 4	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	26 0	23 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 4	12 0	11 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	Seoni	
	Narsinghpur	20 8	20 8	18 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	12 8	12 8	13 0	26 0	29 0	34 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	25 8	25 0	27 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 8	10 12	Narsinghpur	
	Hoshungabad	18 0	17 7	16 5	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	11 4	11 4	13 8	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	23 0	...	...	...	24 1	23 8	28 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	Hoshungabad	
	Nimár	18 9	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	14 14	15 15	13 4	22 8	25 5	23 4	24 0	22 0	21 4	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	12 12	Nimár	
	Betúl	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	Betúl	
	Chhindwára	24 0	24 0	17 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	18 0	23 0	23 8	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	8 8	Chhindwára	
	Wardha	25 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	22 0	150 0	155 0	150 0	12 8	13 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	9 0	Wardha	
	Nágpur	23 8	23 8	19 4	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 8	14 12	14 12	18 4	35 12	35 12	28 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 4	22 4	19 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	Nágpur	
	Chánda	24 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	13 0	37 0	45 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	24 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	11 8	10 12	11 0		Chánda	
	Bhandára	22 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	17 8	26 4	35 0	35 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	20 0	161 0	158 0	...	11 4	11 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	Bhandára	
	Bálaghát	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	19 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Bálaghát	
	Raipur	24 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	32 0	64 0	64 0	80 0	11 8	9 12	10 8	11 0	9 8	11 0	Raipur	
	Bilaspur	38 0	28 8	36 0	...	...	...	33 0	23 12	49 8	39 0	34 0	56 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 0	123 0	130 0	34 0	34 0	56 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 4	Bilaspur	
	Sambalpur	17 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	28 0	23 4	42 0	33 4	28 0	52 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 6	120 0	120 0	110 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		Sambalpur	
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																																			*Arakan Division.*	British Burma.
	Akyab	6 6	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	12 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	10 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	240 0	240 0	180 0	...	35 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	Akyab	
	Northern Arakan	No return received			...	...	...	11 4	10 6	15 0	13 4	11 14	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	22 14	19 2	19 2	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	40 0	160 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sandoway	
	Pegu Division.																																			*Pegu Division.*	
	Rangoon Town	12 3	12 3	15 5	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 13	13 2	13 2	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 6	27 2	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
	Tharrawaddy	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		Tharrawaddy	
	Prome	12 2	10 6	12 2	...	...	...	13 7	10 5	14 15	17 2	12 7	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	20 11	139 11	139 11	139 11	25 5	25 5	29 9	16 5	16 4	18 10	Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																																			*Irrawaddy Division.*	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	11 3	15 13	16 4	13 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	13 0	250 0	284 4	241 5	24 1	24 13	35 7	22 1	19 14	30 2	Bassein	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	14 5	15 10	15 10	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 12	10 7	10 7	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 3	18 3	22 7	184 8	184 8	184 8	41 12	41 12	47 5	35 7	35 7	37 5	Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo	9 4	9 4	10 1	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	11 1	11 5	11 5	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	15 13	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 2	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																																			*Tenasserim Division.*	
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	10 8	7 9	12 2	13 8	10 2	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 2	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 8	30 8	32 5	20 15	20 15	22 12	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
	Tavoy	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		Tavoy	
	Mergui																																			Mergui	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 2	16 0	12 13	10 10	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 2	22 0	30 12	14 1	14 1	18 12	Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	8 12	10 10	11 5	9 9	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	35 6	35 6	32 3	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		Salween	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	Bolarum																																			Bolarum	
	Chudderghat	19 0	20 0	17 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	30 0	32 0	16 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chudderghat	
	Amráoti	21 4	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	24 0	29 0	28 0	21 8	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	Amraoti	
	Akola	18 0	17 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	28 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	20 0	21 0	23 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Akola	
	Ellichpur	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	24 0	25 0	28 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ellichpur	
	Buldána	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	29 4	29 4	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana	
	Wún	25 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 4	12 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	300 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Wun	
	Basim																						20 0	18 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Basim	

(*a*) Wheat, rice rising; barley and gram falling. (*b*) Wheat falling; jowar rising. (*c*) Barley, jowar, gram falling; rice, bajra rising. (*d*) Wheat, rice rising.
(*e*) Barley and bajra rising; Gram and salt falling. (*f*) Gram and bajra rising; rice and firewood falling. (*g*) Wheat falling.
(*h*) Wheat, rice, jowar and wood falling; barley and gram rising. (*i*) Barley, bajra and gram falling. (*j*) Wheat, barley, jowar and salt falling; rice rising.
(*k*) Wheat and salt falling; rice rising. (*l*) Bajra and gram rising; wheat falling. (*m*) Barley rising; firewood falling. (*n*) Gram falling.

* No wholesale salt sold.

(*o*) Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar, gram and salt (wholesale) rising; rice falling. (*p*) Wheat falling; barley, and gram rising.
(*q*) Wheat, rice and firewood falling; barley, bajra, gram and salt rising. (*r*) Bajra and gram rising; barley, rice and salt falling. (*s*) Barley, rice, jowar and firewood rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1884 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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 6	12 10	11 8	11 4	13 4	10 12	10 14	10 2	12 0	11 14	11 2	28 12	28 11	31 14	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 2	17 0	16 4	13 5	18 0	17 0	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr	14 0	14 0	14 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	11 0	10 0	12 6	...	...	...	12 0	14 [illegible]	11 12	13 12	16 [illegible]	12 8	35 0	35 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Shimoga	14 11	14 11	15 12	...	...	16 13	16 13	14 11	12 10	19 15	18 14	16 13	42 0	42 0	39 14	...	...	...
	Kadur	10 0	10 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
COORG	Coorg	8 11	8 8	9 9	9 14	9 11	9 7	14 6	14 1	12 0	19 13	20 3	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL INDIA.	Jeypore	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 8	24 8	23 8	6 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	20 8	22 0
	Kishengurh	17 8	17 8	17 4	23 8	23 8	28 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	21 0	21 0	27 0	17 8	17 8	19 0
	Kerrowlee	18 12	18 12	19 10	26 14	26 14	29 12	10 0	10 0	13 12	10 10	10 8	13 0	22 1	22 3	29 4	19 3	19 1	35 14
	Ulwur	17 11	17 11	19 14	23 14	23 9	30 15	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	22 9	22 7	27 4	...	...	...
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 3	17 7	19 6	23 1	23 7	30 4	7 12	7 12	8 2	9 6	9 6	11 4	22 3	22 7	25 12	21 1	20 15	24 4
	Ajmere	16 0	16 0	15 12	24 0	24 0	23 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	19 0	18 0	19 0
	Deoli Cantonment	20 0	21 14	17 15	29 3	31 2	23 12	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	13 0	28 12	30 0	24 10	23 4	24 2	22 0
RAJPOOTANA.	Erinpura	16 5	16 5	18 0	25 2	25 2	32 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	22 4
	Sirohee	13 4	14 0	16 0	24 0	24 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	20 0
	Abu	12 14	13 0	15 6	20 0	20 0	22 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 12	7 12	8 6	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0
	Anadra	14 2	14 4	17 8	23 0	23 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	8 8	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0
	Bálmere	14 8	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	9 0	9 0	9 12	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	27 0
	Jeysalmere	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0	16 0	22 0	17 0	19 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	15 3¾	15 10	12 14¼	23 13¼	23 7	18 12	9 12¼	10 2½	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	18 12	18 12	21 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	16 4	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 15	15 10	17 3	20 15	20 0	21 4	5 12	5 0	6 4	6 9	6 14	8 12	18 12	18 12	21 4	16 14	16 4	20 0
	Bikaneer	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Boondee																		
	Kotah	24 0	24 0	18 4	25 0	25 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 4	32 0	30 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	17 0
	Tonk	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhallawar	20 8	21 2	17 5	23 14	21 14	8 0	...	...	...	10 3¼	10 3¼	10 2	29 7	29 4	23 5	17 2	16 12	18 6
	Shahpoora	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dholpur	16 15	16 12	18 8	21 6	21 6	30 6	10 2	10 2	10 2	12 15	12 10	12 6	22 13	22 8	27 0	21 6	21 6	26 7
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	16 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	10 14	10 14	10 0	26 10	26 10	21 14	20 0	18 7	22 14
	Gwalior	17 6	17 7	17 13	24 0	22 13	21 15	6 14	6 14	7 13	8 4	8 11	10 5	21 4	23 5	24 0	18 4	18 12	21 15
	Goona	24 8	24 8	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 0	35 0	35 0	36 0	20 0	22 0	20 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	25 5	25 8	17 1	36 5	39 6	35 2	6 8	7 0	8 0	15 11	17 8	20 8	34 4	38 2	42 8	30 0	29 9	35 0

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraegu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraion, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraegu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraion, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraegu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraion, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	38 4	37 11	33 8	32 3	32 1	30 6	96 0	96 0	84 0	12 4	12 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 12
	Kolar	46 0	48 0	37 2	33 0	32 0	34 4	192 0	168 0	172 6	12 4	12 4	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 3
	Túmkúr	48 0	48 0	40 0	38 0	38 0	39 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Mysore	32 0	33 0	27 0	33 0	32 0	35 0	75 0	78 0	78 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 8
	Shimoga	40 15	42 0	34 10	32 9	33 10	31 8	480 0	480 0	480 0	...	9 7	11 0	9 7	9 7	10 8
	Kadur	40 0	40 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0
COORG	Coorg	29 9	29 14	24 9	29 5	29 2	24 12	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 12	11 6	10 4	10 5	9 14	9 7
CENTRAL INDIA.	Jeypore	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	14 8	15 8	15 8	14 4
	Kishengurh	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 12
	Kerrowlee	...	...	...	26 4	28 2	29 12	...	...	...	13 15	14 0	14 11	13 12	13 12	13 6
	Ulwur	...	...	...	23 9	23 4	29 4	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 13	14 12	14 12	15 6
	Bhurtpore (City)	...	...	...	22 9	22 7	27 4	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	14 8	12 0	12 0	14 6
	Ajmere	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	28 6	30 1	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	14 0
											R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.			
RAJPOOTANA.	Erinpura	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 3	3 0 3	2 13 9	13 0	13 0	13 5
	Sirohee	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 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	16 8	11 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	12 0	12 0	11 8
	Anadra	...	...	...	17 12	18 8	21 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	13 4	13 4	12 4
	Bálmere	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	16 8	300 0	320 0	330 0	2 5 0	2 4 6	2 8 0	17 4	17 8	16 0
	Jeysalmere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	16 0	18 0½	23 0	*	*	*	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 2	11 0½	11 0½
											S. Ch. R a. p.	S. Ch. R a. p. per md.	S. Ch. R a. p.			
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	...	...	...	17 9½	17 15½	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 1½	12 1½	11 5½	11 11½	11 11½	11 2
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	28 12	30 0	45 0	...	...	...	3 3 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 4
	Partábgarh („)	...	...	...	22 11	22 3	25 10	...	...	...	2 3 6	...	...	No return received		
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	22 8	150 0	150 0	155 0	2 10 6	2 7 0	2 8 0	15 10	16 4	15 10
											S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
	Bikaneer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		
	Boondee															
	Kotah	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0
	Tonk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		
	Jhallawar	...	...	...	29 7	29 7	26 2	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	10 14	11 1	11 1	10 10
	Shahpoora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		
	Dholpur	...	...	...	23 10	23 7	28 0	...	...	...	12 15	12 15	13 8	12 2	12 2	12 10
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 14	10 13	11 8
	Gwalior	...	...	...	21 4	21 8	24 0	109 8	109 8	109 8	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	11 14
	Goona	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	32 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	13 4	13 0	12 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	...	...	...	32 11	33 11	34 13	200 0	160 0	160 0	11 11	11 11	12 8	11 0	11 0	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.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER & 1st & 2nd HALVES OF DECEMBER 1883 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 2284, 2285, 26, 27, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176 & 177 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DATED 15th DECEMBER 1883 & 12th & 26th JANUARY 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuguee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuguee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuguee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Average Wages per Month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	1st half of November 1883.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	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.*
N.-W. Provinces.	Debra Dún	18 0	18 0	18 8	26 0	26 0	28 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	10 0	8 10	8 12	26 0	26 0	25 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...
	Saháránpur	19 5½	19 5½	20 7	23 8½	25 13	30 1½	7 8½	7 8½	10 12	11 13	12 14½	13 7	26 14	26 14	32 4	3 10	25 13	27 15	...	...	...	24 11	24 11½	26 14	129 0	129 0	129 0	13 2½	13 2½	12 1	12 14½	12 14½	11 13	...	...	...
	Muzaffarnagar	17 14	18 2	19 12	33 0	31 14	28 11	6 9	6 9	6 9	13 4	18 4	15 6	26 6	26 6	33 0	24 6	23 2	22 0	...	...	...	24 6	24 14	26 6	110 0	110 0	132 0	12 6	12 6	12 2	11 8	11 8	11 10	...	...	...
	Meerut	17 8	17 0	18 8	29 0	29 0	27 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	13 0	13 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	25 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...
	Bulandshahr	18 8	18 4	19 12	28 0	27 0	23 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 13	27 8	25 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	23 8	...	...	...	22 8	22 9	24 8	130 0	130 0	110 0	12 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aligarh	17 12	18 0	18 4	26 0	21 8	23 0	6 4	6 8	7 4	10 4	10 8	13 0	24 8	28 0	25 8	22 0	23 0	22 8	...	...	...	23 8	22 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	...	...	...
	Kumaun	15 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...
	Garhwál	21 0	21 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	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	8 6	11 8	8 7	13 6	14 8	...	...	...
	Bijnor	18 14	18 14	17 12	29 8	29 4	26 0	11 4	11 13	14 1	12 15	13 8	14 1	...	...	21 6	21 15	21 6	22 8	...	...	...	21 2	21 6	22 12	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	...	...	...
	Moradabad	20 0	20 0	19 6	28 2	28 12	22 8	10 4	9 4	9 6	14 0	14 0	16 14	27 0	28 0	31 4	24 0	16 4	25 0	...	...	...	22 8	21 14	22 8	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 10	12 10	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 14	...	...	...
	Budaun	21 0	21 0	9½ 18	9½ 31	33 1	32 4	8 6	6 0	9 0	9½ 15	15 0	9½ 18	4½ 27	9½ ...	27 5	26 6	27 9½	24 0	...	...	...	25 3	21 9½	21 0½	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 11	12 0	11 4½	11 6	11 6	10 12½	...	...	...
	Bareilly	19 6	19 6	17 8	25 10	26 4	25 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	13 12	15 0	17 8	28 12	27 8	27 8	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	23 12	23 12	24 8	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 3	12 3	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 4	...	...	...
	Sháhjahánpur	21 8	22 8	19 0	34 8	35 4	24 0	9 4	9 12	9 8	19 0	18 4	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	24 12	...	...	...	25 2	26 0	22 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	13 0	12 12	10 8	11 0	10 12	...	...	...
	Taráj Pergunnahs	23 12	22 8	21 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	8 12	8 12	10 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	21 4	21 4	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Muttra	17 8	17 8	17 8	24 0	23 8	25 8	7 0	7 0	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...
	Agra	17 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	2 11	0 11	8 14	0 23	0 23	0 24	0 20	0 20	22 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	130 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Farukhabad	19 8	18 14½	17 10½	29 8	27 15	21 14	7 4	7 4	7 4	13 13	13 13	13 6	15 3	25 7	24 14½	22 13	25 9	23 5	23 2½	...	...	24 14	24 14	22 13	25 9	23 5	23 2½	156 8	156 8	156 8	12 7	12 4	11 9	11 9	11 3½	...	...
	Mainpuri	19 0	18 4	19 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 7	7 0	13 0	...	...	23 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	24 0	23 12	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Etáwáh	19 0	18 8	18 8	23 0	22 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	14 8	24 0	24 0	27 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	27 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Etah	19 12	19 14	19 8	27 0	26 12	23 12	7 8	7 8	8 8	12 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	24 0	22 8	20 10	23 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 2	23 12	180 0	150 0	135 0	12 0	12 4	12 4	11 12	11 12	8 0	...	...	...
	Jalaun	20 0	19 8	19 0	18 0	26 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	10 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	32 0	31 0	30 0	149 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Jhánsi	22 2½	21 4½	22 6½	34 14½	33 0	38 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	22 14	27 0	...	...	...	21 2	20 13½	32 7	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...
	Lalitpur	23 8	23 1	22 0	40 0	37 8	42 8	8 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	27 0	35 0	31 0	28 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	36 0	33 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...
	Cawnpore	19 12	19 0	17 12	30 8	29 8	28 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 14	0 14	0 17	0 29	0 30	0 29	0 27	0 26	8 29	0	...	...	29 8	29 0	28 8	150 0	110 0	110 0	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...
	Fatehpur	No return received																																				
	Bánda	24 0	23 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	12 0	18 0	45 0	40 0	45 0	35 0	33 0	34 0	...	...	...	15 0	40 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	8 11	8 11	12 0	...	...	...
	Allahabad	17 4	17 6	17 5	28 8	28 2	26 6	10 0	11 0	11 0	8 15	8 15	12 19	8 31	0 32	8 33	0 30	8 31	0 59	0	...	...	29 0	29 4	26 6	135 0	150 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Hamirpur	21 2	20 4	17 0	23 10	22 8	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	2 13	12 12	0 ...	25 14	28 2	28 0	32 6	29 4	27 0	...	...	...	36 9	38 4	32 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 13	11 13	11 4	11 2	11 0	10 8	...	...	...
	Jaunpur	19 0	19 0	19 11	26 2	26 14	32 3	7 1	7 12	7 12	14 2	12 12	15 8	28 4	31 1	...	22 9	22 9	12 11	...	...	...	28 4	26 14	24 0	148 12	148 12	148 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 10	10 10	10 10	...	...	...
	Gorakhpur	18 0	18 0	19 13	24 4½	27 0	28 13	10 13	11 11	13 8	14 5½	16 3	21 9½	24 4½	32 6½	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 6½	29 11	25 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9½	10 9½	10 13	10 6½	10 6½	10 6½	...	...	...
	Basti	18 0	18 0	18 12	25 0	25 12	28 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 9	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	16 4	16 4	17 11	22 2	22 2	25 13	10 5	10 5	10 5	12 9	14 12	16 3	26 9	25 1	20 0	20 10	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	24 6	24 6	22 2	147 8	147 8	147 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 14	9 14	9 3	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	16 0	16 8	15 0	26 0	22 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 8	16 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	26 0	0 ...	...	...	...	22 0	25 0	21 0	70 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...
	Benares	17 5½	16 13	16 4	23 9	23 14	26 0	10 0	10 5	11 6	15 3	16 4	17 14	26 0	26 0	27 10	25 0	26 0	28 12	...	...	...	24 6	24 2	22 3	100 0	90 0	120 0	10 11	10 11	11 11	4 9	13½ 9	13½ 10	2	...	...
	Gházipur	17 6½	18 0	18 10	22 8½	24 7	27 5½	7 11	9 0	10 15½	12 14	14 2½	16 1½	23 3	24 7	33 7	21 14	25 1½	25 12	...	...	...	24 7	25 1½	27 0½	128 12	128 12	130 0	11 9	30 15½	9 3½	10 5	10 5	9 0	...	...	...
	Balia	18 2	19 5	16 4	25 12	27 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	15 9	15 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 2	25 12	27 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	11 4	11 8	11 8	11 4	...	...	...
	Pilibhít	19 12	20 8	18 12	24 11	36 0	28 1	14 8	15 0	18 12	19 0	20 0	20 0	32 8	35 0	32 8	25 4	...	23 8	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	19 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...
	Sultánpur	20 0	20 0	20 8	32 0	32 0	34 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Partábgarh	18 9	18 6	19 12	31 2½	29 13	31 0	16 10½	16 14	19 10½	18 2½	18 12	21 0	...	...	...	33 12	29 6½	31 6	29 10½	...	...	...	...	...	27 10½	26 5	22 0	186 10	200 0	186 10	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 10½	10 13	10 6½	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	18 0	17 0	17 0	27 0	26 8	25 8	10 0	10 0	11 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	28 0	30 0	35 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Kheri	22 4	22 0	19 4	34 0	33 0	24 8	7 0	7 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	19 0	42 0	40 0	43 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	27 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...
	Lucknow	19 0	18 5½	17 4½	29 0	28 12	24 8¾	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 9½	14 4	15 4	29 0	27 9	24 12	27 10½	25 4	26 3½	...	...	...	24 8	24 7	22 5½	115 0	115 0	110 0	11 2½	11 2½	10 8	10 12	10 12	10 0	...	...	...
	Pára Banki	19 0	19 0	18 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	30 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Bahraich	21 8	21 8	16 0	40 0	40 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	43 0	43 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	34 0	34 8	22 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...
	Rai Bareli	19 4	19 4	19 2	27 12	27 8	27 4	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	18 0	32 0	...	30 0	30 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	...	27 0	26 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	11 0	10 8	8 9	9 0	...	...	...
	Sitapur	23 6	21 15	20 0	38 6	36 11	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 12	17 5	21 0	31 8	28 6	...	31 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	32 0	30 6	22 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	...	...	...
	Gonda	21 2	21 4	19 15	37 8	38 4	26 4	14 0	15 8	16 4	16 6	16 14	19 12	37 8†	42 0†	48 0†	23 4	22 0	27 8	...	...	...	52 10	33 0	27 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 4	11 4	11 4	...	...	...
	Unao	18 0	18 0	18 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	28 0	21 0	28 8	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	150 0	0 ...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Hardui	18 12	18 5	20 6	30 15	30 0	27 11	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	11 4	11 4	12 14	...	23 7	...	28 2	16 14	...	...	...	25 5	25 5	22 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 14	9 6	9 6	7 8	7 8	8 7	...	...	...
	1st half of December 1883.																																					
	Secunderabad	16 5	16 5	16 5	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 8	11 4	11 11	9 13	23 0	23 0	25 14	24 14	28 4	27 0	29 9	29 9	29 9	17 4	16 12	17 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 14	10 14	11 1	10 6	10 6	10 8	...	...	...
	Bolarum	16 1	17 1	18 10	...	...	...	9 0	8 6	7 6	10 15	10 4	9 6	29 0	28 15	30 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5	16 14	18 10	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	11 1	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	14 8	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	25 0	25 0	27 0	30 0	29 0	33 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	17 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 9	...	...	...
	2nd half of December 1883.																																					
Madras.	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2 11	4 14 7	14 7 8
	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 8 0	13 9 6
	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	6 8 0	11 2 4
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0
	Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	27 8 0
Bengal.	*Central Dists.*																																				
	Rungpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	6-0 to 7-0	12 to 15
	Eastern Dists.																																				
	Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 8-0	8 to 25
	Behar.																																				
	Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-8 to 3-0	3-0 to 5-0	6-0 to 8-0
	Durbhunga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-13 to 3-12	2-8 to 4-0	5-10 to 7-8
	Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 13-2
	Orissa.																																				
	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 10-0
																																			R a. per md.	*R a.*	*R a.*
Assam.	Sylhet	14 8	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 0	15 4	13 0	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 10	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 4	3 5	3 4	12 4	12 8	12 4	9 0	0 6	0-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 30-0
	Cachar	10 10	10 10	9 2	12 13	12 13	16 0	11 6	13 5	19 0	12 13	14 8	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	12 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 9	3 9	3 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	0 7	0 0	15-0 to 20-0
	Goálpárá	20 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 0	12 4	11 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	15 0	12 0	80 0	108 0	120 0	3 4	3 4	3 8	12 4	12 4	12 0	6-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 22-0
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	6 6	7-8 to 8-0	7-8 to 10-0	7-8 to 45-0
	Kámrúp	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 12	3 12	3 12	10 0	10 0	8 7	0 0	8 0	0 12	0 0
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	8 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	0-8-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 30-0
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 30-0
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	8 16	0 16	0 18	0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	7 8	7 8	9 0	7-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 30-0
	Lakhimpur	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	9 0	5 8	10 0	12 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	4 12	4 8	5 0	8 8	9 0	8 0	7 0	0 8	0 0	15-0 to 20-0
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	7 0	...	6 10	...	...	...	7 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	5 0	5

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. LIV OF 1883-84.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 27th January 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 26th January 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 27th January 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1883 to 26th January 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
26th Jan. 1884	Eastern Bengal(*a*)	172	99,764	580	177	77,985	441	49,67,493	669	37,57,060	508	. . .	12,10,433
26th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	78,028	143	547	1,21,834	223	40,64,360	172	46,87,619	199	6,23,259	. . .
26th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	1,99,246	295	739	2,08,138	281	81,41,356	279	93,95,220	296	12,53,864	. . .
26th ditto	Madras	861	1,25,930	146	861	1,37,234	159	57,10,188	154	54,50,691	147	. . .	2,59,497
26th ditto	South Indian	655	68,581	105	655	70,716	108	31,54,191	111	32,71,927	116	1,17,736	. . .
2nd Feb 1884	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	8,52,136	584	1,458	7,21,626	495	2,70,90,222	430	2,69,31,391	430	. . .	1,58,831
26th Jan. 1884	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,07,342	450	461	2,39,380	519	80,37,667	404	93,28,449	471	12,90,782	. . .
	TOTAL	4,830	16,31,027	338	4,898	15,76,913	322	6,11,65,477	293	6,28,22,357	298	16,56,880	. . .
	State.												
2nd Feb. 1884	East Indian	1,507	8,67,982	576	1,509	10,51,187	696	3,69,06,707	568	4,13,01,158	637	43,94,451	. . .
2nd ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	43	7,143	166	56	8,960	160	1,79,421	126	2,40,681	102	61,260	. . .
26th Jan. 1884	Nalhati	27	1,570	58	27	1,442	53	58,657	50	64,358	55	5,701	. . .
26th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	55,174	240	239	40,710	170	18,16,472	182	17,82,696	176	. . .	33,776
26th ditto	Tirhoot	85	11,517	135	193	21,517	111	5,34,580	153	7,25,670	98	1,91,090	. . .
First 12 days of Jan. 1884.	Patna-Gya	57	8,197	144	. .	(*b*) . . .	.	(*c*)3,98,665	170	(*d*)3,53,833	151	. . .	44,832
2nd Feb. 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	11,488	83	138	12,857	93	4,41,402	74	4,65,965	78	24,563	. . .
2nd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,190	99	12	988	82	37,713	73	38,159	74	446	. . .
2nd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	2,31,533	207	1,117	3,18,110	285	86,06,327	179	1,04,51,066	218	18,44,739	. . .
2nd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	18,332	407	45	27,216	605	4,91,226	253	6,02,198	311	1,10,972	. . .
2nd ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	31,655	212	149	32,327	217	5,35,351	116	9,74,797	152	4,39,446	. . .
26th Jan. 1884	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	38,432	239	161	41,246	256	11,50,282	166	11,33,491	164	. . .	16,791
2nd Feb. 1884	Sindia	75	5,541	74	75	7,740	103	2,55,563	79	2,80,222	87	24,659	. . .
26th Jan. 1884	Punjab Northern	422	46,049	109	447	64,671	145	24,41,391	139	26,15,353	143	1,73,962	. . .
26th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,42,557	216	660	99,412	151	42,52,640	149	58,35,294	206	15,82,654	. . .
2nd Feb. 1884	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	3,347	105	32	2,931	92	80,565	59	1,02,722	75	22,157	. . .
2nd ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	. .	. . .	.	140	10,530	75	. . .	. .	3,38,217	85	3,38,217	. .
2nd ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	.	51	2,582	51	. . .	. .	(*e*)8,730	46	8,730	. . .
	TOTAL	3,252	6,13,725	189	(*f*)3,542	6,93,239	196	2,12,80,255	155	2,60,13,452	175	47,33,197	. . .
	Assisted Company.												
26th Jan. 1884	Bengal Central	21	1,062	51	52	3,190	61	(*g*)13,444	43	96,850	59	83,406	. . .
	Native States.												
26th ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	14,511	75	193	18,290	95	6,72,787	81	7,35,739	89	62,952	. . .
26th ditto	Nizam's	121	19,531	161	121	18,058	149	7,00,930	134	6,94,258	133	. . .	6,672
26th ditto	Mysore	86	4,291	50	86	5,316	62	2,50,125	67	2,46,588	67	. . .	3,537
2nd Feb. 1884	Jodhpore	19	655	34	19	860	45	(*h*)18,582	31	32,260	39	13,678	. . .
	TOTAL	419	38,988	93	419	42,524	101	16,42,424	92	17,08,845	94	66,421	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL	10,029	31,52,784	314	(*f*)10,120	33,67,053	323	12,10,08,307	282	13,19,42,662	297	1,09,34,355	. .
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	6,20,31,237	145	6,70,99,906	151	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	5,89,77,070	137	6,48,42,756	146	58,65,686	. . .

(*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 1882 to 13th January 1883.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 12th January 1884.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st to 26th January 1884.
(*f*) Exclusive of mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway.
(*g*) Total receipts from 16th October 1882 to 27th January 1883.
(*h*) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 27th January 1883.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 15th February 1884.

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 NOVEMBER 1883.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Trinidad. Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Mauritius. Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Total. Males.	Females.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	7	7	14		7	4	11		14	11	25
From 2 to 10 years	19	10	29		12	7	19		31	17	48
„ 10 to 20 „	84	43	127		45	16	61		129	59	188
„ 20 to 30 „	247	88	335		110	44	154		357	152	489
„ 30 to 40 „	14	6	20		42	18	60		56	24	80
„ 40 to 50 „	1	.	1		1	.	1		2	.	2
Above 50 „	.	.	.	39·59 women to every 100 men.	.	.	.	39·39 women to every 100 men.	.	.	.
GRAND TOTAL	372	154	526		217	89	306		589	243	832

No. 2.—As to Places whence Emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	.	.	.		1	.	1		1	.	1
Western Bengal	2	.	2		3	3	6		5	3	8
Central ditto	.	1	1		6	5	11		6	6	12
Eastern ditto	.	.	.		1	1	2		1	1	2
Behar	59	29	88		81	32	113		140	61	201
N.-W. Provinces	158	59	217		59	29	88		217	88	305
Oudh	69	23	92		22	7	29		91	30	121
Central India	25	10	35		17	9	26		42	19	61
Punjab	18	5	23		9	2	11		27	7	34
Nepal	1	.	1		2	.	2		3	.	3
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	40	27	67		16	1	17		56	28	84
GRAND TOTAL	372	154	526		217	89	306		589	243	832

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, high caste	77	43	120		41	14	55		118	57	175
HINDUS. Agriculturists	95	17	112		69	21	90		164	38	202
HINDUS. Artisans	9	5	14		10	5	15		19	10	29
HINDUS. Low castes	113	54	167		56	27	83		169	81	250
Musulmans	76	35	111		41	22	63		117	57	174
Christians	2	.	2		.	.	.		2	.	2
GRAND TOTAL	372	154	526		217	89	306		589	243	832

MEMO.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1. Hindus	470	186	656
2. Musulmans	117	57	174
3. Christians	2	. .	2
TOTAL	589	243	832

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
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 12th FEBRUARY 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the past week there has been slight rain in Sindh, in a few districts of the Punjab, and in Assam, Dacca, Chittagong and Pegu.

Harvesting continues in the Madras Presidency and Mysore, the outturn being generally fair; standing crops promise well, except in parts of Bellary and Chingleput, where they have sustained slight injury from disease, excessive rain, &c. In the Bombay Presidency prospects remain unchanged; in Ahmednagar *jowari* has been damaged by excessive moisture, and in Dharwar cotton is suffering from blight in five talukas; elsewhere the *rabi* crops are favourable. In the Berars and Hyderabad harvesting has been completed and the *rabi* prospects are good; rain continues to be much needed in Ulwar, but elsewhere in Rajputana and the Central Provinces the prospects are generally satisfactory. In the Punjab, the districts in the south-east of the province stand much in need of rain, but prospects generally are not unfavourable. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh some injury has been caused to the crops by frost, and rain is needed everywhere for unirrigated fields. In the Central Provinces the prospects of the *rabi* continue excellent.

In Bengal there has been no change. The unirrigated crops in Behar and Chota Nagpur are much in need of rain, and in Burdwan the *rabi* is expected to be poor. Harvesting of mustard and pulses and pressing of sugarcane continue, and the cultivation of *aus* rice and jute is going on in some districts. In Assam the winter crops are doing well, and the harvesting of mustard is progressing. In Burma prospects are favourable, and there are large quantities of new paddy in the market.

Cholera though abating is still severe in Tanjore, and small-pox is prevalent in most provinces; otherwise the public health is fair.

Prices are steady and high in Bengal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 13th)—		
Bellary		Standing crops poor in four taluks, owing to short rainfall and disease, elsewhere fair; harvest—wheat and pulse, yield average; paddy, dry grains, and oil seeds, below average; 14 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool		Standing crops fair; harvest—horse-gram, yield about average.
Ganjam		Standing crops good; harvest—sugarcane in one taluk, yield average.
Kistna		Standing crops generally good; harvest—paddy and *cholum*, yield below average; fever and small-pox prevalent; cattle-disease in places.
Chingleput (Madras)		Standing crops generally good, but slightly injured by excessive rain in one taluk; harvest—paddy, yield below average; small-pox prevalent; 47 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore (Feb. 9th)		Standing crops generally good; harvest—paddy and dry grains yield about average; fever and cattle-disease in parts; 109 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore		Standing crops generally good; harvest—paddy, dry grains, and pulse, yield below average; cholera abating, 624 deaths.
Madura		Standing crops fair, except in one taluk; harvest—paddy and dry grains, yield about average; cholera abating, 139 deaths.
Malabar		Harvest—second crop paddy continues in parts; small-pox, fever, cattle-disease slight; nine deaths from cholera.
Travancore		Harvest—second crop paddy over; small-pox and cholera in parts.
Bombay—(Feb. 13th)—		*General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Kurrachee	·32 in Sehwan on 3rd February.	River at Kotri on 9th 5 feet against 4 feet 10 inches on corresponding date last year; *rabi* crops coming on well; fever in 9 talukas; cattle-disease in 9 talukas; loss of 61 buffaloes and 80 cows and bullocks in Mirpur Botoro and Sujawal; 2 fresh cases of small-pox in Karrachee since 2nd, 2 deaths; total 44 cases, 9 deaths; disease in 17 villages in districts, 47 fresh cases, 3 deaths, 40 remaining sick; prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karrachee 24, 30, and 32, in Sehwan 32 and 36, in Tatta 24, 32, and 36, and in Shahbandar 22, 32, and 36 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	·35 at Naushuhro and 27 at Sakrand on 3rd February.	Small-pox in 8, fever in 9, and cattle-disease in 7 talukas; sky cloudy; wheat 25½, *jowari* 38, *bajri* 35, red rice 25, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad		*Rabi* crops healthy; cattle-disease in Parentej; slight fever in Viramgaum; wheat 26 and *bajri* 30¼ pounds per rupee.
Baroda		Public health good; cotton and *rabi* crops improving in Baroda division, good in Amreli and Kadi, and bad in Naosari division; prices—*bajri* 31 and rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Surat		Standing crops healthy; slight fever in Bulsar and Pardi; *jowari* 40 and *nagli* 46 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik		*Rabi* crops good; public health good; small-pox in 3 villages of Nasik, and 2 in Kalwan and Dindori tahsils; *bajri* 30, wheat 31½, and rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)		Abnormal temperature 0° to 3° cool; vapour in air defective on 8th and 9th, excessive on 11th and 12th; abnormal wind southerly from 10th to 12th.
Poona		Reaping of *rabi* crops in progress in Indapur; prices—*bajri* 37 and *jowari* 40; in Poona *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 35 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar		*Rabi* crops good, except *jowari* which is damaged by excessive moisture; *bajri*—maximum 51 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 39 in Kopargoan; *jowari*—maximum 54 in Rahuri, minimum 40 in Sheogaon.
Sholapur		State of cotton and *jowari* crops unchanged; cotton-picking commenced in Pandharpur, and reaping of *rabi* crops in Malsiras taluka; *bajri* 44 and *jowari* 42 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar		Harvesting of early *jowari* in progress and that of wheat commenced; cotton suffering from blight in five talukas, other crops good; fever in 4, small-pox in 7, and cattle-disease in 3 talukas; scarcity of drinking water in Navalgund taluka; rice 29 to 44 and *jowari* 52 to 79 pounds per rupee.
Kanara		Harvesting sugarcane; second crop rice plants on coasts healthy; cattle-disease in 2 talukas; and small-pox in 4, 1 death in Sirsi; fever in 3 talukas; locusts in 4 villages of Karwar taluka; rice in Karwar 12 seers per rupee; in district, average 16⅜ seers per rupee.
Rajkot		General health good; weather cold; small-pox prevailing in the interior; harvesting of wheat commenced; *bajri* 29 and *jowari* 34 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Kurrachee, Hyderabad, and Shikarpur; *rabi* prospects unchanged; harvesting of late crops in progress in three districts; slight cholera in parts of Tanna and Colaba; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue in several districts.
Bengal—(Feb. 13th)		
Chittagong	·58	Weather seasonable; winter crops promising; prices stationary; public health good; cattle-disease lingers.
Dacca	·49	Prospects of crops good; pressing of sugarcane going on; winter crops being reaped; *boro* paddy thriving; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Winter crops promising; public health generally good, though isolated cases of cholera are reported from the Barrackpore and Diamond Harbour Sub-divisions; prices of common rice stationary.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather cold; *rabi* crops doing well; sugarcane promising; *kalai* and *til* being harvested; public health good.
Rajshahye	*Nil*	Prospects of winter crops generally good, but rain wanted; public health generally good.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Outturn of *rabi* crops will generally not much exceed four annas.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good; prices stationary; public health good.
Bhagulpore	*Nil*	Mustard and castor seeds have yielded fair outturn; prospects of wheat and barley not good; price of rice 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops in the north better than elsewhere, except tobacco which has suffered from want of rain; common rice 16 seers per rupee; public health good.
Patna	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops in low lands generally fair; public health good.
Durbhanga	*Nil*	*Arhar* and mustard will give a fair outturn; wheat and barley will be poor; rain much wanted for *rabi*; in parts of Tajpore crops said to be as good as in ordinary years; public health much improved; small-pox abating.
Hazareebagh	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; prospects of *rabi* crops not improved; sugarcane being pressed; prices continue unaltered; small-pox still prevalent in the town of Hazareebagh, otherwise public health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; mornings foggy; *dalua* rice and cotton growing well; *rabi* crops being gathered with fair outturn; exportation of rice going on largely, but prices remain stationary; public health good.
		General Remarks.—There was slight rain in Dacca and Chittagong during the week, but none in the other eleven reporting districts; the *amun* harvest has been completed, generally with a very deficient outturn, except in eastern Bengal and Orissa and a few other parts, where it has been on the whole moderate; the *rabi* crops are generally fair, except, as previously reported, on unirrigated lands in Behar and Chota Nagpore, where they are expected to be very poor; the *rabi* crops in Burdwan also will, it is stated, not exceed an average of four annas; sugarcane is being pressed, and mustard and some of the pulses are being gathered, and a fair outturn of these crops is being realised; spring rice is growing well, and the cultivation of *aus* rice and jute is proceeding in some districts; price of rice continues high in all districts in spite of the influx of new rice into the markets; the general health of the province is pretty satisfactory, though fever still lingers in some districts, and the prevalence of cholera and small-pox is reported from a few localities.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares . (Feb. 12th)	No rain	Crops have suffered slightly from sharp wind; the outturn will prove below the average; isolated cases of small-pox are still reported in the city; prices rising slightly.
Allahabad („ 11th)	. . . .	Weather cold, fine, and dry; unirrigated crops suffering from drought; some injury also from insects and frost; health fair; prices slightly risen.
Gorakhpur („ 10th)	No rain	High winds; small pox prevalent; labour in demand; prices steady.
Jhansi . („ 11th)	No rain	*Rabi* crops doing well; supplies sufficient; prices stationary; health of people and cattle good.
Agra . („ 12th)	No rain	Irrigation continues; health good; prices steady.
Bareilly . („ „)	. . . .	Rain required; prices steady; health good.
Meerut . („ „)	No rain	Rain much needed for unirrigated crops; health good; supplies sufficient; prices somewhat risen.
Kumaun . („ „)	. . . .	No rain during the week, crops suffering for want of it; general health good; prices rising; cattle-disease continues.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Cool west wind throughout the week; crops in unirrigated and high land poor, otherwise the prospects good; rain very much wanted; condition of people good and of cattle normal; markets well stocked; prices steady.
Partabgarh („ „)	No rain	Wheat, barley, and *sarson* beginning to ripen; *arhar*, gram, and peas in certain places injured by frost; westerly wind during the week; slight changes in prices; small-pox reported from all tahsils; general health otherwise good.
Sitapur („ „)	No rain	Some harm caused by frost; fodder scarce in some parganas.
Fyzabad („ „)	. . . .	No rain in week; irrigation of poppy crop going on; sugarcane being pressed; small-pox in part of district; condition of cattle good.
Rai Bareilly („ 11th)	No rain	High west wind blowing; crops on irrigated lands doing well; small-pox continues in a mild form; supplies sufficient; prices almost steady.
Cawnpore („ 12th)	No rain	Slight injury to peas, *arhar*, and mustard by frost; general health of people good and no sickness among cattle.
Farukabad („ „)	. . . .	Since the submission of last week's report the sky has cleared up and the wind fallen; small-pox lingers in one tahsil in a mild form; frost has done some injury in one tahsil.
		General Remarks.—No rain has fallen during the week; slight injury has been caused to the crops by frost in several districts; rain is every where needed, except where irrigation is practicable; small-pox continues in places, but seems to be abating; prices are steady or show a slight rise.
Punjab—(Feb. 13th)—		
Delhi	. . . .	Rain urgently wanted; scarcity of fodder; small-pox continues; prices steady.
Hissar . . .	*Nil*	Health good; prospects unchanged; prices fluctuating.
Umballa . . .	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops suffering from want of rain; health good; prices rising.
Jullundur . . .	*Nil*	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Amritsar . . .	·2	Health good; prices almost stationary.
Lahore	.	Health and condition of crops good; prices fluctuating.
Ferozepur . . .	·7	Health and state of crops good; prices fluctuating.
Sialkot . . .	1·5	Health and harvest prospects good; prices falling.
Rawalpindi . . .	·8	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Peshawar	.	Health and crop prospects good; prices falling.
Mooltan	.	Health good; crops flourishing; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan	.	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in a few districts; health good, except in the Delhi District; crop prospects also generally good, except in the south-east, where rain is urgently wanted.
Central Provinces (Feb. 13th)—		
Nagpur	.	Weather clear and cool; *rabi* crops promise well and are ripening; public health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore	.	Weather changing; *rabi* crops promising; sugarcane-pressing continues; *masur* being reaped; health good; wheat 24, and rice 13 seers per rupee.
Saugor (Feb. 12th)	.	Weather slightly cloudy; *rahar* and *masur* somewhat injured by frost, other crops excellent; health good; prices steady.
Seoni	.	Weather cloudy, but cold; *rabi* prospects favourable; prices stationary; public health good.
Hoshangabad	.	Weather clear and cool; *rabi* harvest expected to be good; fever prevalent in Harda; wheat 19, rice 10, and *juar* 28 seers per rupee.
Khandwa	.	Weather clear; prospects good; prices steady; *juari* 22¹ seers per rupee.
Raipur	.	Weather occasionally cloudy; *rabi* crops promising; cotton-picking over; pulses being cut; prices show a tendency to rise—common rice 24, and wheat 25 seers per rupee; health good.
Sambalpur (Feb. 9th)	.	Weather cold and cloudy; *rabi* crop prospects good; prices easy; health good; common rice 35 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather getting warm and dry; prospects of *rabi* crops very good; health good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(Feb. 9th)—		
Akyab . . .	. . . .	Small-pox increasing in Naaf, Thaayetkouboung circle, 8 deaths; in Alethangyaw, 6 deaths; cattle healthy; paddy Rs. 25 to 28 per 100 baskets.
Rangoon . . .	. . . .	Twenty-eight fatal cases of small-pox; paddy supplies large; price of paddy Rs. 75 to 87 per 100 baskets.
Bassein . . .	. . . .	Five deaths from cholera in Nyathingyaung; 54 deaths of cattle; price of paddy Rs. 75 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Prome . . .	. . . .	Public health goood; 3 deaths of cattle reported; harvest completed; price of paddy Rs. 80 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo . .	. . . .	Health of public and of cattle good; reaping completed; prices of paddy stationary.
Sandoway . . .	. . . .	Report not received.
Hanthawaddy . .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy Rs. 80 to 87 per 100 baskets.
Pegu (Feb. 2nd) . .	0·03	Total rainfall to date 0·05; measles and small-pox in Zanigganaing circle; no deaths reported; cattle healthy; harvest over; considerable quantity of paddy exported; local prices Rs. 80 to 85 per 100 baskets.
Do. („ 9th) . .	. . . .	Report not received.
Tharrawaddy (Feb. 2nd)	. . . .	Eighteen cases of cholera reported; cattle healthy; about 219,798 acres have been reaped; estimated outturn about 6,807,580 baskets, of which only 43,700 have been sold; price Rs. 65 to 80 per 100 baskets.
Ditto („ 9th)	. . . .	Five cases of cholera reported; cattle healthy; 75,740 baskets of paddy sold during the week; price Rs. 65 to 75 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa . . .	. . . .	Four deaths from small-pox in Donabyoo, Myoma circle, and small-pox prevailing in Sheyloung township, but no deaths reported; cattle healthy; price of paddy Rs. 80 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Henzada . . .	. . . .	Two deaths, out of 10 cases of small-pox in Henzada township; price of paddy Rs. 85 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo . . .	. . . .	Public health good; cattle-disease still prevalent; price of paddy Rs. 90 per 100 baskets.
Shweygyin . . .	. . . .	Public health good; cattle healthy; price of paddy Rs. 60 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good; about two lakhs of baskets of paddy sold during the week; price of paddy Rs. 70 to 80 per 100 baskets; in Moulmein town public health and health of cattle good; 500 baskets of paddy sold during week; price of paddy Rs. 80 to 85 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo . . .	. . . .	Public health good; price of paddy Rs. 60 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy . . .	. . . .	Report not received.
Mergui (Feb. 2nd) .	. . . .	Public health good; cattle healthy; crops reaped and housed; price of paddy Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox and cattle-disease still prevalent, except in Tenasserim, where public health and health of cattle are both good; some cholera in Tharrawaddy and Bassein; supplies of paddy large and selling well.
Assam—(Feb. 13th)—		
Gauhati . . .	No rain	Mornings cold; days getting warm; mustard being gathered; sugarcane being cut; public health fair.
Sylhet . . .	*Nil*	Field work, ploughing, &c., in progress; transplanting of *boro dhan* nearly finished; public health indifferent.
Cachar . . .	·11	Weather very cold in the first part of the week; more than half of mustard crop reaped; common rice 16 seers per rupee; 13 cases of small-pox reported; few cases of cholera in the town.
Dibrugarh . . .	0·64	Weather cloudy; prospects of winter crops good; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—(Feb. 13th)—		
Bangalore . . .	. . . .	Standing crops in all districts reported to be in good condition; harvesting continues; prospects of season favourable; public health generally good, but fever and small pox prevail in parts; prices remain stationary.
Mercara . . .	. . . .	Paddy harvest nearly over; threshing commenced; coffee being sent to the coast; carriage abundant; fallen and immature coffee being picked for local sale; sellers complain of the prices obtainable for good grains being lower than for many years.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Feb. 13th)—		
Amraoti . . .	. . . .	Weather getting warm; *rabi* crop prospects good; wheat 16 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	. . . .	*Kharif* harvest completed; prospects of *rabi* crops favourable.
Hyderabad . . .	No rain	*Rabi* crops prospering; small-pox prevails in the northern division of the Nizam's Territory; in other taluks general health good; prices of wheat 15¾, coarse rice 11, white *juar* 16¾, yellow *juar* 20¼, and *tur* 21½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—		
(Feb. 13th)—		
Indore	No rain	Health good; prices of food-grains a little in advance of last week.
Morar	No rain	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Sutna	No rain	Health good.
Neemuch	. . .	Public health good; crops slightly affected by cold.
Goona	. . .	Weather cold; few cases of small-pox reported.
Sehore	No rain	Weather clear; prospects and public health good.
Agar	No rain	Health good; prospects satisfactory.
Nowgong	No rain	Weather cold; health good; prices stationary.
Bhopal	No rain	Prospects good.
Manpur		
Rajputana—		
Abu . (Feb. 13th)	. . .	Weather cold and seasonable.
Marwar . („ 8th)	. . .	About one month's water in city tanks; wells almost full; health and prospects good.
Erinpura . („ 10th)	. . .	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Jhallawar . („ 8th)	. . .	Weather cold; frost done harm to gram and opium in parts.
Ajmere . („ 12th)	No rain	High winds; weather cold and seasonable.
Jevpore . („ „)	No rain	Weather seasonable; prospects fair; prices steady; health good.
Deoli . („ 11th)	No rain	Weather seasonable; prospects fair; health good.
Ulwur . („ 12th)	. . .	Rain much needed; health good; prices steady.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 7. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 8th February 1884.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E., President of the Council of the Governor General, *presiding*.
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 H. S. Thomas.
The Hon'ble Kristódás Pál, Rái 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.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

EXPLOSIVES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT asked for leave to postpone the Motion that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of explosives be taken into consideration, and the Motion that the Bill be passed. He explained that he had received at a late hour on the previous day some suggestions as to the Bill which it would be desirable to consider before the Report of the Select Committee was taken into consideration by the Council.

Leave was granted.

CHUTIÁ NÁGPUR ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, 1876, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Chutiá Nágpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 15th February, 1884.

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

FORT WILLIAM;
The 11th February 1884.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 8. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1884.

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 JANUARY 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Nurhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Madras.	Ganjam	8 13	8 13	5 14	...	...	...	17 0	16 3	17 13	17 14	17 14	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 3	35 3	41 0	33 5	33 5	40 0	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	Ganjam	Madras.
	Vizagapatam	13 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 3	10 2	10 10	13 10	13 10	12 6	25 14	30 3	17 5	31 11	29 11	27 11	27 5	27 5	24 3	42 2	44 8	37 6	96 3	96 3	93 5	14 5	15 3	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 6	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	10 13	11 11	8 2	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	13 14	16 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	28 13	...	...	...	32 13	32 13	34 10	46 3	52 0	25 3	194 6	194 6	145 13	15 10	14 10	14 10	15 10	14 10	14 10	Godavery	
	Kistna	9 13	9 13	8 13	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 3	14 2	14 2	16 13	21 5	21 5	26 8	...	...	...	27 3	27 3	34 13	30 13	30 13	36 13	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	15 3	15 3	15 3	Kistna	
	Nellore	11 3	11 3	11 11	...	...	...	12 10	13 10	13 14	16 0	16 0	14 8	22 2	21 2	25 14	...	...	...	23 11	22 11	28 3	29 14	27 13	21 0	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore	
	Cuddapah	14 0	14 0	16 3	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	13 5	13 5	28 0	28 13	28 6	29 11	30 6	30 6	30 0	30 0	31 8	34 6	36 2	31 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	17 2	17 2	16 3	16 10	16 10	Cuddapah	
	Anantapur	11 8	11 8	13 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 13	13 0	13 0	14 0	33 0	35 0	33 0	30 2	30 2	30 2	34 14	34 14	34 14	44 13	44 13	31 6	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	Anantapur	
	Bellary	15 6	15 6	19 3	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	37 2	36 0	46 5	25 6	26 5	32 14	35 14	33 14	43 10	38 2	37 0	29 2	94 13	94 13	94 13	15 3	15 3	15 13	14 14	14 14	15 8	Bellary	
	Kurnool	10 13	10 13	12 11	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 5	11 6	11 6	11 6	34 3	34 3	35 10	35 0	35 0	30 0	...	...	...	30 11	30 11	25 8	133 3	133 5	190 8	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 0	14 0	14 0	Kurnool	
	Madras	10 8	10 8	11 10	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	13 8	15 8	15 8	14 11	23 0	23 0	24 8	27 11	27 11	26 6	29 6†	29 6	27 6	26 8	26 8	26 8	83 13	83 13	83 13	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 8	16 8	16 8	Madras	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 11	15 6	13 8	18 2	18 2	15 2	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	21 2	30 2	30 2	27 6	28 2	28 2	17 3	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 0	17 5	17 5	17 0	17 0	16 14	Chingleput	
	North Arcot	10 3	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	15 14	15 14	14 6	17 14	17 14	17 5	...	...	25 8	...	31 5	29 11	38 8	38 8	35 14	30 8	32 8	25 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 5	North Arcot	
	South Arcot	8 10	10 2	9 6	...	...	...	15 3	16 2	15 3	17 8	17 14	18 6	...	...	...	30 13	31 10	35 6	38 6	34 3	37 6	28 6	29 11	23 13	201 11	201 11	201 11	19 5	19 5	18 14	18 6	18 6	18 0	South Arcot	
	Tanjore	11 0	11 0	9 14	...	...	...	19 2	17 6*	18 5	20 14	21 11	19 10	41 5	41 5	42 2	43 8	43 8	39 2	45 5	43 13	42 5	38 8	29 11	31 8	145 13	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 2	16 2	15 10	15 10	15 10	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	9 3	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	14 6	17 0	17 0	15 3	33 10	33 10	30 13	35 10	35 10	33 0	36 11	36 11	36 11	37 0	30 13	32 5	97 3	97 3	97 3	16 3	16 3	17 13	15 6	15 6	17 0	Trichinopoly	
	Madura	10 14	11 11	10 14	...	...	...	16 13	15 8	15 8	18 3	16 8	18 3	38 14	35 10	35 10	38 3	38 3	35 5	40 5	41 13	40 5	35 10	32 0	116 10	116 10	121 8	17 13	17 13	17 5	17 5	16 13	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	14 3	16 0	16 0	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 6	26 6	29 11	70 0	70 0	73 0	18 5	18 5	18 11	17 13	17 13	18 5	Tinnevelly	
	Coimbatore	13 2	13 2	11 14	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	15 5	15 6	15 6	18 2	27 13	27 13	28 11	31 13	31 13	38 3	32 13	32 13	32 13	36 2	36 2	38 0	131 3	131 3	131 3	15 2	15* 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	Coimbatore	
	Nilgiris	9 3	8 8	9 3	...	...	...	11 3	10 6	9 10	12 0	11 3	12 0	21 10	23 2	20 0	21 11	21 0	18 3	21 10	21 10	23 0	24 2	24 2	23 3	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Nilgiris	
	Salem	13 10	13 10	11 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 8	18 13	16 0	16 0	29 2	28 3	26 6	29 8	31 3	26 8	34 3	33 5	30 13	37 6	37 6	33 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	18 0	18 0	16 6	16 14	16 14	15 6	Salem	
	South Canara	10 5	9 8	8 10	...	...	...	7 13	8 3	9 11	13 11	13 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 10	24 10	23 2	25 2	23 2	25 2	109 5	109 5	109 5	16 14	16 14	15 8	15 13	15 13	14 13	South Canara	
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	14 3	13 13	16 3	15 0	15 6	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 6	23 6	21 14	26 14	26 14	25 3	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	Malabar	
Bombay.	Bombay	No return received.																																	Bombay	Bombay.
	Ahmedabad																																		Ahmedabad	
	Kaira																																		Kaira	
	Surat																																		Surat	
	Broach																																		Broach	
	Tanna (Salsette)																																		Tanna (Salsette)	
	Colába (Alibág)																																		Colába (Alibág)	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)																																		Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Násik																																		Násik	
	Ahmednagar																																		Ahmednagar	
	Poona																																		Poona	
	Sholápur																																		Sholápur	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)																																		Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
	Satara																																		Satara	
	Belgaum																																		Belgaum	
	Dharwar (Hubli)																																		Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Ratnágiri																																		Ratnágiri	
	Kanara (Karwar)																																		Kanara (Karwar)	
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)																																		Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	
	Aden																																		Aden	
	Asirgarh																																		Asirgarh	
	Baroda																																		Baroda	
	Disa																																		Disa	
	Nimach																																		Nimach	
	Nasirabad																																		Nasirabad	
	Rájkot																																		Rájkot	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 8	13 12	14 4	24 0	22 12	29 0	10 0	10 0	12 4	11 4	11 4	20 0	23 8	25 8	35 8	24 8	24 8	26 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	95 0	95 0	105 0	17 11	17 11	17 13	16 0	12 12‡	12 4‡	Upper Sindh Frontier	
	Karachi	13 0	13 10	13 0	24 0	23 8	22 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	15 8	15 0	15 0	24 0	23 8	24 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	Karachi	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	No return received.																		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.				Haidarabad (Nakur)	
	Shikarpur	14 4	13 4	13 11	24 8	24 10	24 2	12 0	11 4	12 10	14 0	13 4	19 0	21 0	24 0	29 8	24 8	24 0	35 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	22 0	240 0	240 0	195 0	14 0	14 0	13 10	13 0	13 0	13 8	Shikarpur	
	Sukkur	15 8	15 0	14 8	29 8	28 8	29 8	11 8	10 8	11 8	15 8	14 8	19 8	22 0	23 0	25 8	21 0	22 0	27 6	...	...	...	23 0	21 8	23 8	120 0	140 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Sukkur	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	11 9	11 9	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	14 0	...	...	...	15 4	15 0	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	120 0	14 12	14 12	11 5	14 12	14 12	11 5	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
	Western Districts.																												Prices per md. of 40 seers.						*Western Districts.*	
Bengal.	Burdwan	15 9	15 8	13 12	22 0	25 0	30 0	12 12	14 0	26 4	14 4	17 0	30 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	19 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	₹ a. p. 2 15 0	₹ a. p. 2 13 6	₹ a. p. 3 0 0	13 5a	13 11	13 5	Burdwan	Bengal.
	Bancoorah	15 0	15 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	20 0	18 12	18 12	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	19 0	280 0	280 0	300 0	3 3 6	3 3 6	2 15 0	12 0b	12 0	13 4	Bancoorah	
	Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	18 0	15 4	17 4	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	...	3 2 6	3 4 0	12 0c	12 12	12 0	Beerbhoom	
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	12 12d	12 12	13 0	Midnapore	
	Hooghly	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14* 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9	Hooghly	
	Howrah	13 0	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	16 0	13 4	13 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	19 8	90 0	90 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah	

* The figure now quoted is correct.

† *Vide* remark given in the past fortnight statement

‡ In common use.

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13-10 seers, and Kaneegunge 13-4 seers.

b In the Bishenpore sub-division the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee.

c In the Rampore Haut 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 14-8 seers, and Contai 11-8 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 JANUARY 1884—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	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 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
	Central Districts.																																			
	Calcutta	15 0	12 8	14 0	18 0	19 8	24 11	7 0	7 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	1 8	20 0	29 3	16 0	16 0	17 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	13 0	11 0	14 9	Calcutta	
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	13 5	13 0	17 8	16 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 8	...	...	...	90 0	80 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 13*f*	12 13	13 5	24-Pergunnahs	
	Nuddea	16 0	16 12	16 0	24 8	24 8	26 0	12 6	13 5¼	18 12	13 5½	15 4	21 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	11 10½*g*	11 10¼	11 10½	Nuddea	
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 8*h*	10 8	11 0	Khoolna	
	Jessore	14 8	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	12 12	12 0	20 0	16 8	16 0	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	10 12*i*	10 12	11 8	Jessore	
	Moorshedabad	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Moorshedabad	
	Dinagepore	16 0	16 0	13 2	15 0	14 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	17 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	12 0*k*	12 0	12 12	Dinagepore	
	Rajshahye	16 8 to 17 4	16 0 to 17 4	16 8	24 0	24 0	32 0	10 8	10 14	18 12	15 0	13 2	21 0 to 22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 2 0	12 0*k*	12 0	12 12	Rajshahye	
	Rungpore	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	13 5	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 17 4	16 0 to 16 8	32 8	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	11 14*l*	11 14	11 14	Rungpore	
	Bogra	15 0	15 12	11 4	...	...	...	10 8	9 12	12 0	16 8	16 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	120 0	3 2 8	3 2 8	3 2 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bogra	
	Pubna	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 6	10 0	14 4	14 4	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 1 3	12 6*m*	12 6	...	Pubna	
	Darjeeling	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	7 0	8 0	5 8	6 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darjeeling	
	Jalpáiguri	10 0	10 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4*n*	12 4	11 0	Jalpáiguri	
	Eastern Districts.																																			
	Dacca	15 0	15 0	14 8	16 8	16 12	26 0	12 4	12 8	20 0	14 0	15 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	98 0	80 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 10*o*	12 10	12 4	Dacca	
	Furreedpore	22 0	22 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	12 0*p*	12 0	12 8	Furreedpore	
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	3 0 0	13 0*q*	13 0	13 0	Backergunge	
	Mymensingh	13 4	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4*r*	12 4	12 4	Mymensingh	
	Chittagong	13 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	12 0*s*	11 0	10 0	Chittagong	
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 2 0	10 0*t*	10 0	10 0	Noakholly	
	Tipperah	13 5	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	14 12	15 0	21 0	16 4	17 12	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0*u*	12 0	12 4	Tipperah	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	14 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hill Tipperah	
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0		
	Behar.																																			
	Patna	20 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	21 8	40 0	10 10	10 0	14 12	13 0	13 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	130 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	10 12	10 10	10 8	Patna	
	Gya	16 8 to 18 0	15 8 to 17 0	20 0 to 17 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	12 8 to 13 0	13 0 to 13 8	13 0 to 13 0	21 0 to 20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0*v*	11 0	12 0	Gya	
	Shahabad	17 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 17 0	17 0 to 17 0	21 0	22 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	11 0 to 13 0	13 0 to 13 8	13 0 to 13 0	19 8 to 20 0	21 0	21 0	31 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 8*w*	12 8	12 8	Shahabad	
	Durbhunga	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	18 0	40 0	9 0 (old rice.) 10 8 (new rice.)	9 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 10 0	12 6*x*	12 6	11 0	Durbhunga	
	Mozufferpore	18 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	35 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	13 8	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0*y*	12 0	12 0	Mozufferpore	
	Sarun	18 0	17 8	17 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	32 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	11 8*z*	12 0	12 0	Sarun	
	Chumparun	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	28 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 4	3 4 4	3 5 0	12 0*z1*	12 0	10 8	Chumparun	
	Monghyr	17 13	17 13	21 0	21 0	21 0	33 9	13 1	12 9	16 13	13 10	13 10	19 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	147 0	126 0	126 0	3 3 0	3 2 5	3 1 0	12 9*z2*	12 1	12 13	Monghyr	
	Bhágalpur	16 6	16 6	17 11	20 3	22 11	37 14	10 11 (old rice.) 12 0 (new rice.)	11 6 (old rice.) 12 10 (new rice.)	19 8	12 10 (old rice.) 13 14 (new rice.)	13 12 (old rice.) 14 8 (new rice.)	20 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	151 8	157 13	126 4	2 15 6	2 15 0	3 2 9	12 10*z3*	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur	
	Purneah	18 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 3	3 10 0	10 0*z4*	10 0	10 0	Purneah	
	Maldah	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	120 0	120 0	3 7 0	3 6 6	3 6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Maldah	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	17 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 7 0	12 0*z5*	12 0	11 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
	Orissa.																																			
	Cuttack	14 7	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 12	19 0*	18 6	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	22 5	23 10	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Cuttack	
	Pooree	11 13	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	26 4	21 0	23 10	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10 (Birhi or Kalai.)	19 11	21 0	2 7 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 3*z6*	13 3	11 4	Pooree	
	Balasore	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 8	21 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 0	110 0	120 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 2 0	9 0*z7*	9 0	12 12	Balasore	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																												CHOTA NAGPUR.	
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																												***South-Western Frontier Agency.***	
	Hazáribágh	14 0	15 0	16 8	...	...	24 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	15 0	15 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 7 6	3 9 7	3 6 0	11 0*z8*	10 0	11 0	Hazáribágh	
	Lohardugga	14 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	24 0	20 0	30 0	35 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	3 9 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	10 8	11 0	10 0	Lohardugga	
	Singbhoom	16 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Singbhoom	
	Manbhoom	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 12	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	10 0*z9*	10 0	10 8	Manbhoom	

BENGAL—*continued.*

* In the interior the retail price of common rice ranged from 23-10 to 31-8 seers per rupee.
f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Barasat and Bassirhat 11 seers, Diamond Harbour 11 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 13 seers.
g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Koosutea 13 seers, Meherpore and Choouanga 11-8 seers, and Ranaghat 12-12 seers.
h In the Satkhira, and Bagirhat sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
i In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenidah, Magura, and Narail 12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
j In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 12-8 seers, and Kanch 12 seers.
k 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 per rupee were:—Kurigram 13 seers, Nilphamari and Gaibanda 12 seers.
m In the Serajgunge sub-division the retail price of salt was 12-8 seers per rupee.
n The retail price of salt at Fallacotta in the Alipore sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.
o In the sub-division the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manicaganje 11 seers, Mohisheegunge 10 seers 10⅞ chittacks, and Naraingunge 13-12 seers.
p In the Goalundo and Madaripore sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
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:—Jamalpore 11-4 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
s In the Cox's Bazar sub-division the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.
t In the Feuny sub-division the retail price of salt was 9 seers per rupee.
u In the Brahmunberiah and Chandpore sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12-8 seers per rupee.
v In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Newadah 10 seers, Aurungabad 11-12 seers.
w In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sasseram 12 seers, Buxar 11 8 seers, and Bhabhua 11 seers.
x In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tajpore 12 seers and Madho-bani 11 seers.
y In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sestamurhee 11 seers, and Hajipur 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 sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
z2 In the Bettiah sub-division the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 12-5 seers.
z3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 11 seers, Muntenpoorah 10-8 seers and Soopole 11-8 seers.
z4 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kissengunge 10 seers, and Arrareea (at Raniginge) 12 seers.
z5 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghar 12 seers, Rajmehal and Godda 11 seers.
z6 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Khoorda sub-division the retail price of salt was 16 seers per rupee.
z7 In the Bhuduruck sub-division the retail price of salt was 8 seers per rupee.
z8 The retail price of salt (at Karagdina) in the Giridih sub-division was 11-8 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 JANUARY 1884—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	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 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*R a.*	*R a.*	*R a.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Assam.	Sylhet	14 0	12 12	13 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	17 8	16 0	16 0	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	21 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 5	3 5	3 6	12 0	11 4	11 12	Sylhet	Assam.
	Cachar	10 10	12 13	9 2	12 13	12 13	16 0	13 5	12 13	20 0	16 13	16 0	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	12 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 7	3 9	3 6	10 10	10 10	10 10	Cachar	
	Goálpárá	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 5	13 0	12 4	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	12 5	13 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	3 4	3 6	3 6	12 4	12 0	12 0	Goálpárá	
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	16 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 4	13 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 8	3 8	3 12	11 0	11 0	10 8	Kámrúp	
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 5	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darrang	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Nowgong	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Lakhimpur	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	2 8	2 8	8 0	Nága Hills	
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	18 8	18 8	20 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.
	Saháranpur	19 5½	19 14	21 0	25 13	26 14	30 1½	8 9½	8 9½	10 12	11 13	8 9½	14 8	27 15	27 15	34 6½	26 14	26 14	27 0	...	...	...	...	129 0	129 0	129 0	13 2½	13 2½	12 14½	12 10½	12 10½	12 5½	Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar	19 4	19 4	20 4	33 0	33 0	28 11	6 9	6 9	6 9	13 4	13 4	15 6	28 11	28 11	30 4	23 10	23 2	25 5	...	...	...	...	132 0	132 0	132 0	12 10	12 10	12 4	11 12	11 12	12 2	Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	18 8	18 0	18 8	26 8	26 8	28 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	29 0	22 0	23 0	25 4	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	19 12	19 10	19 15	27 0	27 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	9 0	9 5	10 11	26 0	26 0	26 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Aligarh	
	Kumaun	15 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kumaun	
	Garhwál	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	280 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Garhwál	
	Bijnor	18 0	18 9	18 4	27 0	28 6	24 12	11 4	11 4	11 13	12 6	12 6	13 12	25 5	25 10	25 14	21 15	21 14	30 0*	30 0*	23 10	23 14	24 12	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	12 6	12 2	12 6	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	20 5	20 5	18 12	29 4	29 4	28 12	10 0	10 0	11 4	14 0	14 0	16 14	30 8	30 8	30 10	25 10	24 14	31 6	...	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 10	12 10	12 12	...	...	...	Moradabad	
	Budaun	21 9½	21 9½	18 9½	32 6	28 12½	14 0	8 6	8 6	9 9½	14 6	14 6	17 6	28 12½	26 6	26 10½	25 3	25 3	24 6	...	...	...	...	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 1½	11 1	10 12½	Budaun	
	Bareilly	20 0	19 6	16 14	27 8	27 8	22 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	13 2	13 2	17 8	28 12	28 12	26 4	25 0	25 0	23 7	...	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 8	12 3	11 14	12 3	11 14	11 4	Bareilly	
	Sháhjahánpur	22 12	22 12	19 8	37 0	36 8	27 4	8 8	8 8	9 2	16 0	16 4	18 0	35 0	31 0	29 0	30 0	29 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	10 12	Shahjahanpur	
	Tarái Perguunahs	21 4	21 4	21 0	33 0	35 0	37 8	10 0	10 0	11 4	13 2	13 12	17 8	31 4	30 0	32 0	25 0	25 0	23 7	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	Tarái Perguunahs	
	Muttra	18 0	17 12	18 0	26 0	24 0	27 8	7 0	7 0	...	12 8	12 8	15 8	23 0	23 0	26 0	23 0	21 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	90 0	13 0	14 0	14 8	12 8	13 0	12 8	Muttra	
	Agra	17 8	17 8	18 0	24 0	23 0	27 8	5 0	5 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	14 0	22 8	22 0	24 0	22 0	21 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	Agra	
	Farukhabad	20 11	20 2	19 4	30 4	19 7	23 9	6 8	6 8	7 0	13 9½	13 10½	15 0	27 7	27 4½	27 14	27 3	24 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	145 0	145 0	156 8	12 10	12 10	12 2	12 1	12 1	11 4	Farukhabad	
	Mainpuri	20 0	19 0	19 0	27 0	26 0	24 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	140 0	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Mainpuri	
	Etáwah	19 8	19 8	19 8	25 0	25 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	26 0	27 0	29 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Etáwah	
	Etah	20 12	20 3	20 0	27 12	27 0	25 0	7 12	7 0	8 0	13 8	12 5	14 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	155 0	140 0	160 0	12 4	12 2	...	11 12	11 8	11 0	Etah	
	Jalaun	20 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	Jalaun	
	Jhánsi	22 11	22 0	21 0	34 2	35 0	38 12	8 0	8 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	17 0	30 15	29 9	33 4	25 12	24 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur	24 0	23 0	19 8	35 0	37 0	42 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	15 0	33 12	32 0	37 8	25 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	175 0	175 0	175 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore	20 0	19 8	19 8	30 8	30 0	29 8	9 0	9 0	11 8	13 0	13 0	16 0	29 0	29 0	30 8	27 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur	16 14	16 14	17 4	26 4	25 12	28 4	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	14 8	18 4	28 4	28 4	31 0	26 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	Fatehpur	
	Bánda	25 0	24 0	18 0	31 0	31 0	35 0	10 8	8 0	9 0	13 0	15 0	18 0	34 0	33 0	37 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bánda	
	Allahabad	17 8	17 0	17 1	28 8	28 0	28 8	9 8	9 0	11 8	14 8	15 0	19 8	29 8	30 0	33 4	27 0	26 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	125 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 11	11 0	11 0	11 0	Allahabad	
	Hamirpur	22 5	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	11 8	12 0	13 8	...	31 12	30 0	30 10	26 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	130 0	144 4	148 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 10	10 10	10 10	Hamirpur	
	Jaunpur	19 11	19 11	19 9	24 11	24 11	28 4	7 1	7 1	7 12	12 12	12 12	16 14	26 13	26 13	31 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur	18 0	18 0	19 13	23 6½	23 6½	25 3	11 11	11 11	14 6½	14 5½	14 5½	18 0	23 6½	22 8	28 13	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Gorakhpur	
	Basti	17 0	17 8	19 0	20 0	23 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	14 0	15 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 13	11 2	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Basti	
	Azamgarh	17 0	16 8	17 0	21 6	20 10	24 0	8 14	10 5	10 5	11 13	11 13	16 4	23 10	23 10	19 ...	24 0	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur	16 0	16 0	15 8	24 0	22 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	21 0	21 0	20 10	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	110 0	10 11	10 11	11 4	9 13½	9 13½	10 2	Mirzapur	
	Benares	18 2	17 1	16 0	23 5	22 8	24 6	9 8	9 12	11 15	13 13	13 13	20 10	23 9	23 9	25 27	22 3	22 4	26 4	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	11 2	10 5	10 5	10 5	Benares	
	Gházipur	17 6½	17 6½	18 0	22 8½	22 8½	25 2	7 1½	7 1½	11 9½	11 9	11 9	17 6½	20 9½	21 14	33 7	19 15½	19 15½	27 0½	...	...	...	...	128 12	128 12	103 0	10 15½	10 15½	11 9½	10 5	10 5	10 5	Gházipur	
	Balia	18 10	18 0	16 4	23 3	23 3	26 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 2	14 2	20 0	21 12	21 14	...	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 12	11 12	11 8	Balia	
	Pilibhít	21 10	20 0	18 3	34 12	33 8	29 10	12 9	12 8	16 4	15 0	14 9	19 12	30 2	30 0	26 14½	28 6	26 4	23 3	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	Pilibhít		
Oudh.	Sultánpur	20 0	19 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	26 0	30 0	26 9	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	12 4	12 0	12 12	12 2	11 0	Sultánpur	Oudh.
	Partábgarh	19 2	18 12	18 13	25 2	26 12	32 12	10 0	14 12	19 4	16 8	15 12	20 8	29 14	26 14	31 13	28 4	25 10	30 15	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 9	Partábgarh	
	Fyzabad	18 10	18 0	17 8	26 0	26 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	12 14	16 0	16 0	20 4	25 8	25 8	33 0	22 4	23 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Fyzabad	
	Kheri	22 12	22 8	19 4	34 0	34 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	31 0	30 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 3½	11 2½	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	Kheri	
	Lucknow	19 13	19 8	18 0	28 7½	28 5	27 3	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 1	13 11	15 8½	28 6½	28 0	26 8	28 5	28 5	30 0	...	...	...	...	130 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Lucknow	
	Bára Banki	19 0	18 8	18 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	13 8	13 0	18 0	27 0	26 0	35 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	180 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Bára Banki	
	Bahraich	20 0	20 0	16 0	34 0	34 0	28 0	11 0	14 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	33 0	33 0	40 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Bahraich	
	Rai Bareli	20 0	20 0	19 8	28 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 12	19 0	30 8	29 0	31 0	20 8	20 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	8 0	Rai Bareli	
	Sitapur	23 9	22 8	20 0	36 5	36 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	36 0	34 0	32 2	33 0	33 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 6½	12 0	12 8	11 11½	11 8	11 0	Sitapur	
	Gonda	21 4	21 0	20 8	33 0	33 0	34 8	13 4	13 4	16 4	15 8	15 8	19 8	30 8	30 8	34 7	27 5	27 5	28 12	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 4	11 4	11 12	Gonda	
	Unao	18 8	18 0	18 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	15 0	16 0	18 0	29 0	28 0	34 0	27 0	26 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Unao	
	Bardui	19 8	18 12	17 6	30 8	32 13	25 5	5 6	5 10	6 9	11 4	11 4	12 13	30 0	29 0	33 7	28 4	23 7	23 7	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 14	9 14	9 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bardui	
Punjab.	Gujránwála (*a*)	22 4	22 4	26 8	44 0	42 0	45 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	36 0	36 0	40 10	28 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála (*a*)	Punjab.
	Lahore (*b*)	23 8	23 0	23 0	41 0	40 0	45 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	31 0	33 0	48 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	79 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore (*b*)	
	Ferozepore (*c*)	21 0	22 0	23 0	42 0	36 0	48 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	37 0	40 0	45 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 6	13 4	14 0	14 0	13 0	Ferozepore (*c*)	
	Sirsa (*d*)	23 0	22 0	24 0	38 0	36 0	49 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	35 0	35 0	44 0	27 0	27 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Sirsa (*d*)	
	Hissar (*e*)	19 0	19 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	38 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 4	Hissar (*e*)	
	Rohtak (*f*)	19 0	15 0	18 12	28 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	24 0	28 0	21 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Rohtak (*f*)	
	Gurgaon (*g*)	19 0	19 0	20 0	26 8	25 4	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	26 0	24 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	Gurgaon (*g*)	
	Delhi (*h*)	18 8	18 4	19 8	26 8	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	155 0	140 0	160 0	12 4	12 2	11 12	11 8	11 8	11 8	Delhi (*h*)	
	Karnal (*i*)	20 0	19 8	20 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	31 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	Karnal (*i*)	
	Umballa (*j*)	22 9	24 0	25 0	31 10	33 0	37 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	15 0	31 5	32 0	38 0	25 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	Umballa (*j*)	
	Ludhiana (*k*)	19 8	23 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	44 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	15 8	36 0	36 0	43 0	24 0	24 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	Ludhiana (*k*)	
	Simla (*l*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	10 13	10 13	10 5	Simla (*l*)	

(*a*) Gram and firewood rising; barley falling. (*b*) Wheat and barley falling; jowar rising. (*c*) Wheat, bajra, jowar and gram rising; barley falling.
(*d*) Wheat, barley and jowar falling. The rise in the wages of agricultural labourers and mason, &c., is due to the Railway Works under construction. (*e*) Salt falling. (*f*) Barley, jowar, gram and salt falling. (*g*) Bajra and gram falling. (*h*) Wheat and barley falling. (*i*) Wheat and bajra falling; gram and barley rising.
(*j*) Wheat, barley, rice, jowar and gram rising. (*k*) Bajra falling; wheat and gram rising. (*l*) Rice and gram rising.

* Mandwa.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1884—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*). Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*). Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, Varagu, &c. (Kavaru, Sawee, Cheena, Cornoo, Murhwa, Nagni), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, Varagu, &c. (Kavaru, Sawee, Cheena, Cornoo, Murhwa, Nagni), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, Varagu, &c. (Kavaru, Sawee, Cheena, Cornoo, Murhwa, Nagni), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Punjab—*continued.*	Kángra (*a*)	19 0	19 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	Kángra (*a*)	Punjab—*continued.*
	Jullundur (*b*)	22 8	22 8	26 0	36 0	36 0	45 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	34 0	34 0	38 8	24 0	26 0	24 0	33 8	33 0	34 8	110 0	110 0	100 0	14 8	14 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	Jullundur (*b*)	
	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	22 0	22 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	29 0	40 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	33 0	32 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	
	Gurdáspur (*d*)	24 0	24 0	31 0	24 0	24 0	45 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 4	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Gurdáspur (*d*)	
	Amritsar	22 8	22 8	26 4	35 0	35 0	44 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 8	39 0	39 0	41 4	29 4	29 4	26 8	39 0	39 0	39 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	15 6	15 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	Amritsar	
	Siálkot (*e*)	24 0	24 0	29 8	40 0	39 0	45 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	35 0	33 8	32 0	34 0	35 8	31 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	15 8	Siálkot (*e*)	
	Gujrát (*f*)	26 0	26 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	47 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	48 0	42 0	42 0	41 0	41 8	42 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	*	*	*	15 8	15 8	15 2	Gujrát (*f*)	
	Jhelum (*g*)	28 0	26 0	27 0	38 0	40 0	39 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	37 0	34 0	40 0	37 0	35 0	42 0	31 0	27 8	26 12	140 0	130 0	85 0	15 4	15 4	15 12	15 0	15 0	15 8	Jhelum (*g*)	
	Ráwalpindi (*h*)	28 4	27 8	23 12	39 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 4	38 0	48 0	38 0	44 0	44 0	42 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Ráwalpindi (*h*)	
	Shahpúr (*i*)	30 0	28 0	25 0	45 0	43 0	40 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	40 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	15 10	15 8	14 12	15 4	14 12	14 4	Shahpúr (*i*)	
	Jhang (*j*)	21 12	21 12	25 8	35 8	32 8	42 0	...	...	...	10 10	9 5	10 0	31 0	31 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	37 8	33 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Jhang (*j*)	
	Montgomery (*k*)	20 0	18 8	21 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	5 8	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	26 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	14 12	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 4	Montgomery (*k*)	
	Mooltan (*l*)	17 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	14 0	Mooltan (*l*)	
	Muzaffargarh (*m*)	19 0	18 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	26 4	27 8	22 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	28 12	30 0	35 0	27 8	28 12	32 8	Muzaffargarh (*m*)	
	Dera Gházi Khán (*n*)	17 8	17 8	18 2	27 8	28 12	32 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	7 8	31 4	32 8	38 12	25 0	25 0	33 2	30 0	29 1	27 0	125 0	125 0	100 0	47 8	48 4	60 0	45 0	46 4	57 0	Dera Gházi Khán (*n*)	
	Dera Ismail Khán (*o*)	20 8	20 2	21 12	33 8	32 8	32 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 7	9 1	31 4	33 9	40 0	28 8	28 2	32 8	34 6	33 2	30 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	Dera Ismail Khán (*o*)	
	Bannu (*p*)	25 10	24 1	27 8	40 0	35 0	48 2	...	...	...	9 6	8 12	10 0	37 8	45 0	50 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	28 1	27 1	19 2	127 8	127 8	102 0	66 5	63 12	102 0	61 3	56 1	87 0	Bannu (*p*)	
	Kohát (*q*)	20 6	20 6	19 7	31 4	31 4	34 6	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	12 12	31 14	31 11	37 0	29 15	32 8	37 0	28 4	28 9	21 6	125 0	110 0	99 0	37 11	33 13	59 13	36 8	32 13	57 13	Kohát (*q*)	
	Pesháwar (*r*)	23 5	22 8	17 12	34 5	34 0	37 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 6	32 2	31 8	36 0	31 8	30 3	30 0	24 0	26 0	...	110 0	110 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pesháwar (*r*)	
	Házára (*s*)	28 0	28 0	...	42 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	42 0	40 0	...	32 0	36 0	...	32 0	32 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	10 8	10 12	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	Házára (*s*)	
Central Provinces.	Saugor	25 0	23 0	21 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	37 0	32 0	34 0	26 0	26 0	...	32 0	30 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	10 8	10 12	10 8	10 0	10 8	10 0	Saugor	Central Provinces.
	Damoh	27 0	26 8	25 8	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	15 12	12 8	13 8	16 8	...	...	49 0	...	...	31 0	34 8	33 4	39 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 12	10 8	10 4	10 4	10 4	Damoh	
	Jubbulpore	22 12	22 8	19 0	21 8	22 8	21 0	9 8	10 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	19 8	21 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	120 0	110 0	120 0	11 8	11 10	11 10	11 0	11 4	11 4	Jubbulpore	
	Mandla	25 0	27 8	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 8	21 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 8	20 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 4	11 4	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 4	Mandla	
	Seoni	24 0	24 0	19 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 4	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	28 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 8	Seoni	
	Narsinghpur	20 8	20 8	18 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	26 0	26 0	27 8	20 8	20 0	24 0	23 8	24 1	28 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	Narsinghpur	
	Hoshangabad	18 0	18 0	17 6	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 8	11 14	11 4	13 8	28 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	20 8	20 4	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	Hoshangabad	
	Nimár	18 9	19 8	16 0	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	14 14	14 14	15 0	22 8	22 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	9 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Nimár	
	Betúl	17 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	11 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	20 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Betúl	
	Chhindwára	24 0	24 0	17 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Chhindwára	
	Wardha	24 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	27 0	25 0	31 0	...	...	...	18 12	22 4	18 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 12	11 12	12 4	Wardha	
	Nagpur	23 8	23 8	18 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 8	14 12	14 12	17 8	26 12	35 12	27 12	...	...	...	15 8	19 8	24 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	11 0	Nágpur	
	Chánda	21 8	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	17 8	16 0	27 8	37 0	32 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	19 0	170 0	161 0	...	11 8	11 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	Chánda	
	Bhandára	21 0	22 0	19 4	...	...	...	11 4	10 0	10 8	18 12	19 0	23 12	31 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	17 0	25 0	19 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	Bhandára	
	Bálaghát	19 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	15 0	20 0	15 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	27 0	32 0	80 0	64 0	80 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	Bálaghát	
	Raipur	26 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	25 0	23 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	40 0	130 0	130 0	140 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Raipur	
	Bilaspur	38 0	38 0	36 0	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	32 0	39 0	39 0	59 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	160 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Bilaspur	
	Sambalpur	17 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	42 0	33 4	33 4	52 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Sambalpur	
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																															*Arakan Division.*	British Burma.
	Akyab	} No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab	
	Northern Arakan																															Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo																															Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	19 2	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	...	28 6	28 6	...	Sandoway	
	Pegu Division.																															*Pegu Division.*	
	Rangoon Town	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Rangoon Town	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	...	...	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	...	...	525 11	...	...	...	...	...	32 7	...	...	Tharrawaddy	
	Prome	10 6	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	14 15	13 7	14 15	17 2	17 2	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	20 2	189 11	139 11	139 11	25 5	25 5	29 9	16 5	16 5	18 10	Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																															*Irrawaddy Division.*	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	13 3	...	16 9	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 3	10 2	...	124 1	250 0	...	28 6	24 12	...	25 5	22 1	...	Bassein	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	17 15	15 10	15 10	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
	Thonegwa	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo	8 7	9 4	10 1	...	...	...	8 10	8 9	11 1	12 3	11 15	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 15	10 1	15 13	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 5	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																															*Tenasserim Division.*	
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 2	13 8	13 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 8	30 8	32 5	20 15	20 15	22 12	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
	Tavoy	} No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Tavoy	
	Mergui																															Mergui	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	16 0	12 13	12 13	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 5	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 2	24 2	30 12	14 1	14 1	18 12	Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 9	10 10	12 12	12 7	11 5	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	35 6	35 6	32 3	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Salween	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	} No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	Bolarum																															Bolarum	
	Chudderghat																															Chudderghat	
	Amraoti	19 0	19 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Amraoti	
	Akola	20 0	21 4	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	23 8	24 0	30 0	20 0	21 8	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Akola	
	Ellichpur	18 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	27 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ellichpur	
	Buldana	20 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	23 0	24 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldána	
	Wún	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	27 0	29 0	43 6	0	...	...	20 0	18 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	10 8	9 8	10 8	10 0	9 0	Wún	
	Basim	24 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 4	13 0	12 0	14 0	28 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basim	

(*a*) Prices have showed a tendency to rise in consequence of the rains holding off. (*b*) Bajra rising, gram falling. (*c*) Jowar, gram falling. (*d*) Salt falling.
(*e*) Barley, bajra falling; gram rising. (*f*) Bajra and gram rising, jowar falling. (*g*) Wheat, bajra, and jowar falling; barley rising.
(*h*) Wheat, gram, and wood falling; barley and jowar rising. (*i*) Wheat, barley, bajra, and jowar falling; gram rising. (*j*) Barley, rice, and salt falling; gram rising.
(*k*) Wheat, rice, and gram falling. (*l*) Gram falling, salt (wholesale) rising. (*m*) Wheat falling. (*n*) Barley, jowar, gram, and salt rising.
* No wholesale salt sold.
(*o*) Wheat, barley, bajra, and gram falling; rice, jowar, and salt rising. (*p*) Wheat, barley, rice, gram falling; jowar rising. (*q*) Gram and salt falling, bajra rising.
(*r*) Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar, salt, and firewood falling; gram rising. (*s*) Barley and jowar falling; bajra and gram rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1884—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorgum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorgum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorgum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Suglee), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Suglee), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Suglee), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Mysore.	Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur	Mysore.
Coorg	Coorg	8 14	8 11	9 12	10 0	9 14	9 14	14 14	14 6	12 13	20 15	19 13	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 5	29 9	26 10	29 4	29 5	27 1	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 1	11 12	10 5	10 13	10 5	9 4	Coorg	Coorg
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	16 0	16 0	17 0	26 0	24 8	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	22	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	22 4	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	14 8	15 8	15 8	14 4	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
	Kishengurh	16 0	17 8	16 0	24 0	23 8	25 8	9 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	21 8	21 0	27 0	19 0	17 8	19	...	...	...	25 8	26 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	18 8	18 12	20 10	26 14	26 14	30 0	10 0	10 0	13 12	10 10	10 10	16 4	26 4	26 4	28 12	21 4	21 4	26	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	30 0	...	...	...	13 15	13 15	14 11	13 12	13 12	14 0	Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	18 0	17 11	19 14	24 2	23 14	29 13	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	22 1	22 1	28 14	20 1	19 3	25	...	...	...	25 1	23 9	29 0	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	15 6	15 7	15 7	15 13	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 11	18 3	18 11	23 11	23 1	29 12	7 12	7 12	8 2	9 6	9 6	11 0	22 11	22 3	26 12	22 12	21 1	23	...	...	...	22 11	22 9	28 4	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 6	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bhurtpore (City)	
	Ajmere	15 8	16 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	19	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	23 8	80 0	80 0	60 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	21 3	20 0	18 5	30 8	29 3½	23 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 4	13 0	28 12	28 14	25 5	22 0	23 4	22	...	...	...	28 6	28 6½	25 4	...	...	...	18 10	13 10	14 0	...	...	...	Deoli Cantonment	
																													R a. p.	*R a. p.* per md.	*R a. p.*					
	Erinpura, Sirohee, Abu, Anadra, Bálmere, Jeysalmere	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Erinpura, Sirohee, Abu, Anadra, Bálmere, Jeysalmere	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0½	15 0	22 0	17 0½	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0½	16 0	22 0	*	*	*	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	11 0	11 2	11 6½	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 13½	15 3½	13 4½	23 7	23 13½	19 2½	9 12½	9 12½	10 8½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 9½	17 9½	18 5½	200 0	200 0	200 0	S. Ch. *R a. p.* 11 5½	S. Ch. *R a. p.* per md. 12 13½	S. Ch. *R a. p.* 11 6½	10 15	11 11½	11 2	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	18 12	18 12	21 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	16 4	16 4	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	28 12	42 8	...	...	...	3 8 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 14	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh („)	15 15	16 1	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 9	11 14	12 8	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	21 4	26 9	...	...	...	2 4 6	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 4	Partábgarh („)	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Marwar (Jodhpore)	
	Bikaneer	9 12	10 0	14 12	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	3 4	6 7	6 7	6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 6	...	...	...	S. Ch. 11 8	S. Ch. 11 8	S. Ch. 11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
	Boondee	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Boondee	
	Kotah	24 0	24 0	18 4	25 0	25 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 4	34 0	32 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	16	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	30 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	13 4	12 8	12 8	12 12	Kotah	
	Tonk, Jhallawar, Shahpoora	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Tonk, Jhallawar, Shahpoora	
	Dholpur	17 2	16 15	18 8	21 15	21 6	31 8	9 9	10 2	10 2	12 6	12 15	12 6	22 13	22 13	28 4	22 6	21 6	27	...	...	...	23 12	23 10	29 5	...	...	...	13 4	12 15	13 8	12 6	12 2	12 10	Dholpur	
Central India.	Indore	16 0	16 8	15 0	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	10 0	10 14	10 0	25 4	26 10	20 13	20 0	20 0	20	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	10 14	10 14	12 0	Indore	Central India.
	Gwalior	17 11	17 6	17 5	24 4	24 0	22 13	7 5	6 14	7 13	8 12	8 4	10 6	22 7	21 4	24 6	19 11	18 4	21	...	...	...	21 15	21 4	24 8	109 8	109 8	109 8	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	11 14	Gwalior	
	Goona	24 0	24 8	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 8	9 8	9 0	9 8	10 0	35 0	35 0	37 8	20 0	20 0	20	...	...	...	32 0	34 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	13 0	13 4	12 0	Goona	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	24 6	25 5	16 8	37 8	36 5	35 0	7 0	6 8	8 0	16 0	15 11	20 0	...	34 4	42 8	26 6	30 0	33	...	...	...	30 14	32 11	34 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 12	11 11	12 8	11 0	11 0	11 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* Eight pies per bundle.

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

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1883 AND 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1884 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 168, 169, 316 AND 317 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DATED 26th JANUARY AND 16th FEBRUARY 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muthwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muthwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muthwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-Keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
	2nd half of December 1883.																																				
MADRAS.	Godavery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
	1st half of January 1884.																																				
RAJPOOTANA.	Deoli Cantonment	....	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8 *R a.* per md.	14 4 *R a.*	14 8 *R a.*	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Partabgarh	16 1	16 0	17 11	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 11	4 12	8 14	4 14	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	22 11	26 9	...	...	...	2-4-6 S. C.	...	...	17 8	18 2	16 9	...	...	...			
	Bikaneer	10 0	10 0	14 7	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	3 4	6 7	6 2	6 10	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	23 4	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...
	Boondee	25 0	24 0	19 0	38 8	42 0	28 0	7 4	7 0	10 0	7 8	7 8	10 8	37 0	36 0	28 0	15 0	...	...	...	38 8	38 4	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	12 12	12 12	10 0	...	...	...			
	Tonk	20 0	19 0	16 12	28 8	...	24 4	6 8	6 2	7 4	8 8	8 8	10 8	29 0	30 0	12 8	7 22	8 20	8 23	8 ...	28 0	29 12	23 6	80 0	100 0	160 0	13 12	14 4	12 0	13 8	13 12	11 12	...	...	...			
	Shahpoora	19 2	19 4	17 3	29 0	29 8	21 12	10 4	10 2	12 12	13 8	13 8	16 2	24 4	24 12	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 4	...	24 0	25 0	22 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 14	13 11	14 4	13 11	13 11	14 0	...	...	...			

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1883-84, UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1883.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during December 1883. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	3·4	3,073·60	831	...	...	Gurdáspur	12,805	0·9	0·3	Wheat	124,098	The supply entering the Bári Doáb Canal was 1,781 cubic feet per second or 169 cubic feet per second less than last year, but the irrigation up to date shows an increase of 15,014 acres as compared with the same period of 1882, though it is 6,575 acres less than in December 1881. The demand was in excess of the supply.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	2·3		535	...	...	Amritsar	81,107	1·1	0·1	Barley	1,023	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	2·3		400	...	...	Lahore	100,994	0·7	0·3	Mixed grains	5,509	
Passed through Escapes	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous	64,276	
TOTAL BÁRI DOÁB CANAL	...	...	3,073·60	1,781	...	...	...	194,906	...	...	...	194,906	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073·60	1,941	...	...	...	179,862	...	...	...	179,862	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	3·71	2,546	599	...	349,361 kurries, bullies, &c.; 90 cubic feet timber, and 13,114 mds. fuel.	Umballa	408	0·70	0·12	Wheat	143,130	The operations on the Western Jumna Canal show an increase to area irrigated of 126,808 acres during the month. As compared with the corresponding month of last year, there is an increase of 39,550 acres, the total area irrigated in December 1883 being more than double that of December 1881.
Delhi do.	5·70	4·94		648	...		Karnál	39,806	0·68	0·25	Barley	4,511	
Hánsi do.	9·00	7·36		624	...		Delhi	30,858	0·67	...	Mixed grains	25,876	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	6·35		213	...		Rohtak	43,307	0·55	...	Miscellaneous	23,089	
Passed through Escapes	...	...	...	12	...		Hissár	44,903	0·40	...	...	...	
							Jhind	37,251	0·50	...	...	...	
							Bikaner	19	...	...	...	...	
							Kalsia State	54	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	...	...	2,546	2,096	...	349,361	...	196,606	...	...	...	196,606	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	2,129	...	211,949	...	157,056	...	...	...	157,056	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	15,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	On the Inundation Canals there is a decrease of 113,604 acres, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year; this is entirely due to the unfavorable state of the rivers.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	35,000	0·48	0·04		...	
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	141,550	0·24	...		...	
Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Gházi Khan	36,949	0·37	...		...	
							Muzaffargarh	143,950	...	...		...	
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372,449	...	...	...	372,449	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	486,053	...	...	...	486,053	
PERENNIAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391,512	...	...	...	391,512	On the Perennial Canals there is an increase of 54,594 acres, as compared with the corresponding period of 1882.
Do. corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336,918	...	...	...	336,918	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1883-84, UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1883.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during December 1883: Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted charge.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Upper Ganges. Northern	10·00	8·96	950	175	40,679	34,161
Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr	7·00	6·02	1,100	919	87,407	57,165
Upper Ganges. Meerut	8·10	7·25	925	1,169	97,613	71,990
Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·20	6·51	925	705	101,426	80,199
Upper Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	5·21	1,300	1,073	138,650	130,018
Lower Ganges. Narora	9·00	6·30	975	455	32,298	13,490
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	7·00	4·8	600	426	41,617	42,252
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	8·20	4·46	825	589	88,594	83,125
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	5·80	2·9	975	858	87,535	79,787
Total Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	7·00	5·67	950	807	51,743	40,013
			9,525	7,176	767,562	632,200
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·74	3·69	1,300	878	95,012	82,712
Agra Canal	8·50	7·2	1,300	969	130,711	65,246
Rohilkhand					19,692	23,375
Bijnor					1,695	2,097
Dún					3,741	6,480
Jhánsi					318	335
Hamírpur					1,102	915
Total					1,019,833	813,360

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rainfall. Total from 1st October 1883 to end of Dec. 1883.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	30,038	403	525	353	3,415	34,734	·9	1·4
Muzaffarnagar	63,426	5,811	1,235	6,862	6,102	83,426	·5	1·2
Meerut	134,356	16,501	1,991	15,973	3,434	172,255	. .	1·4
Bulandshahr	77,323	22,680	2,143	16,076	10,514	128,736	. .	1·5
Aligarh	54,062	26,515	1,138	1,212	16,829	99,756	. .	·9
Muttra	5,299	5,173	1,388	9,846	19,498	51,204	. .	1·2
Agra	13,238	3,841	2,465	8,175	7,911	34,730	. .	·8
Etah	37,728	13,874	520	3,420	7,547	63,089	. .	1·1
Mainpuri	44,307	18,233	839	2,586	5,059	71,024	. .	1·0
Fatehgarh	25,191	6,789	112	4,056	1,074	37,222	. .	1·3
Etáwah	48,505	21,105	470	413	5,762	76,255	. .	1·
Cawnpore	38,759	49,555	687	2,887	2,479	94,367	. .	·9
Delhi	86	59	57	47	378	627	. .	1·3
Gurgaon	13,007	6,511	6,605	6,061	13,676	45,860	. .	1·4
Dehra Dún	2,896	5	32	292	516	3,741	1·3	1·8
Bijnor	1,488	16	28	33	130	1,695	. .	1·0
Tarái	710	. .	. .	. .	. .	710	·1	1·3
Pilibhit	1,250	500	. .	500	. .	2,250	. .	1·2
Bareilly	15,482	625	. .	625	. .	16,732	. .	1·3
Jhánsi	135	. .	130	39	14	318	·3	·6
Hamírpur	. .	. .	. .	1,078	24	1,102	. .	·7
Total	607,276	198,196	30,365	80,534	103,462	1,019,833	. .	. .
Total for the same period last year	487,527	185,801	19,941	64,398	55,693	813,360	. .	. .
Increase	119,749	12,395	10,424	16,136	47,769	206,473	. .	. .
Decrease	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

Remarks.

Supply— *Cubic feet per second.*

Entering head of Ganges Canal	5,757	
„ of Lower Ganges Canal	2,167	
		7,924
Expended—		
Ganges Canal	4,041	
Lower Ganges Canal	3,135	
	7,176	
Escaped—		
Anúpshahr Branch, Ganges Canal	18	
Meerut Division, ditto	198	
Bulandshahr ditto, ditto	57	
Narora ditto, Lower Ganges Canal	52	
Mainpuri ditto, ditto	6	
Cawnpore ditto, ditto	226	
Etawah ditto, ditto	10	
Percolation from the Narora Division	145	
Ditto ditto Mainpuri do.	36	
	748	
	7,924	

Executive Engineer, *Northern Division, Ganges Canal*, reports that the demand was heavy throughout the month, that irrigation is still progressing fast, and that the supply in the river is not equal to the requirements.

Executive Engineer, *Meerut Division, Ganges Canal*, reports that there was a very heavy demand for water for rabi crops during the month; the water passed down the *Jani escape for the Agra canal* causes heavy tatils on rajbaha heads in this division.

Executive Engineer, *Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal*, reports that the weather was cold and dry and the demand for water great; rabi paleo continued up to the end of the month.

Executive Engineer, *Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal*, reports that the demand was very brisk, especially about the 15th December; a week's tatil at the end of the month prevented a larger increase. The supply in the river fell below the requirements on the 5th December, and was 800 feet short at the end of the month.

Executive Engineer, *Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal*, reports that there was a steady demand for water throughout the month, but unfortunately the supply was very short, and it was impossible to meet the demand fully; had more water been available the area irrigated would have been very much greater.

Executive Engineer, *Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal*, reports that no rain was recorded during the month, and that water was in high demand for all rabi crops.

Executive Engineer, *Eastern Jumna Canal*, reports that the month commenced with a very light demand, but after the first week the demand was very heavy and the supply insufficient. Crops have not suffered; the increase over last year is entirely in wheat.

Executive Engineer, *Agra Canal*, reports that sowings continued in some parts up to the end of the month; the area reported is double that of last year, owing to the dry season and new distributaries.

Executive Engineer, *Rohilkhand Canals*, reports that there was a steady and increasing demand throughout the month, but the supply in the rivers is very much below the average, and that it was necessary to close some of the canals during the early part of the month for clearances, but for which a larger area would have been secured.

No remarks from the other divisions.

Allahabad,
The 30th January 1884.

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

...CTH OF DECEMBER 1883.

AGRA CANAL.

Nature of Traffic.	Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.
Grains—						
Wheat			500		500	
Gram			550		550	
Rice						
Paddy or dhán						
Bejhar or mixed grain			900		900	
Dál—						
Urd						
Múng			200		200	
Arhar						
Masúri						
Juár			1,650		1,650	
Bájra						
Maize or Indian-corn						
Barley			500		500	
Total			4,300		4,300	
Cotton			3,980		3,980	
Oil-seeds						
Salt						
Metals						
Building materials	14,206				14,206	
Miscellaneous goods	150		1,456		1,606	
Firewood						
Bamboos						
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber						
Karis and squared timber			100		100	
Logs						
Miscellaneous timber						
Live-stock						
Grand Total	14,356		9,836		24,192	
Total during corresponding period of last year	14,242		7,605		21,857	
Increase	104		2,231		2,335	
Decrease						

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1883.	Agra Canal. 1882.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	889	803
Ton mileage	97,155	89,951
Value of goods	Rs 61,744	28,898
Number of passengers		

Allahabad,
The 30th January 1884.

W. P. VON DER 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 DECEMBER 1883.

Grains.	Upper Ganges Canal — Principal Items of Local Traffic — Up — Mds.	Up — Nos.	Down — Mds.	Down — Nos.	Total up and down — Mds.	Total up and down — Nos.	Lower Ganges Canal — Principal Items of Local Traffic — Up — Mds.	Up — Nos.	Down — Mds.	Down — Nos.	Total up and down — Mds.	Total up and down — Nos.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals — Principal Items of Through Traffic — Up — Mds.	Up — Nos.	Down — Mds.	Down — Nos.	Total up and down — Mds.	Total up and down — Nos.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals — Principal Items of Local and Through Traffic — Up — Mds.	Up — Nos.	Down — Mds.	Down — Nos.	Total up and down — Mds.	Total up and down — Nos.	Remarks.
Wheat	500		8,000		8,500				2,942		2,942				2,476		2,476		500		13,418		13,918		
Gram	1,239				1,239		402				402		5,173				5,173		6,814				6,814		
Rice							47				47		25				25		72				72		
Paddy or dhán									700		700										700		700		
Bejhar or mixed grain																									
Dál — Urd							811				811		1,870				1,870		2,681				2,681		
Dál — Múng	160				160														160				160		
Dál — Arhar	225				225								3,839				3,839		4,064				4,064		
Dál — Masúr																									
Juár							255				255		866				866		1,121				1,121		
Bájra							1,687				1,687		1,341				1,341		3,028				3,028		
Maize or Indian-corn	100				100														100				100		
Barley			700		700																700		700		
Total	2,224		8,700		10,924		3,202		3,642		6,844		13,114		2,476		15,590		18,540		14,818		33,358		
Cotton			220		220				9,729		9,729				12,560		12,560				22,509		22,509		
Oil-seeds									98		98		390				390		390		98		488		
Salt	839				839				54		54				9,354		9,354		839		9,408		10,247		
Metals	80				80		43		338		381		3,701		107		3,808		3,821		445		4,269		
Building materials	47,252		7,084		54,336		10,181		5,245		15,426		4		803		807		57,437		13,132		70,569		
Miscellaneous goods	1,465		2,913		4,378		190		3,841		4,031		30,337		8,823		39,160		31,992		15,577		47,569		
Firewood	7,400		41,840		49,240		2,400		4,200		6,600		3,364				3,364		13,164		46,040		59,204		
Bamboos			5,647	112,940	5,647	112,940	5	100	310	6,200	315	6,300								5	100		5,957	119,140	
Timber — Poles and unsquared timber.			606	861	606	861															606	861	606	861	
Timber — Karis and squared timber.			1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	10	10	16,249	21,665	16,259	21,675	318	392			318	392	328	402	17,299	22,715	17,627	23,117	
Timber — Logs			40	2	40	2															40	2	40	2	
Miscellaneous timber			93	186	93	186	5	10			5	10	10	20			10	20	15	30	93	186	108	216	
Live-stock																									
Grand Total	59,260		68,193	115,039	127,453	115,039	16,036	120	43,706	27,865	59,742	27,985	51,238	412	34,123		85,361	412	126,534	532	146,022	142,904	272,556	143,436	
Total during corresponding period of last year.	31,982	33	36,399	116,586	68,381	116,619	6,245	150	47,762	23,000	54,007	23,150	41,817		46,449		88,266		80,044	183	130,610	139,586	210,654	139,769	
Increase	27,278		31,794		59,072		9,791			4,865	5,735	4,835	9,421	412				412	46,490	349	15,412	3,318	61,902	3,667	
Decrease		33		1,547		1,580		30	4,056						12,325		2,905								

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local). 1882.	1883.	Lower Ganges Canal (local). 1882.	1883.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through). 1882.	1883.	Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. 1882.	1883.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	2,512	4,682	1,984	2,195	3,242	3,135	7,738	10,012
Ton mileage	126,262	227,494	163,616	133,730	751,008	760,010	1,040,886	1,121,234
Value of goods R	46,580	59,648	2,49,443	2,08,360	3,71,159	3,22,278	6,67,182	5,90,286
Number of passengers	117	62	26	186		174	143	422

ALLAHABAD,
The 30th January 1884.

W. P. VON DER HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation 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 ten months of the official year 1883-84, and of the twelve preceding years.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

Year.	For the ten months April to January — Bengal — On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	Bombay — On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	Sindh — On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	Madras — On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	British Burma — On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	Total British India — On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	Year.
1871-72	8,81	61,03	20,58	90,42	5,40	39,86	3,69	48,95	1,01	1,11	1,72	3,84	3,14	10,40	11,51	25,05	1,32	3,56	13,64	18,52	19,68	1,15,96	1,35,64	51,14	1,86,78	1871-72.
1872-73	9,95	57,90	22,76	90,61	4,65	37,28	2,98	44,91	89	1,04	1,73	3,66	3,23	10,13	9,25	22,61	2,51	4,21	23,24	29,96	21,23	1,10,56	1,31,79	59,96	1,91,75	1872-73.
1873-74	8,86	56,58	18,46	83,90	5,39	39,74	3,13	48,26	1,11	85	1,02	2,98	3,20	11,79	11,47	26,46	2,70	4,05	18,25	25,00	21,26	1,13,01	1,34,27	52,33	1,86,60	1873-74.
1874-75	9,76	65,37	15,03	90,16	5,63	40,48	3,68	49,79	95	76	1,25	2,96	3,10	11,38	11,09	25,57	3,12	5,74	11,68	20,54	22,56	1,23,73	1,46,29	42,73	1,89,02	1874-75.
1875-76	10,49	62,56	15,89	88,94	5,92	36,48	4,01	46,41	1,13	90	1,08	3,11	3,65	11,58	9,40	24,63	3,12	4,21	20,07	27,40	24,31	1,15,73	1,40,04	50,45	1,90,49	1875-76.
1876-77	10,34	54,88	15,17	80,89	6,93	35,18	94	43,05	1,23	65	25	2,13	4,49	10,10	5,88	20,47	3,47	4,43	15,25	23,15	26,96	1,05,24	1,32,20	37,49	1,69,69	1876-77.
1877-78	12,12	68,56	16,89	97,57	7,19	41,50	99	49,68	1,61	79	40	2,80	4,75	7,87	1,85	14,47	4,10	5,22	12,01	21,33	29,77	1,23,94	1,53,71	32,14	1,85,85	1877-78.
1878-79	10,99	55,12	16,48	82,59	7,20	38,47	1,88	47,55	1,60	52	23	2,35	4,62	7,98	3,80	16,40	5,51	5,78	16,09	27,38	29,92	1,07,87	1,37,79	38,48	1,76,27	1878-79.
1879-80	10,33	50,89	11,32	72,54	7,98	33,47	1,90	43,35	2,64	62	25	3,51	4,28	7,71	6,43	18,42	5,71	5,73	18,99	30,43	30,94	98,42	1,29,36	38,89	1,68,25	1879-80.
1880-81	16,89	50,57	12,41	73,87	7,24	46,61	2,07	55,92	4,10	1,06	21	5,37	4,39	8,86	6,38	19,63	3,98	6,81	22,70	33,49	30,60	1,13,91	1,44,51	43,77	1,88,28	1880-81.
1881-82	10,88	45,03	14,51	70,42	8,41	40,14	1,53	50,08	3,17	1,09	32	4,53	4,18	8,20	3,95	16,33	5,89	6,73	26,24	38,86	32,53	1,01,19	1,33,72	46,55	1,80,27	1881-82.
1882-83	11,82	14	15,42	27,38	8,49	-1,01*	1,53	9,01	2,87	4	49	3,40	4,46	4	3,14	7,64	6,54	7	31,09	37,70	34,18	—72*	33,46	51,67	85,13	1882-83.
1883-84	12,03	24	15,79	28,06	8,95	48	1,31	10,74	3,09	4	45	3,58	4,19	7	4,64	8,90	6,43	12	23,99	30,54	34,69	95	35,64	46,18	81,82	1883-84.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 18th February 1884.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. LV OF 1883-84.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 3rd February 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 2nd February 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 3rd February 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1883 to 2nd February 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Guaranteed.												
2nd Feb. 1884	Eastern Bengal(a)	172	1,01,083	588	176	71,132	404	50,68,576	618	38,24,394	505	. . .	12,44,182
2nd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	77,741	142	547	1,12,320	205	41,42,101	172	48,01,493	199	6,59,392	. . .
2nd ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	1,68,167	249	739	2,00,941	272	83,09,523	279	95,96,161	296	12,86,638	. . .
2nd ditto	Madras	861	1,23,277	143	861	1,56,976	182	58,33,465	153	56,18,518	148	. . .	2,14,947
2nd ditto	South Indian	655	61,140	93	655	73,506	112	32,15,331	111	33,45,647	116	1,30,316	. . .
9th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	8,22,783	564	1,458	6,93,919	476	2,79,13,005	435	2,76,23,086	431	. . .	2,89,919
2nd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,08,441	452	461	2,34,208	508	82,46,108	405	95,67,788	471	13,21,680	. . .
	TOTAL	4,830	15,62,632	324	4,897	15,43,002	315	6,27,28,109	295	6,43,77,087	299	16,48,978	. . .
	State.												
9th Feb. 1884	East Indian	1,507	8,31,836	552	1,509	10,53,024	698	3,77,38,543	570	4,23,92,810	638	46,54,267	. . .
9th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	43	4,253	99	56	7,010	125	1,83,674	126	2,47,691	102	64,017	. . .
9th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,554	57	27	1,393	52	60,211	50	65,751	55	5,540	. . .
9th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	47,402	206	239	35,220	147	18,63,874	183	18,18,006	175	. . .	45,868
9th ditto	Tirhoot	159	13,397	84	193	21,845	113	5,47,977	150	7,48,207	99	2,00,230	. . .
First 12 days of Jan. 1884.	Patna-Gya	57	8,406	147	. .	(b) . . .	.	(c)3,98,665	170	(d)3,55,039	152	. . .	43,626
9th Feb. 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	9,748	71	138	14,077	102	4,51,150	74	4,79,512	79	28,362	. . .
9th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	889	74	12	1,157	96	38,602	73	39,255	74	653	. . .
9th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	2,36,442	212	1,117	3,15,510	282	88,42,769	180	1,07,61,588	219	19,18,819	. . .
9th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	14,544	323	45	11,244	250	5,05,770	255	6,13,397	310	1,07,627	. . .
9th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	29,071	195	149	36,410	245	5,64,422	118	10,11,237	154	4,46,815	. . .
26th Jan. 1884	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	48,985	304	. .	(b) . . .	.	(e)11,50,282	166	(f)11,33,491	164	. . .	16,791
9th Feb. 1884	Sindia	75	5,640	75	75	8,094	108	2,61,203	79	2,87,126	87	25,923	. . .
2nd ditto	Punjab Northern	422	44,317	105	447	58,214	130	24,86,188	137	26,81,817	144	1,95,629	. . .
2nd ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,13,287	172	660	1,12,300	170	43,65,927	150	59,58,545	205	15,92,618	. . .
9th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	2,796	87	32	3,512	110	83,361	59	1,06,234	75	22,873	. . .
9th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	. .	. . .	.	140	16,910	121	. . .	. .	3,56,224	86	3,56,224	. .
2nd ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	.	51	2,314	45	. . .	. .	(g)11,044	42	11,044	. . .
	TOTAL	3,326	5,80,731	175	(h)3,381	6,45,240	191	2,18,04,075	155	2,66,74,164	175	48,70,089	. . .
	Assisted Company.												
2nd ditto	Bengal Central	21	876	42	52	2,934	56	(i)14,320	43	1,00,080	69	85,760	. . .
	Native States.												
2nd ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	13,663	71	193	16,950	88	6,86,450	81	7,51,369	88	64,919	. . .
2nd ditto	Nizam's	121	16,469	136	121	29,913	247	7,17,399	134	7,24,171	136	6,772	. . .
2nd ditto	Mysore	86	4,405	51	86	5,027	58	2,54,530	67	2,51,615	66	. . .	2,915
9th ditto	Jodhpore	19	828	44	19	1,260	66	(j)19,411	32	33,520	40	14,109	. . .
	TOTAL	419	35,365	84	419	53,150	127	16,77,790	92	17,60,675	95	82,885	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL	10,103	30,11,440	298	416,258	32,97,350	321	12,39,62,837	283	13,53,04,816	295	1,13,41,979	. .
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	6,35,08,502	145	6,88,14,605	150	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	6,04,54,335	138	6,64,90,211	145	60,35,876	. . .

(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 1882 to 13th January 1883.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 12th January 1884.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April 1882 to 27th January 1883.
(f) Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 26th January 1884.
(g) Total receipts from 1st January to 2nd February 1884.
(h) Exclusive of mileages of Patna-Gya and Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railways (57 + 161).
(i) Total receipts from 16th October 1882 to 3rd February 1883.
(j) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 3rd February 1883.

FORT WILLIAM,
the 21st February 1884.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA AND GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM FOR THE YEAR 1883.

Nos. 96 and 97S.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department,—under date Calcutta, the 20th February 1884.

SURVEYS.

READ—

The Report of the Geological Survey of India and of the Geological Museum for the year 1883, received with the Superintendent's letter No. 50, dated the 4th February 1884.

RESOLUTION.

THE following paragraph summarizes the field-work of the Department during the year.

Mr. Griesbach was engaged until late in October in exploring the main Himalayan range, and completed the survey of the Hundes basin to its western limit. He then joined the expedition to the Takht-i-Suleimán, and is still engaged on the North-West Frontier. Mr. Oldham's work lay in the Lower Himalayas, and mainly in Jaunsár, a British district between the Tons and the Jamna which is considered to exhibit the same geological system as the Simla sections. The most interesting result of his investigations was the discovery of two separate and entirely new groups between the tertiary formations of shales and slates and the Krol limestone which surmounts them. It had always been known that a great gap existed here, but before Mr. Oldham's explorations no intermediate deposits had been detected. Mr. La Touche was engaged in prospecting for coal and iron in the upper tertiary rocks forming the hills between Cachar and the Dimapur valley in Assam, but his search was, as was anticipated, unsuccessful. In the course of his work, however, Mr. La Touche traversed some new ground, and a note of his observations was published in the Records for the year. Mr. Foote completed his survey of the coastal region on both sides of Cape Comorin, and the result is published with a large map in Volume XX of the Memoirs. The region has no special geological interest, but Mr. Foote's discovery of a fossiliferous marine sandstone has given a basis for determining the age of the Cuddalore sandstones, which had been previously unknown. Until Mr. Foote's observation is contradicted, the Cuddalore sandstones must rank as post-tertiary or even sub-recent. At the beginning of the current season, Mr. Foote took up the exploration of the ossiferous caves in the Kurnool district, and the work had made some progress, with a fair prospect of success, when it was necessary to depute him to examine the country between Bezváda, Singareni and Hyderabad, with a view to the possible occurrence of coal and iron deposits on a projected line of railway. Arrangements have, however, been suggested to the Government of Madras, which will, it is hoped, permit these interesting explorations to be continued. Mr. Fedden completed his survey of Kattywar by prolonging his work late into the hot weather, and he is now preparing the results for publication. Mr. Bose extended his investigations in Khandesh and Nimár eastwards to Nimawar, and for the current season he is engaged in the hitherto unexplored region of the Upper Mahánadi basin.

2. Mining explorations were made during the year by Mr. Hughes in the South Rewah coal-fields, and by Dr. King on the coal-fields in Eastern Chhattisgarh. In connection with the coal-fields of South Rewah, Mr. Mallet was deputed to enquire into the nature and extent of the iron ores in the north of the Jabalpur district. His report, which is published in Volume XVI of the Records, shows that if the explorations for coal are successful, all the conditions required to carry on an extensive iron manufacture will be thoroughly satisfied.

3. Five parts of the Memoirs and Volume XVI of the Records of the Geological Survey were issued during the year, the former including a full history of Mr. Lydekker's work in the North-West Himalaya completed two years ago, and also an account of Mr. Blanford's examination of the hills in Northern Biluchistan and South-Eastern Afghanistan during the season of 1881-82, Mr. Oldham's observations in Manipur and the Naga Hills, the results of Mr. Foote's survey noticed above, and Dr. Oldham's Catalogue of Indian Earthquakes, edited by Mr. R. D. Oldham. Two parts of the Palæontologia Indica were also issued during the year, and two other parts are almost ready for publication. Mr. Lydekker's memoir above referred to is a scientific work of a very high character, and the Government of India is glad to know that its importance has been fully recognised by the leading Geologists of Europe.

4. The collections in the Geological Museum are reported to be in good preservation. A descriptive catalogue of the systematic series of minerals, and a guide to the economic mineral products, both by Mr. Mallet, were issued during the year. The catalogue of the library, which has been prepared by Mr W. R. Bion, the librarian and registrar, is now in the press.

5. The Government of India has again to acknowledge the zeal and ability with which the Department was administered during the year by Mr. Medlicott.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be communicated to the Superintendent of the Geological Survey for information and communication to the officers of the Department, and also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract)

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. 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 19th FEBRUARY 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in most Provinces during the week under report, but the fall has been light and partial.

In the Madras Presidency and Mysore the standing crops continue generally in good condition. Harvesting is in progress, the yield being in most districts equal to or below the average. In Bombay the harvesting of the *rabi* has commenced, and prospects are good. The crops in parts of Sindh have benefited by recent rain. In parts of Dharwar there is a scarcity of drinking water. In Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana, agricultural prospects continue satisfactory, although some injury has been caused by hail to standing crops in Morar, and rain is needed in Ulwar. In the Punjab, the south-eastern districts require rain; elsewhere the prospects are favourable. In the North-Western Provinces prospects remain unchanged. Rain is much wanted in most districts for crops on unirrigated lands, and some injury has been done by frost. Irrigated crops promise well. In the Central Provinces prospects are excellent.

In Bengal the rainfall of the week has proved beneficial to the *rabi* and moistened the ground for the cultivation of the ensuing rice and jute crops. The *rabi* crops are on the whole in fair condition, except on unirrigated tracts in Chota Nagpur and Behar. Pulses, &c., are being reaped with a fair yield, and the outturn from the sugarcane is also good. In Assam there has been over two inches of rain (accompanied in some cases by hail) in Cachar and Sylhet. Standing crops are doing well, and mustard, sugarcane, &c., are being cut and the land prepared for ensuing crops. In British Burma the rice harvest is over and has proved an abundant one.

Cholera continues severe in Tanjore, and small-pox exists in most parts of India, otherwise the public health is fair.

Prices are generally steady, but have sustained a further rise in parts of Bengal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 20th)—		
Bellary		Standing crops poor in four taluks, owing to short rainfall and disease, elsewhere fair; harvest—wheat and sugarcane, yield average; *cotton*, *cholum*, pulse, and oilseed below average; 21 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool		Standing crops fair; harvest—*cholum* and pulse, yield about average.
Ganjam	·39 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops good.
Kistna		Standing crops generally good; harvest—*varagu* and horse gram, yield below average; paddy being harvested; fever and small-pox prevalent; cattle-disease in places; two deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras)		Standing crops generally good, but slightly injured by excessive rain last month in one taluk; harvest—paddy, yield below average; small-pox prevalent; 59 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore		Standing crops generally good; harvest—paddy, yield average; dry grains below average; fever in parts; 81 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore		Standing crops good; harvest—paddy, dry grains, and pulse, yield below average; 600 deaths from cholera.
Madura		Standing crops fair, except in one taluk; harvest—paddy and dry grains, yield about average; small-pox prevalent in some taluks; 134 deaths from cholera.
Malabar		Harvest—second crop paddy continues in parts; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease slight; 29 deaths from cholera.
Travancore		Harvest—second crop paddy over; small-pox, fever, and cholera in parts.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Feb. 20th)—		
Kurrachee	·12 at Gorabaree on 16th February.	River at Kotri on 14th 3 feet 9 inches, against 3 feet 10 inches on same date last year; fever in 9 talukas; cattle-disease in 6 talukas; loss of 36 buffaloes and 28 cows and bullocks in Mirpur Batoro and Sujawal; 2 fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee since 9th, total 46 cases, 9 deaths; disease in 17 villages in districts, 20 fresh cases, 2 deaths, 43 remaining sick; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 30, and 36; in Kotri 34 and 34; in Sakro 16, 28, and 36, and in Mirpur Batoro 22, 32, and 32 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	·29 at Moro and ·50 at Kandiaro on 3rd February.	Rain in Naushahro sub-division has improved the *rabi* prospects; small-pox in 11, fever in 3, and cattle-disease in 7 talukas; sky cloudy; wheat 26, *jowari* 38, *bajri* 33½, red rice 25, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad		Standing crops healthy; cattle-disease in Parantej; slight fever in Viramgaum; wheat 26 and *bajri* 30 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Baroda		Public health good; crops in good condition everywhere, except in Naosari; prices—*bajri* 31 and rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar		*Bajri*—maximum 51 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 36 in Newasa; *jowari*—maximum 51 in Akóla, minimum 38 in Sheogaon.
Sholapur		Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced in Sholapur, Barsi, and Pandharpur talukas; cotton-picking in Barsi taluka; *bajri* 41 and *jowari* 42 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar		Harvesting of early *jowari* and wheat in progress; cotton suffering from blight in 5 talukas, other late crops good; small-pox in 7, fever in 3, and cattle-disease in 4 talukas; scarcity of drinking-water in Navalgund and Gadag talukas; rice 29 to 44 and *jowari* 52 to 80 pounds per rupee.
Kanara		Harvesting of sugarcane continues; rice plants healthy; locusts from Karwar taluka have gone towards Yellapur; cattle-disease at Karwar; small-pox in 4 talukas, 1 death in Sirsa; fever subsiding; common rice in Karwar 12 seers per rupee; average in district 16 seers per rupee.
Surat		Standing crops healthy; cotton-picking commenced in places; slight fever in Bulsar and Pardi; *jowari* 38¾ and *nagli* 45 pounds per rupee.
Nasik		Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced; public health good; small-pox in 2 villages of Dindori and 3 villages of Peint taluka; *bajri* 30, wheat 31½, and rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)		Abnormal temperature 2° cool to 1° warm; abnormal wind southerly and moist on 19th.
Poona		Reaping of *rabi* progressing; prices—*bajri* 36 and *jowari* 39; in Poona *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 35 pounds per rupee.
Rajkot		General health good; weather cool; small-pox still prevalent in the province; harvesting of wheat and cotton-picking in progress; *bajri* 30 and *jowari* 40 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Sind, *rabi* crops benefited by it in some talukas of Hyderabad; scarcity of drinking-water in two talukas of Dharwar; standing crops generally good; *rabi* harvest in progress.
Bengal—(Feb. 19th)		
Chittagong	1·63	Weather seasonable; prospects of winter crops continue favourable; prices steady; public health good.
Dacca	1·18	Winter crops being reaped; prospects promising; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs	0·2	Winter crops doing well; price of common rice stationary; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather bright and cool, except on the 15th when it was cloudy and drizzled a little in the morning; very foggy on the 16th and 17th; state of crops generally good; standing *rabi* crops doing well; health of district good on the whole.
Rajshahye	*Nil*	Outturn of *amun* has not been good; *rabi* crops promising; public health fair.
Burdwan	0·12	No marked change in the prospects of *rabi* crops; the rain believed to have done more harm than good.
Cuttack	0·94	
Rungpore	*Nil*	Prospects of winter crops good; rain wanted for the cultivation of autumn crops; public health good.
Bhagulpore	*Nil*	Outturn of *rabi* varies from 4 to 10 annas; prospects of wheat and barley good; oil-seeds have been fair; rice 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah	*Nil*	Winter crops fair, except in the south; common rice 16 seers per rupee; public health good.
Patna	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops fair; spring crops promising; public health good.
Durbhanga	*Nil*	Want of rain much felt; outturn of *rabi* will be about 6 annas for the whole district.
Hazareebagh	*Nil*	Weather bright and cold; prospects of *rabi* crops still unfavourable; coarse rice 15 seers per rupee; small-pox still lingering in the town of Hazareebagh; general health good.
Cuttack	0·26	Weather fair; *dalua* rice and cotton growing well; sugarcane being pressed; mangoes in profuse blossom everywhere, but partially damaged by late shower and mists; price of rice unchanged; public health good.
		General Remarks.—There was rain in many parts of Bengal Proper and Orissa during the week; it has done good to the standing crops, and has been particularly useful in facilitating the ploughing of land for the cultivation of *aus* rice and jute; the *rabi* crops, are in fair condition, except, as previously reported, on unirrigated tracts in Behar and Chota Nagpur and a few other parts, where they have suffered much from want of rain; the poppy crop in the Patna division continues to do well; the earlier *rabi* crops, such as pulses and mustard, are being gathered, generally with fair results; the sugarcane harvest is also yielding a fair outturn; high prices prevail throughout the province, and in some districts they are said to be still rising owing to exportation of rice; general health of the province is pretty good, though there are cases of cholera and small-pox reported from some places, and fever continues in a few districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Feb. 19th)	*Nil*	Days warm and nights cold; crops drying up; peas ready to cut in places; isolated cases of small-pox still continue, but the disease is of a mild type; bazars well supplied; prices rising.
Allahabad („ 20th)	*Nil*	Clouds gathered during the week; in dry tracks some injury from frost; no change in prices; some small-pox, otherwise health good.
Gorakhpur („ 17th)	*Nil*	Some clouds; small-pox in 3 tahsils; prices steady.
Jhansi („ 18th)	*Nil*	Prospect of crops fair; *alsi* somewhat dried up; wheat and gram doing well; bazars well supplied; prices slightly fluctuating; health of people and cattle good.
Agra („ 19th)	*Nil*	Heavy clouds have appeared to-day; irrigation continues; slight fever and small-pox in Sadr tahsil; general health good; prices falling slightly.
Bareilly („ „)		Rain much needed; markets steady; health good.
Meerut („ „)	Slight drizzle on 17th in 4 tahsils.	Weather cloudy; rain much wanted for unirrigated crops; irrigated crops in good condition; prices show a slight tendency to rise in tahsils; steady in Meerut; health good; supplies sufficient; grain imported from Punjab.
Kumaun („ „)	*Nil*	Sky sometimes cloudy; crops withering; health good; prices rising; cattle-disease still continues.
Rai Bareilly („ 18th)	*Nil*	Occasional clouds; unirrigated crops suffering from drought; small-pox still lingering; supplies abundant; prices are steady.
Cawnpore („ 19th)	*Nil*	Weather slightly cloudy; slight fever and small-pox prevalent; otherwise health of people good; prices easy, and market abundantly supplied with grain.
Farukhabad („ „)		The weather has been alternately cloudy and fair; there is no small-pox or any other kind of sickness.
Lucknow („ „)	*Nil*	Weather warmer; west wind; wheat, barley, gram, &c., beginning to ripen; peas and *arhar* injured in some places by frost; condition of people and cattle good; markets sufficiently stocked; prices steady.
Partabgarh („ „)	*Nil*	Passing clouds; *rabi* crops beginning to ripen; prices almost steady; small-pox still lingering in Partabgarh and Kunda Tahsils; health otherwise good.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Occasional clouds during week; general health good; prices steady.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather clear; easterly wind in the greater part of the week; sugarcane being pressed; crops below average; condition of people and cattle fair.
		General Remarks.—Excepting a drizzle in Meerut and Aligarh no rain has fallen during the week, though the weather has been partially cloudy; in most districts the *rabi* crops are beginning to ripen; small-pox lingers in places, but not in a severe form; markets are well supplied and prices generally steady.
Punjab—(Feb. 20th)—		
Delhi	Slight rain	More rain urgently wanted; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Hissar		Health good; rain very much wanted; prices steady.
Umballa		Health good; *rabi* crops suffering from want of rain; prices stationary.
Jullundur		Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Lahore		Health and condition of crops good; prices stationary.
Ferozepur		Health and state of crops good; prices rising.
Sialkot		Health and harvest prospects good; prices falling.
Rawalpindi	Slight rain	Health and crop prospects good; prices slightly rising.
Peshawar	·2	Health and crop prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Mooltan	·1	Health and condition of crops good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan	·1	Health and crops prospects good; prices falling.
Amritsar		Health good; slight rise in prices.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in a few districts; small-pox continues in the Delhi district, health elsewhere good; crop prospects generally good, except in the south-east where rain is much wanted.
Central Provinces (Feb. 20th)—		
Nagpur		Weather getting warm; *rabi* crops promising; public health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore		Weather clear and cool; *rabi* crops thriving; wheat 25 and rice 13 seers per rupee.
Saugor (Feb. 19th)		Weather cloudy; prospects good; health good; prices steady.
Seoni		Weather cloudy and getting warm; reaping of inferior crops commenced; prospects good; prices steady; public health good.
Hoshangabad		Weather cool and pleasant; *rabi* crops excellent; fever prevalent in Harda; wheat 19, rice 12, and *juari* 28 seers per rupee.
Raipur	·84 with hail on evening of the 15th February.	Prospects favourable; public health good; prices stationary; common rice 24 and wheat 27 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (Feb. 16th)		Weather cloudy; prospects good; public health good; common rice 35 seers per rupee.
Khandwa		Weather clear and getting warm; prospects good; *juari* 20¾, wheat 17¼, and rice 15¾ seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather warm and dry; prospects of *rabi* crops very good; health good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(Feb. 16th)—		
Akyab		Public health and health of cattle good; no fresh cases of small-pox in Naaf; price of paddy Rs. 25 to 29 per 100 baskets.
Rangoon		Eighty fatal cases of small-pox; paddy supplies large; price Rs. 72 to 84 per 100 baskets.
Bassein		One death from small-pox and 1 death from cholera in Bassein; slight cattle-disease in Bassein and Thaboung townships; price of paddy Rs. 75 to 85 per 100 baskets.
Prome		Two deaths from small-pox in Prome, elsewhere public health and health of cattle good; 117 acres in Shweydoung reported destroyed by drought; price of paddy Rs. 76 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo		Report not received.
Sandoway (Feb. 9th)		One fatal case of small-pox in the northern township; cattle healthy; threshing continues; total estimated outturn of paddy in Southern township 50,000 baskets; total sold to date 10,500 baskets at Rs. 55 and Rs. 60 per 100 baskets; price in Central township Rs. 70 per 100 baskets; weather cool.
Do. („ 16th)		Public health good; no fresh cases of small-pox; threshing continues; 80,600 baskets paddy estimated stored in Central township; quality of paddy good.
Hanthawaddy		Public and cattle health good; price of paddy Rs. 80 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Pegu (Feb. 9th)		Measles and small-pox prevalent generally; no deaths from other diseases reported; sales of grain very brisk; price Rs. 80 to 85 per 100 baskets.
Do. („ 16th)	*Nil*	Measles and small-pox still continue in the town and suburbs of Pegu, one death reported in former from small-pox, otherwise public health good; health of cattle good; price of paddy Rs. 70 for 100 baskets at Pegu and Payagale railway stations, and Rs. 75 to 85 in district.
Tharrawaddy		Five fatal cases of cholera reported; 191,259 baskets of paddy sold to date at Rs. 65 to 75 per 100 baskets; about 6,616,321 baskets stored away and held by cultivators; health of cattle good.
Thonegwa		Four deaths from small-pox in Myoma circle and one in Thaboung circle, Donabyoo township; cattle healthy; price of paddy Rs. 85 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Henzada		One death out of twenty-four cases in Henzada town; price of paddy Rs. 85 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo		Public health good; cattle-disease still prevalent; price of paddy Rs. 95 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein)		Public health good; 12 deaths of cattle reported; price of paddy fallen 5 per cent.; in Moulmein town public health and health of cattle generally good; price of paddy steady; no sales during past week.
Toungoo		Public health good; paddy Rs. 60 per 100 baskets.
Mergui		Report not received.
Shweygyin		Public health good; cattle healthy; paddy Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy (Feb. 9th)		One death from small-pox in town; harvest over; price of paddy same as last week.
Do. („ 16th)	0·62	Total rainfall 0·62; a few cases of small-pox in town and in south-east township, and otherwise public health good; estimated outturn of paddy 1,200,000 baskets, of which 50,000 sold to date at Rs. 60 and 57 per 100 baskets; quality good.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox still very prevalent, chiefly in the town of Rangoon and in Pegu; no cattle-disease to speak of harvest reported to be a good one; supplies at ports in good quantity for the season; prices keeping fairly steady.
Assam—(Feb. 20th)—		
Gauhati (Feb. 19th)	·52	Weather seasonable; mustard being gathered; sugarcane being cut; lands being prepared for *amun* cultivation; public health fair.
Sylhet	2·13	Mustard being gathered; linseed doing well; fall of rain has done immense good to *boro*, and to preparing land for *amun* and *aus*; small-pox and cholera reported, at Kareniganj; otherwise public health good.
Cachar	Rain with hail on the 18th instant, 2·33.	Weather cold; reaping of winter crops progressing; common rice 16 seers per rupee; 7 cases of small-pox and 3 of cholera reported.
Dibrugarh	·91	Rainy in early part of week; prospects of crops good; public health fair.
Mysore and Coorg—(Feb. 20th)—		
Bangalore (Mysore)		Standing crops in all districts in good condition; harvesting operations continue; prospects favourable; public health satisfactory; prices unaltered.
Mercara	*Nil*	Threshing of rice and *ragi* crops continues; picking of coffee nearly completed; fever prevalent in parts of the Nanjarajapatna and Mercara Taluks.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Feb. 20th)—		
Amraoti		Weather occasionally cloudy; *rabi* crops ripening and in excellent condition; wheat 16 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola		*Rabi* crops promise well and are ripening.
Hyderabad	No rain	*Rabi* crops prospering; small-pox still prevails in the northern division of His Highness's territory; in other taluks, general health good; prices—wheat 15½, coarse rice 11, white *juar* 17¼, yellow *juar* 22½, and *tur* 21½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Feb. 20th)—		
Indore	0·11	Weather warm and cloudy; health good; no change in prices of grain.
Morar	0·21	Health good; crops have suffered from fall of hail on 17th night.
Sutna	No rain	Health good.
Sehore	No rain	Weather clear; prospects and public health good.
Neemuch		Public health good; crops thriving; weather getting warm.
Goona		Weather cloudy and cold; small-pox continues; crops good.
Nowgong	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; health fair; prices steady.
Bhopawar	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Feb. 20th)	Very slight rain in the night of the 19th instant.	Weather cloudy.
Erinpura („ 17th)		Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Marwar („ 15th)		Wells almost full; health and prospects good.
Harowtee („ 18th)		Weather cloudy; high westerly wind; prospects fair; health good.
Jhallawar („ 15th)		Weather cloudy; health good.
Ajmere („ 19th)	Slight rain on 17th	Weather cloudy; health good; prices fluctuating.
Jeynore („ „)	Slight rain	Weather cloudy; more rain expected; crop prospects fair; prices steady; health good.
Ulwur („ „)		Rain wanted; health good; prices rising.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 9. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1884.

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.

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION FOR GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECRETARIAT CLERKSHIPS.

No. $\frac{10}{367-76}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),—under date, Calcutta, the 28th February 1884.

READ the undermentioned papers on the subject of the examination in the clerical establishments of the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India and the Departments directly attached thereto :—

Home Department Resolution No. 26—953 to 963, dated the 19th July 1883.

Home Department Notification No. 1722, dated the 28th November 1883.

RESOLUTION.

THE lists attached to this Resolution show the names of the successful candidates for clerkships in the Upper and Lower Divisions respectively, and the marks obtained by them in each subject. Marks below the minimum allowed to count are not shown.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Heads of Offices to which the Resolution of the 19th July 1883

applies, shall fill up vacancies by selecting candidates from these lists in compliance with the terms of the Resolution.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, with a copy of the lists referred to, be forwarded, for information and guidance, to the several Departments of the Government of India and to the Heads of Offices under the Home Department noted in the margin. It will be observed that under paragraph 14 of the Resolution of the 19th July 1883 no candidate should be actually appointed until he produces a certificate from a Government medical officer that he is of good health and a sound constitution. It will also be necessary to ascertain the precise date of birth and present age of each candidate on appointment, the evidence supplied to the Board of Examiners on this point relating merely to the limits of age laid down in the Resolution. This will be done by the Home Department through which the offer of appointments should be made to the selected candidates.

Surgeon General with the Government of India.
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.
Secretary to the Board of Examiners.

Ordered also, that the Resolution with the lists referred to be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

UPPER DIVISION.

SECRETARIAT CLERKSHIPS—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

No.	NAMES In Order of merit.	Address.	Age.	500 MARKS. Arithmetic and Elementary Mathematics. 1	500 MARKS. History (English and Indian) and Geography. 2	500 MARKS. English Composition. 3	500 MARKS. Précis writing and Letter drafting. 4	Total.	Offices in which the candidate elects to serve.
			Y. M.						
1	Krishna Kali Mukerjee ...	Boloram Bose's Ghat, Bhowanipore ...	23 0	303	500	400	166	1,369	Any Department.
2	Priya Nath Mukerjee ...	2nd Master, Canning College, Lucknow ...	Under 24 0	250	475	450	138	1,313	Surveyor General's Office.
3	Sris Chundra Mittra ...	Rev. and Agri. Dept. of the Govt. of India...	„ 40 0	233	455	250	164	1,107	Financial or Home Department.
4	R. B. Hurst ...	Foreign Department ...	„ 40 0	.....	387	350	307	1,044	Not stated.

LOWER DIVISION.

SECRETARIAT CLERKSHIPS—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

No.	Names In Order of Merit.	Age.	Address.	500 marks. Arithmetic and Elementary Mathematics. 1	500 marks. History (English and Indian) and Geography. 2	500 marks. English Composition. 3	500 marks. Docketing and Letter drafting. 4	Total.	Offices in which the candidate prefers to serve.
		Years.							
1	Lakshmi Narayan Barman	20	5, Bysack's Lane, Burra Bazar	454	453	250	198	1,355	Not stated.
2	Tarini Charan Das ...	23	66, Mirzapore Street	200	495	420	185	1,300	Home or Military Department.
3	Devendra Nath Sinha ...	21	48, Bhabani Charan Dutt's Lane ...	313	455	350	94	1,212	Military Department.
4	Rajendra Nath Mukerjee	23	F-31, Seetaram Ghose's Street ...	224	420	350	164	1,158	Not stated.
5	Cowasjee Pestonjee ...	Under 24	Dholutalao, Kala Bunglow, Bombay ...	125	410	350	245	1,130	Not stated.
6	Bidhu Bhusan Saha ...	20	Mooktaram Baboo's Street, 11 Jogomohun Saha's Lane.	262	485	250	131	1,128	Home Department.
7	Ram Chandra Banerjee ...	22	Comptroller, Indian Treasuries	442	470	200	.....	1,112	Any Department.
8	C. A. Rodrigues ...	22	Khyroo Metah's Lane	125	420	460	103	1,108	Military Department.
9	Dina Nath Banerjee ...	22	87, Mooktaram Baboo's Street	336	390	200	164	1,090	Not stated.
10	I. G. Mungavin ...	21	Burdwan	125	420	380	150	1,075	Military Department.
11	Kala Chand Mitra ...	21	Rampore Beauleah	204	375	300	177	1,056	Not stated.
12	Bidhu Bhushan Mukerjee	23	114, Amherst Street, Calcutta	154	300	420	168	1,042	Any Department.
13	Gungadhar Kundhu ...	23	Assessors Department, Calcutta Corporation ...	205	295	400	126	1,026	Military Department.
14	Rakhal Das Mozoomdar ...	23	5, Gurpar Lane	212	410	400	.....	1,022	Any Department.

Secretariat Clerkships—Government of India—concluded.

No.	Names In Order of Merit.	Age.	Address.	500 marks. Arithmetic and Elementary Mathematics. 1	500 marks. History (English and Indian) and Geography. 2	500 marks. English Composition. 3	500 marks. Docketing and Letter drafting. 4	Total.	Offices in which the candidate elects to serve.
		Years.							
15	Tara Podo Ghose ...	23	20, Shampoker Bye Lane	304	344	250	119	1,017	Any Department.
16	Barada Kanto Mitra ...	21	Care of Assistant Surgeon, Jahanabad, *vid* Burdwan P. O.	181	430	280	109	1,000	Ditto.
17	Behari Lall Mullick ...	33	5, Sutturghon Ghose's Lane, Calcutta ...	188	420	125	251	984	Not stated.
18	Loke Nath Bose ...	22	35, Puttuldanga Street	233	350	250	141	974	Home or Military Department.
19	A. H. Taylor ...	21	Châdârghât (Resident's Office)	224	430	280	.....	934	Any Office.
20	Adhar Lall Dutta ...	23	40, Aheereetola Street	215	220	390	99	924	Ditto.
21	Hari Charan Dutt ...	23	Comptroller General's Office	201	420	189	92	893	Not stated.
22	Krishna Lall Ghose ...	21	13, Nyanchund Dutt's Street	261	345	180	96	882	Financial Department.
23	Nafer Chunder Dutt ...	23	65, Mooktaram Baboo's Street	226	330	150	146	852	Not stated.
24	T. Coriah	22	Dockyard, Kidderpore	125	315	250	161	851	Ditto.
25	Narayan Chander Chatterjee	21	Chandernuggore, Bibghoust	266	430	125	.....	821	Ditto.
26	Khetra Mohun Bose ...	23	47, Bechu Chatterjee's Street	210	400	125	85	820	Home Department.
27	Purna Chunder Sen Gupta	22	Jorasunko	155	430	230	.....	815	Any Department.
28	Trailokya Nath Dey ...	18	Soortee Bagan Lane	197	330	150	125	802	Foreign Department.
29	Nandalal Chatterjee ...	22	Belghoriah	203	325	150	89	767	Home Department.
30	Hari Das Ghose ...	21	Sulkea Chowrasta	132	345	280	.....	757	Ditto.

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 JANUARY 1884 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 314, 315, 328, 329, 334, 335, 336, AND 337 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DATED 16th AND 23rd FEBRUARY 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	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 January 1884.																															
H. A. Distrs.	Secunderabad	16 12	16 12	16 5	...	...	...	8 12	8 4	7 8	11 4	11 4	9 13	21 0	21 0	24 14	23 0	24 14	...	27 0	27 0	28 4	17 4	18 4	16 12	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 11	10 11	1	10 6	10 6	10 8
H. A. Distrs.	Bolarum	18 10	16 1	18 3	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 12	11 7	10 15	9 4	25 1	20 9	29 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	18 10	18 15	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	11 1
H. A. Distrs.	Chudderghat	12 0	14 8	16 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	19 0	23 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	33 0	...	...	...	17 8	19 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 8	9 8
	2nd half of January 1884.																															
Bombay	Bombay	10 15	10 13	10 2	20 4	18 12	16 15	8 3	8 0	8 3	11 9	11 2	11 6	18 14	18 11	19 10	15 4	16 7	15 11	12 8	11 8	16 8	16 13	16 2	17 2	54 9	54 9	58 3	14 6	14 6	12 9	14 6	14 6	12 9
Bombay	Ahmedabad	13 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	6 8	6 8	8 9	0 11	0 11	8 14	0 19	0 18	0 20	0 15	8 16	0 16	0	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0
Bombay	Kaira	11 7	11 7	12 5	18 13	18 13	22 14	9 7	9 7	10 9	10 0	10 0	15 4	18 13	18 13	20 0	15 15	15 15	15 4	18 13	18 13	...	14 9	14 9	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 4
Bombay	Surat	11 2	11 2	12 1	12 4	12 4	12 8	7 6	7 6	7 7	8 4	8 4	8 7	19 4	19 4	18 13	14 3	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 3	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9
Bombay	Broach	12 0	12 0	12 5	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 10	12 11	12 10	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 13½	13 12	13 14	14 5	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 4	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8½	14 8	14 6	14 8½	14 8½	14 6
Bombay	Tanna (Salsette)	11 0	11 0	9 12	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 2	9 0	9 0	10 6	18 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	15 0	25 11	25 11	25 11	13 15	13 15	13 4	78 0	78 0	71 1	15 12	15 12	14 5	14 0	14 0	13 4
Bombay	Colába (Alibág)	8 8	8 8	9 8	...	...	...	6 8	7 8	8 8	11 8	11 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	12 8	12 8	14 0
Bombay	Khandesh (Dhulia)	17 8	17 8	15 8	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	7 4	12 10	12 10	14 0	20 4	20 4	20 0	16 1	16 1	16 3	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 12	14 12	14 12
Bombay	Násik	17 0	17 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 12	0 12	0 12	0 21	0 21	0 22	6 16	5 16	5 18	6 22	4 22	4 28	6 14	5 14	5 16	15 128	0 128	0 128	0 12	14 12	14 14	8 12	11 12	11 14
Bombay	Ahmednagar	15 6	15 2	13 8	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	9 0	11 8	11 6	11 12	19 4	19 2	27 4	15 4	15 10	21 11	...	...	...	18 8	18 10	22 11	79 6	79 6	91 4	14 4	14 4	14 6	14 2	14 2	14 2
Bombay	Poona	13 13	13 13	12 10	9 4	9 4	...	9 13	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 6	19 9	23 15	16 2	17 4	18 6	15 6	15 6	6 ...	16 2	16 2	16 2	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 11	14 11	14 3	14 7	14 7	13 15
Bombay	Sholápur	14 8	14 15	14 1	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	11 3	11 5	11 12	12 4	17 4	18 9	33 10	20 3	21 9	26 10	...	...	...	20 1	20 8	20 12	85 5	85 0	88 4	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 0
Bombay	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	20 8	19 8	19 0	16 0	16 8	17 8	7 8	7 8	8 6	12 8	12 8	12 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	24 0	25 0	29 8	...	...	...	20 1	20 8	21 0	14 8	100 0	100 0	130 0	12 10	12 14½	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8
Bombay	Satara	14 11	14 11	11 6	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	8 14	10 0	10 0	10 12	16 0	17 5	20 10	16 13	16 13	19 6	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	15 1	111 1	113 10	129 7	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 2	13 2
Bombay	Belgaum	19 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	13 15	0 14	0 13	0 14	23 0	22 7	24 0	24 0	23 7	25 0	24 0	24 0	34 0	18 0	18 0	15 6	65 0	65 0	75 0	12 8	12 8	12 10	12 0	12 . 0	12 2
Bombay	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	23 0	6 ...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	35 0	35 0	31 0	20 0	17 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 7	9 7	10 5	9 0	9 0	10 0
Bombay	Ratnágiri	10 9	13 0	11 3	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	13 7	14 2	16 4	18 3	18 3	20 13	14 11	14 11	15 15	20 0	21 2	21 2	16 13	15 6	15 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	15 8	15 8	14 4	15 8	15 8	14 4
Bombay	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	18 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 0	13 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	14 0
Bombay	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	10 0	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	15 0	20 0	23 0	26 10	16 0	16 0	17 12	20 0	20 0	25 10	20 0	21 5	26 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4
Bombay	Aden	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	11 3	11 3	11 3	9 5	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0
Bombay	Asirgarh	13 12	13 12	14 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	14 4	14 4	12 0	22 8	23 6	24 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 9	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 4	12 4	12 0
Bombay	Baroda	10 8	10 8	9 2	14 0	14 0	14 5	7 9	7 9	9 11	11 11	11 12	9 16	5 16	5 17	2 15	3 15	7 14	5 17	8 17	8 ...		12 4	14 0	14 14	80 0	80 0	85 11	14 10	14 10	14 15	14 9	14 9	14 14
Bombay	Disa	12 8	12 8	15 2	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 6	9 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	18 4	18 4	18 12	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	20 14	137 8	137 8	137 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0
Bombay	Nimach	No return received																																
Bombay	Nasirabad	19 14	19 8	17 7	25 5	25 12½	22 10½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	19 · 0	19 0	18 11	...	...	...	25 8½	26 ...	25 11	90 0	90 0	80 0	16 0½*	16 0½*	16 2*	15 0*	15 0*	15 13½*
Bombay	Rájkot	13 0	14 4	16 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 9	4 11	8 19	4 18	8 20	4 15	0 15	4 17	0 ...	...	...	...	16 4	14 4	21 4	70 0	67 8	90 0	28 0	25 8	60 0	24 0	24 0	50 0
Bombay	Nakur	18 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	13 0	12 4	12 4	17 0	16 0	17 8	24 0	24 0	26 8	20 0	19 0	25 12	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
H. Dists.	Secunderabad	16 5	16 12	16 12	...	...	...	8 12	5 12	7 14	11 14	11 4	4 9	13 17	12 21	0 25	14 20	1 23	0 ...	24 14	27 0	...	15 15	17 4	17 12	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 14	10 14	11 1	10 6	10 6	10 8
H. Dists.	Bolarum	18 1	18 10	18 3	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 12	11 7	11 7	9 4	19 5	25 1	29 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 1	19 11	18 15	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	11 1
H. Dists.	Chudderghat	12 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	7 8	8 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	9 8	17 0	19 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	34 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12
Mysore	Bangalore	10 14	10 2	12 4	11 8	11 8	13 3	10 11	10 12	10 1	12 0	12 0	13 7	28 8	28 12	31 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 6	38 4	33 2	32 3	32 3	26 13	96 0	96 0	84 0	12 4	12 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 12
Mysore	Kolar	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 2	17 0	17 0	13 5	17 0	18 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 0	46 0	36 1	33 0	38 0	28 12	180 0	192 0	172 6	12 4	12 4	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 3
Mysore	Tumkur	14 0	14 0	14 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43 0	48 0	39 0	38 0	38 0	35 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0
Mysore	Mysore	12 0	11 0	12 8	...	...	...	13 12	12 0	11 6	15 4	13 12	12 14	35 0	35 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	32 0	27 0	30 0	33 0	31 0	75 0	75 0	78 0	10 4	9 0	8 12	10 0	8 12	8 8
Mysore	Shimogo	14 11	14 11	15 12	...	...	16 13	16 13	16 13	14 11	19 15	19 15	18 14	42 0	42 0	40 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 15	40 15	34 2	39 9	32 2	34 10	480 0	480 0	480 0	...	...	11 9	9 7	9 7	11 0
Mysore	Kadur	10 0	10 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	30 0	64 0	64 0	61 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0
Rajpootana.	Erinpura	16 0	16 5	17 12	25 1	25 2	31 4	...	...	...	8 2	7 8	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	20 7	21 0	23 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	3-0-3 per md.	3-0-3 per md.	2-13-8 per md.	13 0	13 0	13 0
Rajpootana.	Sirohee	13 4	13 4	16 0	24 0	24 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	20 0	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	12 5	12 5	12 5
Rajpootana.	Abu	12 12	12 14	15 4	20 0	20 0	23 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 12	7 12	8 4	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0	3 4	3 4	3 8	12 0	12 0	11 8
Rajpootana.	Anadara	14 0	14 2	17 4	23 0	23 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 6	8 4	8 8	8 9	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4	3 4	3 8	12 0	12 0	11 8
Rajpootana.	Bálmere	13 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	9 0	9 0	9 12	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 12	21 0	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	3 4	13 4	13 4	12 4
Rajpootana.	Jeysalmere	...	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 8	16 0	300 0	300 0	320 0	2 5	2 5	2 8	17 4	17 4	16 0
Rajpootana.	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 0	15 15	16 4	21 0	20 15	22 8	5 4	5 12	6 4	6 9	6 9	8 12	19 0	18 12	22 8	17 4	16 14	20 0	...	...	...	19 2	18 12	22 3	150 0	150 0	150 0	2 8 0	2-10-6	2 8 0	16 0	15 10	15 0

* Sambhur.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE 3rd QUARTER OF 1883.

No. 172 R. T., dated Fort William, 25th February 1884.

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

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 79 R T., dated 5th February 1883.
" " " " " 1244 R. T., dated 7th November 1883.

Read also—

Returns of accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ended 30th September 1883.

OBSERVATIONS.—As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, with an increase of 455 miles, or 4·58 per cent. in the mean mileage open, and of 1,023,944 miles, or 12·57 per cent. in the train mileage, the number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, &c., shows an increase of 69, or 10·39 per cent. The following are the Railways on which the numbers chiefly vary :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
East Indian	23	...
South Indian	...	22
Great Indian Peninsula	12	...
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	27	...
Indus Valley and Kandahar	...	19
Rajputana-Malwa	10	...

2. On the East Indian Railway the number of accidents under "goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" decreased from 9 to 2, but the cattle accidents increased from 18 to 33. The total number of accidents during the quarter under review was 58 as compared with 35 during the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

3. On the South Indian Railway the number of cattle accidents decreased from 64 to 50, and cases of fire in trains from 10 to 4.

4. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway the increase was chiefly due to an increase from 6 to 21 in the number of accidents under the head "the flooding of portions of permanent-way." The number of accidents under "goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" also increased from 8 to 11; while that under "slips in cuttings or embankments" decreased from 10 to 4.

5. Of the total increase of 27 on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, 5 occurred under "trains running over cattle," 7 under "failure of couplings," 5 under "flooding of portions of permanent-way," and 10 under "other accidents."

6. On the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway the cases of "failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" increased from 10 to 17, but the number of cattle accidents decreased from 71 to 48. The total number of accidents reported during the quarter was 115 as compared with 134 during the 3rd quarter of 1882.

7. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway the increase was chiefly under "trains running over cattle;" the number of accidents under this head amounted to 52 against 44.

8. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were—among passengers, 2 killed and 20 injured against 1 killed; and among servants, 1 injured against 1 killed and 1 injured in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The increase in the number of casualties to passengers is due to 14 passengers having been injured and 1 killed owing to the down passenger special from Sahebgunge to Nalhati having been wrecked below Murarai Station on the East Indian Railway on the 26th July 1883, and 5 passengers having been injured and 1 killed by a collision on the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway between No. 13 down mail and No. 4 up goods trains, caused by the carelessness of the drivers and station master.

9. The following table exhibits the number of accidents under the different classes, and the number of persons killed and injured thereby :—

	Number of Accidents	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	7	1	6	...	...	1	6
Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collisions between light engines	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running over cattle on the line	291	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running over obstructions on the line	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running through gates at level crossings	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of tyres	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of wheels	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of axles	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of brake apparatus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of couplings	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broken rails	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slips in cuttings or embankments	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire in trains	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents	59	1	14	...	1	1	15
TOTAL	733	2	20	...	1	2	21

10. The number of cases of "goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" increased from 53 to 73, owing chiefly to there having been 23 accidents of this class on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway against *nil* in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

11. There were 291 cases of "trains running over cattle" against 301. Of the total number, 48 occurred on the Indus Valley and Kandahar, 52 on the Rajputana-Malwa, 50 on the South Indian, and 33 on the East Indian Railways. The greater number of accidents on the Indus Valley and Kandahar and Rajputana-Malwa Railways occurred on the unfenced portions of these lines, and on the South Indian Railway the majority of accidents took place on portions where the live fence has not yet fully grown up.

12. The number of cases of "failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" rose from 33 to 47, owing principally to increases of 3 on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway and 7 on the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway. The number of cases of "failure of axles" also increased from 7 to 13, of which 5 were on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.

13. Out of a total of 29 cases of "failure of couplings," 7 were on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway and 11 on the Rajputana-Malwa; and, out of a total of 66 cases of "flooding of portions of permanent-way," 21 cases occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula and 35 on the Punjab Northern Railway.

14. The number of "fires in trains" was largest on the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway, being 13 out of a total of 27.

15. The number of "other accidents" increased from 43 to 59, or by 16, of which there was an increase of 10 on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.

16. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were—

	Killed.	Injured.
From falling between carriages and platforms	1	1
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	1	4
By closing of carriage doors	...	1
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	6	9
Other accidents	1	7
TOTAL	9	22

17. 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.	4	14
Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains	...	1
Coming in contact, whilst shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines	1	...
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	2	9
Whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting	3	22
Whilst breaking, spragging, or chocking wheels	...	2
Whilst working at cranes or capstans	...	1
Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings	4	6
Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work	2	2
Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line	8	6
Whilst passing between vehicles	...	1
Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.	2	1
Whilst attending to gates at level crossings	...	2
Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms	...	2
Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.	1	2
By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.	...	2
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	2	9
Miscellaneous	3	24
TOTAL	35	117

18. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 2 were killed and 3 injured whilst passing over the line at level crossings; 22 killed and 12 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 11 killed and 1 injured in the act of committing or attempting suicide; and 7 were killed and 8 injured from miscellaneous causes.

19. 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 the previous year:—

	3RD QUARTER 1882.		3RD QUARTER 1883.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers.				
From causes beyond their own control	...	...	2	21
„ misconduct or want of caution	7	25	9	21
Servants.				
From causes beyond their own control	4	13	1	17
„ misconduct or want of caution	39	79	34	101
Others.				
Whilst passing at level crossings	4	1	2	3
Trespassers, including suicides	37	10	33	13
Other persons	5	...	7	8
TOTAL	96	128	88	184

20. In addition to the above, 17 persons are reported to have been killed and 55 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 43 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 number of cases of "goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails;" also to the cases of "failure of machinery and couplings" and of "fires in trains."

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.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the 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 further, that this Resolution, with the abstract returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

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

TABLE No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Third 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.						RAILWAY SERVANTS, OR SERVANTS OF CONTRACTORS.						OTHER PERSONS.								TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
			From Causes beyond their own Control.		From their own Misconduct or Want of Caution.		Total.		From Causes beyond their own Control.		From their own Misconduct or Want of Caution.		Total.		Whilst passing over Railways at Level-Crossings.		Trespassers and Suicides.		Miscellaneous not included in preceding Columns.		Total.			
			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
(a) 1,653 / 1,653	East Indian	1882	...	...	3	4	3	4	...	10	14	21	14	31	1	...	10	1	...	...	11	1	28	36
		1883	1	15	4	10	5	25	1	11	8	34	9	45	1	...	10	1	5	1	16	2	30	72
	GUARANTEED.																							
861 / 861	Madras	1882	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	7	1	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	8
		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	6	3	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	10
(b) 655 / 655	South Indian	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	5	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	3	6
		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	5
(c) 1,452 / 1,450½	Great Indian Peninsula	1882	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	7	9	7	9	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	...	12	10
		1883	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	4	14	4	14	...	2	4	1	1	3	5	5	9	21
(d) 460½ / 461	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1882	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	8	4	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	6	9
		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	5
(e) 171¾ / (f) 206¾	Eastern Bengal	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	3
		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
(g) 663½ / (h) 734½	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	1882	...	...	1	9	1	9	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	...	6	15
		1883	...	1	2	2	2	3	...	4	1	13	1	17	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	4	21
547 / 517	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1882	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	5	...	5	1	...	4	...	1	...	6	...	7	8
		1883	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	...	7	6
	IMPERIAL STATE.																							
408¾ / 420½	Punjab Northern	1882	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	4	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
		1883	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	6	1	...	...	6	1	9	4
(i) 660 / 660	Indus Valley and Kandahar	1882	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	1	4	3	7	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	6	9
		1883	1	5	1	...	2	5	...	...	1	7	1	7	...	1	3	1	...	...	3	2	6	14
(j) 1,138¼ / (k) 1,228¾	Rajputana-Malwa	1882	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	4	6	4	6	1	1	3	4	2	...	6	5	9	14
		1883	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	5	5	11
45 / 45	Wardha Coal	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	PROVINCIAL STATE.																							
33 / 56	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1
		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
27½ / 27½	Nalhati	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
230 / 239	Northern Bengal	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
32 / 32¼	Kaunia-Dharla	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75 / 166	Tirhoot	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	1	...	...	2	1	2	1
(l) 115½ / 115½	Cawnpore-Achnera	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98 / 149	Nágpur and Chhattísgarh	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
161 / 161	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		1883	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	6
	NATIVE STATES.																							
194 / 193	Bhavnagar-Gondal	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59¼ / 59¼	Gaekwar of Baroda's	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121 / 121	Nizam's	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86 / 86	Mysore	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1
		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
... / 19	Jodhpore	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.																							
... / 6	Deoghar	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... / ...	Assam (m)	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... / 50	Darjeeling-Himalayan	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	....	4
9,948 / 10,403¼	TOTAL	1882	...	...	7	25	7	25	4	13	39	79	43	92	4	1	37	10	5	...	46	11	96	128
		1883	2	21	9	21	11	42	1	17	34	101	35	118	2	3	33	13	7	8	42	24	88	184

(a) Includes the Patna-Gya, Dildarnagar-Ghazipur, and Sindia State Railways, and 3 miles Barh Branch of the Tirhoot State Railway.
(b) Excludes figures of the Pondicherry line.
(c) Includes the Branch State lines worked by the Company.
(d) Includes the Patri Branch worked by the Company.
(e) Includes the Poradaha Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway.
(f) Includes the Poradaha Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway, and Dum-Dum and Bongong Sections of the Bengal Central Railway.
(g) Exclusive of 13 miles between Ghaziabad and Delhi.
(h) Exclusive of 13 miles from Ghaziabad to Delhi, but inclusive of the lengths of the Sirhind Canal and Ravvind-Gunda Sing Branch lines worked by the Company.
(i) Includes 7 miles from Mooltan to Mozufferabad Junction of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.
(j) Includes the Muttra-Achnera line worked as a branch of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
(k) Includes the Rewari-Ferozepore and Muttra-Achnera lines worked as branches of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
(l) Includes the Cawnpore-Farukhabad and Muttra-Hathras Railways.
(m) Return not received.

E

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Third Quarter of 1883, as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for practicable, the Nature and Causes of the

| RAILWAYS. | PASSENGERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SEE FROM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third 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 Accident.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	EAST INDIAN.							GUARANTEED.																							
								MADRAS.							SOUTH INDIAN.							GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA.							BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		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	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	1	14	...	1	1	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	58	1	14	...	1	1	15	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger-miles	183,318,891							49,786,221							47,903,440							79,478,196							41,597,645						
„ of Servants employed	27,100							5,707							7,190							21,088							5,544						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	2,663,493							462,763							397,634							1,575,534							382,406						

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	GUARANTEED—*concluded*.																				IMPERIAL STATE.															
	EASTERN BENGAL.							SIND, PUNJAB, AND DELHI.							OUDH AND ROHILKHAND.							PUNJAB NORTHERN.							INDUS VALLEY AND KANDAHAR.						
	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	...	...	1	5
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	1	...	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	1	5	...	...	1	5
Number of Passenger-miles	21,596,699							51,992,224							29,988,628							21,040,896							17,816,948						
„ of Servants employed	6,825							16,974							4,903							3,231							5,013						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	198,490							673,275							416,892							242,244							475,866						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1883, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	IMPERIAL STATE.																PROVINCIAL STATE.															
	RAJPUTANA-MALWA.							WARDHA COAL.							CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN.							NALHATI.							NORTHERN BENGAL.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger-miles			66,907,676							617,873							3,210,257							600,812							7,808,956			
„ of Servants employed			11,749							411							358							160							1,842			
Train-mileage of all descriptions										17,964							36,489							10,947							157,623			

ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1883, &c.—*contd.* of 2.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	PROVINCIAL STATE—*concluded.*																																			
	KAUNIA-DHARLLA.							TIRHOOT.							CAWNPORE-ACHNERA.							NAGPUR AND CHHATTISGARH.							RANGOON AND IRRAWADDY VALLEY.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger-miles			200,425							5,330,512							4,788,701							2,745,778							9,693,879			
„ of Servants employed			148							1,636							596							1,892							1,120			
Train-mileage of all descriptions			5,888							93,154							44,950							39,668							121,316			

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1883, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

NATIVE STATES.

	BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.							GAEKWAR OF BARODA'S.							NIZAM'S.							MYSORE.							JODHPORE.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger-miles				6,036,713							854,599							5,346,346							2,477,419							249,584			
„ of Servants employed				650							217							701							613							96			
Train-mileage of all descriptions				41,225							9,459							73,188							25,496							3,680			

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

ASSISTED COMPANIES.

	DEOGHAR.							ASSAM (*b*).							DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN.							TOTAL ALL RAILWAYS.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	6	...	...	1	6
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	1	14	...	1	1	15
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	733	2	20	...	1	2	21
Number of Passenger-miles				(*a*)							*Nil.*							(*c*)							661,389,318										
„ of Servants employed				72							*Nil.*							(*c*)							125,836										
Train-mileage of all descriptions				5,310							*Nil.*							(*c*)							9,169,320										

(*a*) The Passenger mileage figures seemed to be doubtful, and these were therefore omitted from the return.

(*b*) Return not received.

(*c*) These figures were not shown in the Return submitted by the Railway.

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.

Third 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 trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line.	3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails.	6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	20. Bro[illegible]
East Indian	1	...	1	1	1	2	3	1	33	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...
GUARANTEED.																				
Madras	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
South Indian	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	50	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula	...	1	2	...	1	11	...	...	17	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	1	2	3	...	...	10	1	...	12	1	1	3	8	...	...	1	...	7	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IMPERIAL STATE.																				
Punjab Northern	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indus Valley and Kandahar	...	2	...	...	...	3	4	...	48	6	...	6	17	...	1	1	1	2	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	1	52	8	...	2	5	1	...	2	...	11	...	...
Wardha Coal	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
PROVINCIAL STATE.																				
Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Nalhâti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	1	...	...	5	1	...	4	...	...	...	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaunia-Dharlla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágpur and Chhattísgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NATIVE STATES.																				
Bhavnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																				
Deoghar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Assam (c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	3	23	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	2	...
TOTAL 1883	3	7	13	3	10	73	12	2	291	23	5	14	47	3	2	13	1	29	2	10
TOTAL 1882	...	6	8	2	12	53	20	2	301	25	5	12	33	2	...	7	...	13	2	9

(a) The passenger mileage figures seemed to be doubtful, and these were therefore omitted from the Return.

21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way.	22. Slips in cuttings or embankments.	23. Fire in trains.	24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	25. Other accidents.	Total all Classes.	Number of Passengers and others. Killed.	Number of Passengers and others. Injured.	Number of Servants. Killed.	Number of Servants. Injured.	Total all Classes. Killed.	Total all Classes. Injured.	Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train-mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger-mileage.	Per mile open. Number of Passengers carried.	Per mile open. Train-mileage of all descriptions.	Per mile open. Passenger-mileage.	Total Passengers. Per Million of Passengers. Killed.	Total Passengers. Per Million of Passengers. Injured.	Total Passengers. Per Million of Passenger Miles. Killed.	Total Passengers. Per Million of Passenger Miles. Injured.
2	2	1	...	1	58	1	14	...	1	1	15	1,653	2,795,035	2,663,493	183,318,891	1,691	1,611	110,901	0·357	5·009	0·005	0·076
1	...	5	...	3	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	861	1,101,067	462,763	49,786,221	1,279	537	57,824	...	...	...	...
2	...	4	...	1	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	655	1,368,159	397,634	47,903,440	2,089	607	73,135	...	...	...	...
21	4	1	...	5	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,450½	1,449,824	1,575,534	79,478,196	999	1,086	54,794	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	11	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	1,715,210	382,406	41,597,645	3,721	830	90,234	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	206¾	686,192	198,490	21,596,699	3,319	960	104,458	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	20	78	...	1	...	...	...	1	734½	1,095,851	673,275	51,992,224	1,492	917	70,786	...	0·910	...	0·029
...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	643,461	416,892	29,988,628	1,176	762	54,824	...	...	...	...
14	...	3	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	420½	430,869	242,244	21,040,896	1,025	576	50,038	...	...	...	...
4	...	13	...	7	115	1	5	...	...	1	5	660	382,648	475,866	17,816,948	580	721	26,995	2·613	13·067	0·056	0·28
1	...	...	2	1	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,228¾	1,192,873	994,366	66,907,676	971	809	54,452	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	27,190	17,964	617,873	604	399	13,731	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	256,803	36,489	3,210,257	4,586	652	57,326	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	27½	28,818	10,947	600,812	1,058	402	22,048	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	239	181,805	157,623	7,808,956	761	660	32,673	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	32½	19,272	5,888	200,425	597	182	6,215	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	163,485	93,154	5,330,512	985	561	32,112	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	9	...	.	...	...	...	...	115½	217,891	44,950	4,788,701	1,887	389	41,461	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	133,498	39,668	2,745,778	896	266	18,428	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	385,743	121,316	9,693,879	2,396	754	60,210	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	150,521	41,225	6,036,713	780	214	31,278	...	.	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	59½	48,178	9,459	854,599	813	160	14,424	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	99,457	73,188	5,346,346	822	605	44,185	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	78,145	25,496	2,477,419	909	296	28,807	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	13,440	3,680	249,584	707	194	13,136	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	(b)	5,310	(a)	...	885	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	6,207	(b)	(b)	124	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	16	27	2	59	733	2	20	...	1	2	21	10,403½	14,671,642	9,169,320	661,389,318	1,411	885	63,919	0·136	1·363	0·003	0·030
52	18	36	3	43	664	1	...	1	1	2	1	9,948	13,657,743	8,145,376	642,049,537	1,373	819	64,541	0·073	...	0·002	...

(b) Return not received. (c) These figures were not shown in the Return submitted by the Railway.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. LVI of 1883-84.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 10th February 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 9th February 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 10th February 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1883 to 9th February 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
9th Feb. 1884	Eastern Bengal(*a*)	172	1,00,243	583	176	80,024	455	51,68,819	666	39,05,785	504	. . .	12,63,034
9th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	85,206	156	547	1,13,939	208	42,27,307	172	49,12,757	200	6,85,450	. . .
9th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	1,88,239	278	739	1,92,440	260	84,97,762	279	97,76,857	294	12,79,095	. . .
9th ditto	Madras	861	1,28,805	150	861	1,38,513	161	59,62,270	153	57,65,413	149	. . .	1,96,857
9th ditto	South Indian	655	61,222	93	655	76,923	117	32,76,553	111	34,23,209	116	1,46,656	. . .
16th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	8,24,593	566	1,458	7,29,001	500	2,87,37,598	437	2,83,52,465	433	. . .	3,85,133
9th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,17,358	471	461	2,42,601	526	84,63,466	407	98,18,004	473	13,54,538	. . .
	TOTAL	4,830	16,05,666	332	4,897	15,73,441	321	6,43,33,775	295	6,59,54,490	300	16,20,715	. . .
	State.												
16th Feb. 1884	East Indian	1,507	9,74,356	647	1,509	9,76,069	647	3,87,12,899	569	4,33,68,879	639	46,55,980	. . .
16th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	43	4,325	101	56	7,640	136	1,87,999	123	2,55,328	103	67,329	. . .
16th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,669	62	27	1,592	59	61,880	51	67,542	56	5,662	. . .
16th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	49,207	214	239	37,570	157	19,13,081	183	18,54,330	175	. . .	58,751
9th ditto	Tirhoot	159	15,261	96	193	23,764	123	5,63,238	147	7,72,950	100	2,09,712	. . .
19th Jan. 1884	Patna-Gya	57	7,798	137	. .	(*b*) . .	.	(*c*)4,13,879	172	(*d*)3,63,277	152	. . .	50,602
16th Feb. 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	11,923	86	138	13,320	96	4,63,073	74	4,92,326	79	29,253	. . .
16th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,449	121	12	1,083	90	40,051	74	40,338	75	287	. . .
16th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	2,12,175	217	1,117	3,02,620	271	90,85,244	180	1,10,53,486	220	19,68,242	. . .
16th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	11,700	260	45	18,029	401	5,17,470	255	6,32,261	312	1,14,791	. . .
16th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	28,253	190	149	35,930	241	5,92,675	120	10,46,087	156	4,53,412	. .
2nd ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	55,684	346	. .	(*b*) . .	.	(*e*)11,99,267	169	(*f*)11,85,328	167	. . .	13,939
16th ditto	Sindia	75	6,533	87	75	8,299	111	2,67,736	79	2,95,425	88	27,689	. . .
9th ditto	Punjab Northern	422	51,395	122	447	51,902	116	25,37,584	137	27,33,719	143	1,96,135	. . .
9th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,05,600	160	660	92,992	141	44,71,527	150	60,31,206	203	15,59,679	. . .
16th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	3,422	107	32	5,490	172	86,783	60	1,13,550	79	26,767	. . .
16th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	. .	. . .	.	140	15,740	112	. . .	. .	3,68,357	86	3,68,357	. . .
9th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	.	51	2,626	51	. . .	. .	(*g*)12,988	45	12,988	. . .
	TOTAL	3,326	5,96,694	179	(*h*)3,381	6,18,597	183	2,24,01,487	155	2,73,18,498	175	49,17,011	. . .
	Assisted Company.												
9th Feb. 1884	Bengal Central	21	958	46	52	3,060	59	(*i*)15,278	43	1,03,230	59	87,952	. . .
	Native States.												
9th Feb. 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	15,051	78	193	18,169	94	7,01,501	81	7,68,905	89	67,404	. . .
9th ditto	Nizam's	121	18,920	156	121	23,008	190	7,36,318	135	7,48,276	137	11,958	. . .
9th ditto	Mysore	86	5,482	64	86	5,156	60	2,60,012	67	2,56,771	66	. . .	3,241
16th ditto	Jodhpore	19	624	33	19	1,190	63	(*j*)20,036	32	34,766	41	14,730	. . .
	TOTAL	419	40,077	96	419	47,523	113	17,17,867	92	18,08,718	96	90,851	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL	10,103	32,17,751	318	10,258	32,18,690	314	12,71,81,306	284	13,85,53,815	298	1,13,72,509	. .
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	6,51,17,737	145	7,04,71,594	152	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	6,20,63,569	139	6,80,82,221	146	60,18,652	. . .

(*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 1882 to 20th January 1883.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 19th January 1884.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st April 1882 to 3rd February 1883.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 2nd February 1884.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st January to 9th February 1884.
(*h*) Exclusive of mileages of Patna-Gya and Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railways (57 + 161).
(*i*) Total receipts from 16th October 1882 to 10th February 1883.
(*j*) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 10th February 1883.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 28th February 1884.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 22nd February, 1884.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
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 H. S. Thomas.
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.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

EXPLOSIVES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of explosives be taken into consideration. He said:—

"When I introduced this Bill last year, I explained that it was based on the English Explosives Act, 1875, but was much shorter and simpler in its details. I justified this difference by reference to the comparatively limited operation which a measure of this description might be expected to have in India, and to the circumstance that the wide differences between various parts of the country made it necessary to provide by a simple power to make rules for many matters which in England would be included in the Act. The papers which have been received since the Bill was introduced have confirmed the views in accordance with which the Bill was prepared, and, indeed, go further, and show that, though an Act of this sort has become indispensable for some purposes and in some parts of the country, the extent to which it is likely to come into practical operation will in all likelihood be for a long time extremely limited. This being so, we have thought it advisable to make the Bill still shorter and simpler by substituting, on some additional points, powers to make rules for direct enactments, and by omitting certain ancillary provisions which can hardly be considered essential to the measure in its reduced form.

"The Bill as amended by the Committee is in all its main provisions a purely enabling measure, and merely empowers the Governor General in Council, or the Local Governments with his sanction, to make rules imposing restrictions and making regulations, and to enforce their observance by fine within certain maximum limits. This power is given both to the Governor General in Council and to the Local Governments, because it seems clear that, while the rules relating to some matters can best be made by a single central authority, the rules regarding others will best be left to the Local Governments. Thus, rules regarding transport by railway can obviously be made only by the Government of

India in consultation with the various railway administrations concerned, while, on the other hand, the rules relating to the storage of explosives in towns can be best dealt with by the Local Governments in consultation with the municipal authorities.

"It will be observed that we have added to the Bill power to make regulations for the 'use' of explosives. We think this additional power may be found convenient in some cases in which it may be necessary to use the more dangerous explosives in mining or quarrying or road-making under superintendence of a less trustworthy character than would be available under similar circumstances in Europe.

"The Bill gives very extensive powers, but I need hardly say that we do not contemplate their being used, except when a real necessity for the exercise of them exists. Nothing, for example, is further from our intention than to impose any stringent system of control over the manufacture and use on a small scale of the fireworks ordinarily used by the Native population. So far as I know, the amount of control at present exercised over their manufacture and use has been found amply sufficient. I say this, not because I have any fear that the powers given by the Bill are likely to be abused, but merely with a view to prevent any misapprehension on the point. And, in order still further to remove any such misapprehension, I propose, by an amendment of which I have given notice, to insert in the Bill a provision expressly enabling the rule-making authorities to make exemptions from the operation of the rules made by them.

"Chapter VII of the original Bill gave the Governor General in Council unrestricted powers with regard to specially dangerous explosives. We have retained this power, but have limited it to the importation, possession and transport of explosives. It may at times be essential for the public safety to act in the case of such explosives at once, and without having to resort to the somewhat elaborate procedure laid down in the Bill for the making of rules under section 5.

"Sections 7, 8 and 9 of the amended Bill are intended to provide for the matters dealt with in Chapter VIII of the Bill, so far as it seems necessary under present circumstances to provide for them.

"Section 7 provides, in the shape of a power to make rules, for the matters of inspection, search, seizure, detention, removal and the taking of samples, and sections 8 and 9 reproduce, with certain modifications, the provisions of sections 34 and 35 of the original Bill, requiring notice to be given of accidents, and conferring power to enquire into them.

"Then, to avoid the inconvenience which might arise from a person being required to take out licenses both under this Bill and under the Arms Act in respect of the same matter, we have provided a means by which a license granted under the Bill may be made to operate likewise as a license under the Arms Act.

"As the Bill has now been reduced to a mere enabling measure, we have thought it better to leave untouched the enactments of a merely local nature contained in the repealing schedule to the original Bill. These enactments are all of the class which it is within the competence of the local legislatures to repeal or amend, and it will thus be fully open to those who are most competent to form an opinion on such a point to determine how far these enactments shall continue to be applied, and how far the provisions of this Bill shall be resorted to in matters covered by both.

"I have given notice of three amendments. The first I have already explained. As to the second, which deals with the liability to forfeiture, it has been represented that this liability may work hardship in cases where it happens that the person who commits the offence is not the owner of the explosive. I do not see any way to make strict proof of ownership a condition precedent to forfeiture, but I propose to make the section a little less stringent by making it clear that, where forfeiture is adjudicated, it need not extend to the whole of the explosives in respect of which the offence is committed.

"Lastly, the original Bill contained a provision which was based upon a corresponding provision of the English Act, and authorized the arrest without warrant of a person committing an offence likely to cause explosion by fire in or about a place where explosives are manufactured or kept. We had proposed to omit the section from the amended Bill, but it has been pointed out that in certain cases it might be very useful, and, therefore, I propose to restore it."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that in section 5, sub-section (*2*), after clause (*e*) of the Bill, the following be inserted, namely:—

"(*f*) the exemption absolutely or subject to conditions of any explosives from the operation of the rules."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that in section 10 of the Bill, after the word "committed," the following be inserted, namely:—

"or any part of that explosive, ingredient or substance."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. ILBERT also moved that after section 12 of the Bill, the following section be inserted, namely:—

Power to arrest without warrant persons committing dangerous offences.

"13. Whoever is found committing any act for which he is punishable under this Act or the rules under this Act, and which tends to cause explosion or fire in or about any place where an explosive is manufactured or stored, or any railway or port, or any carriage, ship or boat, may be apprehended without a warrant by a Police-officer, or by the occupier of, or the agent or servant of, or other person authorized by the occupier of, that place, or by any agent or servant of, or other person authorized by, the railway administration or conservator of the port, and be removed from the place where he is arrested, and conveyed as soon as conveniently may be before a Magistrate."

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.

CHUTIÁ NÁGPÚR ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, 1876, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Chutiá Nágpúr Encumbered Estates Act, 1876, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"Last year, when I had the honour to introduce the Bill before the Council, I explained that its scope at the time was exceedingly limited. It was simply to amend a defect, which was common to that Act and the Oudh Taluqdárs' Act. It was found, as the Act stood, that should Government have lent money to the estate, yet the owner might claim release of the estate as soon as the scheduled debts were paid off, without any reference to the debt which was incurred to Government. It was to amend that particular defect, and also to amend a small error which had crept in in regard to the time within which mortgages should be given out in the estate, and it was only for these two purposes that the Bill was introduced. It was then referred to the Select Committee last year. In the meantime, two or three memorials from bodies of mahájans (money-lenders) in Chutiá Nágpúr were received, and some attention was called to the fact of this Bill being before the Council in the Native Press. The objections taken generally were not in reference to the particular scope of the amending Bill, which, as I have said before, is an exceedingly small one; they were directed against the policy of the original provisions

of the Act, VI of 1876, and they seemed to be of sufficient force to justify the Select Committee in not going on at once with the Bill; the work of the Select Committee was accordingly postponed until the Government of Bengal had an opportunity of making enquiries and submitting a report on the working of the Act as it stood. This report has now come in, and the objections taken might briefly be summarised as follows. It was complained that it was nowhere laid down clearly, so that people may be aware beforehand, what classes of estates came under the Act. The memorialists also complained that, in the first instance, on an application being made, it was often accompanied by exaggerated statements of income and insufficient statements of liability, and, as it was the interest of the owners no less than of the manager to have the estates brought under the Act, full enquiry was not made, and that, consequently, estates which might be hopelessly insolvent were too readily brought under the scope of the Act, and so protected from the clutches of the creditors. In the course of the proceedings, when the case came before the Courts, it was asserted that the evidence of bonds was not accepted with that stringency which was the rule in ordinary Courts, but the word of the debtor was taken against the creditor, and accordingly the debts were cut down too readily. Then they complained that, even the debts which were cut down were not at once paid, the creditors were liable to be kept waiting for many years—twenty-five years, I think, I recollect in one case. They also complained that there was no power of releasing an estate from the operation of the Act even should it be found that it obviously was an insolvent estate, and that no benefit could be derived from going on. And they pointed out one or two other defects in the law which hampered the liquidator in giving effect to its intentions. One was that he could not sell the estate without the consent of the owner, and another was that he could not give a lease for more than twenty years. I think I have fairly summed up the objections raised; and many of them seemed reasonable. The Government of Bengal directed an enquiry, and the result of the enquiry, which appears to have been carefully and satisfactorily made, has now been circulated with the papers of the Bill. It consists of a report from the Deputy Commissioner, another from the Commissioner, and a letter from the Government forwarding the report of the Board of Revenue; and I think these reports quite justify our action in not going on with this Bill at once but giving time for further enquiry. The general result of the reports is to show that the Act of 1876 practically introduced nothing which was very new. It systematised what was formerly the custom; in fact, since 1832, when the Kool rebellion broke out and caused Chutiá Nágpúr to be taken out of the effect of the ordinary regulation law, landed estates in this district have never been subject to sale in execution of decree, and have, as a political measure, always been exempted from sale. When the Act of 1876 was introduced, it was intended to systematise the procedure, and bring it under control; but some of the estates previously protected from sale were, it is admitted, transferred to the operation of the Act without sufficient enquiry as to the possibility of their ever becoming solvent. But the reports showed that, of late years, full and careful enquiries were made in every instance. They showed that the procedure was very much the procedure of the Civil Courts; that the parties were called together, and it was only when the creditors would not bring their books into Court for examination, that the Court was forced to take the debtor's statement; they showed, no doubt, that the Courts went behind the bond, but that was the principle and essential policy of the Act, and that there was necessity for doing so, because, according to the custom of the money-lenders, after every two or three years a fresh bond was taken, in which interest is added to principal and fresh interest accumulates on both; the process is again repeated, so that ultimately interest is demanded three or four times over on the original sum; and, though the man may have paid the principal with a fair rate of interest, yet in a few years the original amount which had been borrowed was found to have increased four-fold: on the whole, it might be said that the report fully justified not only the policy of the Act but the administration of it. They did, however, admit that there was a good deal in what the memorialists said, and that there were several other points in which the law required amendment. These proposals have been sent up by the Government of Bengal, and the Select Committee have taken

them into consideration, and it was to meet these points that the Committee now proposed to alter the Bill in the way which was shown in their report. The principal recommendations of the local officers are, first, that the Local Government should be empowered by the rules to lay down to what classes of estates the Act should be applicable. It was obviously impossible to do this by law, because, in the first place, as I have said before, the principal consideration will always be political expediency; and, in the second place, because anybody who has read the report will see when you go to reduce it into a system, how very complicated and difficult the matter is, and how inevitably it would lead to frequent tinkerings of the Act in order to cover unforeseen cases. But apparently the general consideration would be the size of the estate, and the Bengal Government say that in general the working of the Act should not be applicable to estates under Rs. 2,000.

"The next proposal in order of time and procedure which the local officers made and which we have embodied in the Bill was that the applicant should file a verified statement of the assets and liabilities of the estate; and a verified statement means, of course, that the applicant would be liable to the penalties for false evidence if the assets and liabilities were wrongly stated. So that there should not be the same probability and risk as heretofore of bringing an estate under the operation of the Act when it was of no use to do so.

"Then, a small point I may mention was the time within which the creditors are to send in their statements. In the first instance it was three months, and under special circumstances claims may be admitted within a further period of nine months. This latter period would now be reduced to six months.

"Then, when the adjudication was made on the claim, we came to a point upon which the objection made seemed really serious. It was that the law contained no provision for the amount decreed being paid off at once. On the recommendation of the Government of Bengal, a provision has now been introduced under which the Government may make loans for the payment of liabilities, to be recovered, with small interest, from the assets of the estate. The delay in this case will be transferred from the creditors to the Government.

"We have not been able to meet a proposal of the local officers, which was not accepted by the Local Government, that an estate should be released at the option of the manager after it has once been brought under liquidation. The objection to that was that it would lead to less caution than was desirable in taking estates under management. It was also clear that under such an arrangement great complications would ensue when leases or mortgages had been given, debts had been cut down and payments had been made, and the confusion would be absolutely bewildering. Neither the Select Committee nor the Local Government saw their way to adopt that, and the result of the Bill as it stands will be that the liquidation, having been once undertaken, must go on till all the debts had been paid off, or the estate sold, or the parties came to some arrangement which the Commissioner considered satisfactory and unobjectionable.

"But here we come to another arrangement. In order to enable them to put an end to the management of an insolvent estate, we have had to amend the Bill in another point, which, as I have explained before, has given rise to some dissatisfaction. In the law as it stands, an estate could not be sold without the consent of the owner. This provision does not occur in any other similar Act, and it seems obviously unreasonable that, where a public officer has been called in to manage an estate, because a man is incapable of managing his own property, that public officer should be unable to sell a portion of the estate to save the rest without the owner's consent. Accordingly, to meet that, we have now given power to sell the estate without the owner's consent.

"There was one more point, on which I have given notice of an amendment, which does not come into the report of the Select Committee; but, with the permission of Your Excellency, I will explain what the amendment is

now, instead of doing so when moving the amendment. Under the Bill as it stands, a lease could only be given for twenty years, and the only alternative was to sell the property with the consent of the owner. The local officers had objected that it was difficult to get a purchaser, because a great number of these estates were not held directly from the Government, but were jághírs, —assignments held under the superior landlord,—and the peculiarity of these tenures is, that in default of direct male heirs they lapsed to the superior landlord, and could not therefore be transferred without the assent of the superior landlord. This leads to a difficulty very obvious and palpable in the way of sales outright, and the custom of the country consequently is, instead of selling, to give permanent leases. The permanent lessee, subject to the payment of rent, was able to protect his interest from sale by his superior landlord under the ordinary law, and he is more able to get a transfer sanctioned and approved of by his superior landlord on paying a *nazráná* than to get his sanction to an outright sale. Accordingly, Mr. Power, who found considerable difficulty in applying the Act to a sale outright, strongly recommended, amongst other things, that the manager should have power to grant permanent leases; and the Government of Bengal, after giving the matter very full consideration, had recommended that it be provided for in the Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said :—"I wish to say a few words on this Bill, as I have had some experience of the practical working of the Act both as Secretary to the Government of Bengal and as an officiating Member of the Board of Revenue. The Bill before the Council, which is merely an amending measure, does not raise the question of the principle of legislating with the object of affording special assistance and protection to embarrassed proprietors of land. I am not personally an advocate of such legislation; but the principle having been accepted by the law already in force, it is the object of this Bill to improve the administrative machinery, and to rectify such errors as the experience of the last seven years may have shown to exist in matters of detail.

"But, though the question of principle is not raised by the Bill, either in the form in which it was originally introduced or in the form in which it is now submitted to the Council, some of the papers which have been considered by the Select Committee do raise issues which are of a fundamental character. It is contended in some memorials received from money-lenders of the Chutiá Nágpúr Division, and in some articles which have appeared in the public Press, that the Act is unjustly framed and unfairly administered. The memorialists complain that the laws of evidence, of contract, and of procedure, are ignored; that estates are admitted to protection without due enquiry as to their solvency; that the just claims of creditors are summarily cut down; and that there is unreasonable delay in paying off even those debts which the authorities admit to be valid. These charges really fall under two main heads, one of which touches the principle of the Act, and the other is concerned with its administration.

"As to the former, it appears to be the contention of the memorialists that the duty of ascertaining the claims, and the duty of paying them off, should be assigned to two different sets of officers, that the claims should be ascertained by judicial officers under the strict rules of law which govern ordinary transactions, and that the property should then be handed over to the executive department for the liquidation of the debts. If this had really been the intention of the legislature, the Act of 1876 would have been very improperly described as an Act to relieve certain landholders in Chutiá Nágpúr. Its proper title would have been an Act to enrich certain mahájans. What was the position of these creditors before the passing of the Act of which they now complain? For more than 40 years past they had been restrained from proceeding against landed property, for no sales could take place without the express consent of the Commissioner. If execution of a decree was taken out against a landholder, his estate was sequestrated, and was managed in what was termed the Political Department. The difference is that, whereas this procedure was formerly general, management by Government officers is now confined to those estates which are specially protected under the Act. Against all other landed property the creditor can proceed in the ordinary course of law.

"Then, with regard to the complaint that the managing department goes behind bonds and decrees, it is certainly the fact that this is done, and it was undoubtedly the intention of the legislature that it should be done. The object of the law was to grant equitable relief; and this object would have been defeated if the officer charged with the settlement of the claims had been required to confine himself to ascertaining whether a certain bond had been signed, or a certain decree obtained, and had been precluded from enquiring into the circumstances under which the debt had been incurred, and into the whole series of the transactions between the parties. So far, therefore, as these objections impugn the principle of the Act, I think they admit of a complete answer.

"As regards its actual administration, I am willing to confess that there may have been some grounds for complaint during the first two or three years that the Act was in operation. I do not admit that claims have been unjustly cut down. Some alleged instances of this are put forward in the memorials, and, I suppose, we may fairly assume that these are the strongest instances which would be adduced. But the explanations given in the papers before the Council show conclusively that these cases (to use the words of the Board of Revenue) were not arbitrary reductions of equitable claims, but cases of equitable relief from extortionate contracts. I do not deny that, when the Act first came into operation, some estates, which had no valid claims to protection, were brought under its provisions, and that the enquiries into the solvency of an estate were not always so complete as they should have been before the issue of the vesting order. But I do not think that for some years past any example of mistakes of this kind can be adduced.

"The matters of reasonable complaint which still remain are—first, the delay which takes place in the liquidation of admitted claims; and, secondly, the provision which forbids the sale of an estate without the consent of the proprietor. These will be remedied by the Bill now before the Council. I understand it to be intended that, when the schedule of debts has been finally settled, a loan shall be advanced by Government at moderate interest to clear off all incumbrances, and that the estate shall remain under management till the loan has been repaid. The Bill also gives power to sell the property with or without the consent of the owner, and to withdraw at any time from the management if a satisfactory composition is made with the creditors. These amendments, and the minor improvements which are introduced by the Bill, will, I think, remove all reasonable ground of complaint as regards the working of the measure."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that, after section 6 of the Bill, the following section be inserted, namely :—

Amendment of section 17.

"7. In section 17, for the words 'not exceeding twenty years absolute,' the words 'or in perpetuity' shall be substituted."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INLAND STEAM-VESSELS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Survey, and the examination and grant of certificates to Engineers, of Inland Steam-vessels, and to provide for certain other matters relating to those vessels.

INDIAN STEAM-SHIPS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Survey of Steam-ships and the grant of certificates to Engineers of those ships.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 29th February, 1884.

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

FORT WILLIAM;
The 28th February, 1884.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASONS AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26th FEBRUARY 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been rain during the week in three districts of the Madras Presidency, in Sindh, in parts of Central India, and the Central and North-Western Provinces, also in parts of Assam and Bengal. The fall generally has been too slight to affect agricultural prospects.

Harvesting continues in active progress in the Madras Presidency and Mysore, and standing crops promise well. In Bombay the *rabi* is being cut, and with the exception of some crops in the Surat and Shikarpur districts which have suffered from insects and blight the prospects are fair. In the Berars, Hyderabad, Central India States, and Rajputana the *rabi* promises well, but in the Ulwar State the crops on unirrigated lands are reported to be withering for want of rain. Rain is also urgently needed in the south-eastern districts of the Punjab; elsewhere in that province the prospects are satisfactory. The rain which fell in the North-Western Provinces during the week under report was slight and insufficient, and the outturn of the *rabi* on unirrigated lands is expected to be below the average. On irrigated lands the crops are fair. A scarcity of fodder is beginning to be felt in two districts.

In Bengal the prospects remain unchanged. The standing crops in Chota Nagpore, Behar, and the Burdwan district, promise a poor outturn; elsewhere in the province they are fair. The preparation of the land for the next rice season is in hand, and the early *rabi* crops are being cut. In Assam the reaping of the mustard crop is nearly over and prospects are good.

No report has been received from British Burma.

Cholera exists in most districts of the Madras Presidency, but is abating. Small-pox is general in the Bombay Presidency and the North-Western Provinces; in other provinces the public health is on the whole good.

Prices are unchanged.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 27th)—		
Bellary	. . . .	Harvest—wheat, sugarcane, cotton, *cholum*, pulse, and oil-seeds about average; eighteen deaths from cholera in one taluk.
Kurnool	. . . .	Standing crops fair; harvest—*cholum* and pulse, yield about average.
Ganjam	1·63 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops good.
Kistna	·4 (average of three stations).	Harvest—*varigu* and horse-gram, yield below average; paddy being harvested; fever and small-pox prevalent; cattle-disease in places; four deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras)	. . . .	Standing crops generally good, but slightly injured in parts by excessive rain of last month; harvest—paddy, yield below average; small-pox prevalent; thirty-eight deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore	. . . .	Standing crops generally good; harvest—paddy, yield average; dry grains about average; fever and small-pox in parts; forty-one deaths from cholera.
Tanjore	. . . .	Standing crops good; harvest—paddy, dry grains, and pulse, yield below average; 442 deaths from cholera.
Madura	. . . .	Standing crops fair except in one taluk; harvest—paddy, yield about average; small-pox prevalent in some taluks; seventy-five deaths from cholera.
Malabar	·19 (average of three stations).	Harvest—second crop paddy continues in parts; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease slight; 52 deaths from cholera.
Travancore	. . . .	Preparations for cultivation commenced; small-pox, fever, and cholera in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Feb. 27th)—		
Kurrachee	In Kurrachee ·09; average of eight other stations ·08.	River at Kotri on 20th 4 feet 6 inches, against 2 feet 10 inches on same date last year; *rabi* crops in good condition; fever in 5 talukas; cattle-disease in 3 talukas; disease amongst *ticca* carriage horses in Kurrachee, symptoms, running at nose, sore throat, and cough; a few private horses also attacked; 6 fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee since 14th, no death; total 53 cases, 9 deaths; disease in 21 villages in districts, 15 fresh cases, 3 deaths, 39 remaining sick; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 30 and 36; in Schwan 32 and 36; in Ghorabari 20, 30 and 32; and in Jati 20, 32 and 40 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad	Heavy rain at Kandiaro on 18th and 19th; at Badin ·10 on 3rd, and ·03 at Hydrabad and Dero Mohbat on 15th February.	Small-pox in 9, fever in 8, and cattle-disease in 6 talukas; wheat 26¼, *jowari* 38, *bajri* 34¼, red rice 26, and white rice 20 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad . . .	. . . .	Standing crops healthy; cotton-picking commenced in some talukas; slight fever in Viramgaum and Sanand; cattle-disease decreasing; wheat 26 and *bajri* 30 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda . . .	. . . .	Cotton and *rabi* crops in good condition; general health good; prices —*bajri* 31 and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat . . .	. . . .	Cotton-picking commenced in places; cotton and other crops slightly damaged by small insects in Bardoli and Chikhli; crops healthy in other talukas; slight fever in Balsar and Pardi; *jowari* 38 and *nagli* 14 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik . . .	. . . .	Reaping of *rabi* crops in progress; public health generally good; small-pox in four villages of Nasik, 2 of Sinar, and 4 of Dindori talukas; cattle-disease in parts of Dindori taluka; *bajri* 28, wheat 31½, and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) .	. . . .	Abnormal temparature 0° to 2° cool; abnormal wind southerly and moist on 26th.
Poona . . .	. . . .	Reaping of *rabi* progressing; small-pox in 3 talukas; prices—*bajri* 36 and *jowari* 39 lbs.; in Poona *bajri* 30 and *jowari* 35 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar . .	. . . .	Public health good; reaping of *rabi* commenced in some talukas; *bajri*—maximum 51 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 39 in Kopargaon; *jowari*—maximum 51 lbs. in Akola, minimum 32 in Karjat.
Sholapore . . .	. . . .	Reaping of *rabi* crops general throughout the district; cotton being picked in Barsi, Pandharpur, and Karmala talukas; *bajri* 43 and *jowari* 41 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar . . .	. . . .	Harvesting of early *jowari* completed, that of wheat in progress; cotton-picking commenced; smallpox in seven and fever and cattle-disease in two talukas; scarcity of drinking-water in Navalgund and Gadag talukas; rice 29 to 44 and *jowari* 52 to 79 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara . . .	. . . .	Second crop rice plants healthy; harvesting of sugarcane above ghat; small pox in four talukas, 1 death in Siddapur; cattle-disease in two talukas; fever in Haliyal and Ehatkal; common rice in Karwar 12 seers per rupee; district average 15¾ seers.
Rajkot . . .	. . . .	General health good; weather warm; small-pox still prevalent in the district; *bajri* 30 and *jowari* 39 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain throughout Sindh; *rabi* harvest in progress in most districts; late crops slightly injured by small insects in parts of Surat and by blight in parts of Shikarpur; small-pox general; slight cholera in parts of Broach, Colaba, and Ratnagiri; fever and cattle-disease in some districts.
Bengal—(Feb. 26th)		
Chittagong . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of winter crops continue favourable; prices steady; public health good.
Dacca . . .	0·01	Ploughing going on; winter crops being reaped; prospects continue favourable; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs .	. . . .	Prospects of winter crops promising; price of common rice 14 to 16 *seers per rupee*; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad .	. . . .	Slight rain on the night of 24th and the morning of 25th; crops doing well; public health generally good, except a few cases of cholera reported from thana Jehinghee.
Rajshahye . .	0·18	Weather seasonable; rain has been beneficial to winter crops, prospects of which are fair, especially in Nattore; ganja is being manufactured; public health good.
Burdwan . . .	0·16	Winter crops are being harvested; generally speaking, an average of about six annas may be looked for, except in the Cutwa sub-division, where the outturn is very much poorer than elsewhere; public health fair.
Rungpore . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of cold weather crops good; land is being prepared for *aus* and jute cultivation; prices stationary; public health good.
Bhagulpore . .	*Nil*	Mustard crop has yielded a better outturn than was expected, except in the south; *rabi* crops near the Koosi and in pergunnah Chye are very good, but elsewhere they are poor, except where irrigation is available; *cheena* is being sown extensively in some parts; price of rice 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah . . .	*Nil*	Crops in the south of the district very poor; in the north they are fair; price of common rice 16 seers per rupee; public health fair.
Patna . . .	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops generally fair; a good deal of small-pox in the sudder sub-division.
Durbhanga . .	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops unfavourable; outturn will be about 6 annas for the whole district; harvesting of tobacco and mustard in progress, pressing of sugarcane proceeding; prices stationary; small-pox in the town of Durbhanga has not wholly disappeared.
Hazareebagh . .	0·70	Weather seasonable; the slight fall of rain had little effect on the standing crops, most of which are being harvested, but it has facilitated ploughing; prices steady; general health good.
Cuttack . . .	*Nil*	Weather warm; nights slightly cold; *dalua* rice and cotton growing well; state of miscellaneous crops good; price of rice stationary, in spite of large exportation; public health good.
		General Remarks.—There has been slight rain in some districts during the week; this rain and the rain of the previous week have much facilitated ploughing for the cultivation of *aus* and *jute*, and have benefited the standing crops; in Behar rain still holds off, and the *rabi* crops on unirrigated tracts will consequently be very poor; in Chota Nagpore also the *rabi* crops will be very indifferent, and in Burdwan, the outturn is said not to exceed an average of six annas for the whole district; but in the rest of the province the prospects of these crops are generally reported to be fair; sugarcane is being pressed, and mustard and other early *rabi* crops are being gathered; spring rice is doing well, and poppy in the Patna Division promises to be an excellent crop; small-pox is prevalent in the sudder sub-division of Patna and in the town of Hazareebagh, and a few cases of it and of cholera are also reported from several localities, but generally speaking, the public health of the province is good; price of rice is steady and high throughout the province.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares . (Feb. 26th)	Slight rain on 24th instant.	Cloudy weather prevailed during latter part of the week; weather fine on 25th and 26th instant; crops are drying up; peas being cut; wheat and barley are ripening; isolated cases of small-pox of a mild form still reported; bazars well supplied; prices falling slightly.
Allahabad („ 27th)	·2 on 24th instant at Sadr and Karchana.	No sensible benefit from rain on 24th instant; harvest of peas and barley begun, and prices thereof fallen; other prices steady; some small-pox.
Gorakhpur („ 24th)	*Nil*	Small-pox prevalent; crops below average; labour in demand; prices steady.
Jhansi . („ 25th)	Slight rain on the 24th instant.	Wheat ripening; cutting of gram commenced; crops in pargana Jhansi have suffered slightly from sharp wind; prices stationary; health of people and cattle good.
Agra . („ 26th)	Very slight rain on night of the 19th and 23rd instant.	*Rabi* crops ripening; irrigation continues; slight fever, and small-pox continues in Sadr tahsil; general health good; prices steady.
Bareilly . („ „)	. . . .	Rain needed; prices pretty steady; health of men and cattle good.
Meerut . („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; public health good; supplies of food-grain ample, but fodder scarce; prices steady.
Kumaun . („ „)	Slight rain on evening of the 24th February.	Crops withering; general health good; cattle-disease continues; prices not changed.
Lucknow („ „)	*Nil*	Weather warm and cloudy; state of crops fair; condition of people and cattle normal; markets well supplied; prices steady.
Partabgarh („ „)	. . . .	Most of *rabi* crops ready for the sickle; slight rain during the week; small-pox reported from all tahsils; prices almost steady.
Sitapur („ „)	One or two slight showers.	Weather cloudy the greater part of the week; unirrigated crops indifferent; cattle somewhat suffering from scarcity of grass; prices steady.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather slightly cloudy; sugarcane being pressed; wheat, barley, and peas beginning to ripen; small-pox in parts of district; condition of cattle good; prices steady.
Rai Bareilly („ 25th)	Slight rain on the 24th instant at Sadr.	Weather cloudy; *rabi* crops beginning to ripen; small-pox in mild form continues; supplies abundant; prices steady.
Cawnpore („ 26th)	Slight rain on the 24th instant.	Crops ripening, and general health of people good; prices stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	. . . .	Clear, sun shiny weather; condition of the people good; no sickness to speak of; condition of the crops fair; markets well supplied.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain has fallen in several districts, but not enough to produce any appreciable effect; the *rabi* crops are ripening, and in places are ready for cutting; the crops are generally fair, but on unirrigated lands are below the average; fodder is scarce in Meerut and Moradabad, otherwise the markets are well supplied, and prices steady.
Punjab—(Feb. 27th)		
Delhi . . .	. . . .	Rain urgently wanted; scarcity of fodder; small-pox continues; slight fall in prices.
Hissar . . .	. . . .	Health good; rain wanted; prices steady.
Umballa . . .	. . . .	Health good; crops suffering from want of rain; prices stationary.
Jullundur . . .	. . . .	Rain much wanted; health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Amritsar . . .	. . . .	Health good; prices fluctuating.
Lahore . . .	. . . .	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Ferozepur . . .	. . . .	Health and condition of crops good; prices almost stationary.
Sialkot . . .	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices falling.
Rawalpindi . . .	. . . .	Health and crop prospects good; prices falling.
Peshawar . . .	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Mooltan . . .	. . . .	Health and crop prospects good; prices falling.
Dera Ismail Khan .	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—The health of the province, except in the Delhi District, is generally good; crop prospects also are generally good, except in the south-east where rain is urgently wanted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—(Feb. 27th)—		
Nagpur		Weather warm and somewhat cloudy; prospects favourable; health good; *prices* stationary.
Jubbulpore	1·50	Weather changeable and cloudy; hail on 24th; rain injurious to crops and unnecessary.
Saugor. (Feb. 26th)		Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; health good; prices steady.
Seoni	·45	Weather cloudy; reaping of pulses progressing; prices stationary; public health good.
Hoshangabad		Weather getting hot, but nights are cool; pulses being harvested; fever prevalent in Harda; wheat 21, rice 11, and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Raipur	·36	Weather cloudy; *rabi* crop prospects favourable; linseed being cut; prices rising; rice 24 and wheat 25 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur	·50	Weather getting warm; a thunderstorm occurred on 21st; prospects good; public health good; common rice 35 seers per rupee.
Khandwa		Weather clear; *rabi* crops promising; *juari* 20¼, wheat 16, and rice 13¾ seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot; nights cool; prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Assam—(Feb. 27th)—		
Gauhati	·11	Weather cloudy; cutting of sugarcane nearly over; lands being ploughed for *ahu* cultivation; public health fair.
Sylhet	*Nil*	State and prospects of crops good; public health also good on the whole.
Cachar	·48	Weather cold; reaping of mustard crop nearly finished; common rice 16 seers per rupee; small-pox and cholera abating.
Dibrugarh	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good; public health good.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Feb. 27th)—		
Amraoti		Weather getting warm; *rabi* crops in good condition; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola		Prospects of *rabi* crops good.
Hyderabad (Feb. 26th)	*Nil*	Standing crops prospering; weeding of *rabi* crops continue; small-pox, though it has abated, still lingers in the northern district, in other talukas general health fair; prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 11¼, white *juar* 17¼, yellow *juar* 21¼, and *tur* 20¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Mysore and Coorg—(Feb. 27th)—		
Bangalore		Dry crops in all districts being harvested; standing crops reported in good condition; prospects of season favourable; public health generally good; prices continue to rule easy.
Mercara	*Nil*	Threshing of rice continues, that of *ragi* nearly over; picking of coffee completed; fever still prevalent in parts of the Nanjarajapatna and Mercara taluks.
Central India States—(Feb. 27th)—		
Indore	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; health good; prices steady; agricultural prospects favourable.
Morar	0·4	Health and prospects good; prices stationary.
Sutna	0·52	Health good.
Sehore	*Nil*	Weather clear; health and prospects good.
Neemuch	0·52	Health good.
Goona		Weather seasonable; small-pox continues; crops good.
Nowgong	*Nil*	Prospects fair; health good; prices steady.
Bhopawar	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Feb. 27th)		High wind with heat.
Marwar („ 22nd)		Very little water in city tanks; wells almost full; health and prospects good; prices stationary.
Erinpura („ 24th)		Weather getting warm; health and prospects good.
Harowtee („ 25th)		Weather cloudy and warm; prospects fair; health good.
Jhallawar („ 22nd)		Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Ajmere („ 26th)	·07	Heat increasing and clouds still forming up; prospects fair; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	Slight rain	Weather clear; prices stationary.
Ulwur („ „)	*Nil*	Crops on unirrigated land withering; health good.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 29th February, 1884.

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 H. S. Thomas.
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 W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK took his seat as an Additional Member.

INLAND STEAM-VESSELS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Survey, and the examination and grant of certificates to Engineers, of Inland Steam-vessels, and to provide for certain other matters relating to those vessels, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"This Bill, as introduced, was little more than a consolidating measure. It brought together the provisions of some seven local Acts with respect to the survey of inland steamers, the grant of certificates to their officers, and investigations into casualties connected with them. The only alteration of importance was the extension of the period for which a certificate of survey is to be in force from six months to one year; and the only addition of importance was a chapter regulating the carriage of dangerous goods on inland steamers on the same principles as those on which the carriage of dangerous goods by railway is regulated under the Indian Railway Act of 1879.

"Since the Bill has been circulated we have received numerous useful criticisms and suggestions from the various Chambers of Commerce, Port Commissioners and other persons, official and non-official, and by their help we have made some changes in the law which will, I hope, prove to be substantial improvements.

"In the first place, we have altered the procedure for obtaining a certificate of survey. Under the existing law the survey has to be made by two officers, who receive the fees and grant the certificates themselves. Instead of this, we propose to adopt the system now in force under the English merchant shipping law, which is, that the survey should, under ordinary circumstances, be conducted by one surveyor only, and that he should be paid by salary, that the fees should be paid to and accounted for by Government, and that the certificate should be granted by Government on the declaration of the surveyor. As surveys will in future be made only once a year instead of twice, and as we anticipate that they will be made more fully and carefully than at present, we propose to double the rate of fees. But, in order to make the increase of fees press as lightly as possible in the case of small craft, we propose that vessels under 100 tons should pay a fee of Rs. 25 only. The revised scale of fees will be found in the second schedule to the Bill. We have empowered Local Governments to alter this schedule by rules, and we have provided that drafts of any rules which the Local Governments may propose to make for this purpose, or for any other purpose under the Bill, should be published in such a manner as to give persons interested an opportunity of being heard against them before they take effect. Of course, our only object is to fix the fees at such a rate as will prevent the cost of survey from being a charge on the State.

"The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have directed our attention to the great variety of classes to which inland steamers belong. They point out that there are no less than four distinct classes of such vessels, namely: (1) the large river-steamer with its attendant flats; (2) smaller vessels of about 120 tons net register and 80 nominal horse-power; (3) ferry-boats in the Hugli; and lastly (4) steam-tugs, steam-launches, small cargo-boats, tugs and coal-barges plying for hire.

"And they observe that these different classes require different treatment under the law, and that it is impossible to lay down any hard-and-fast rules applicable to all of them. I fully agree with these observations, but I think it will be found that the Bill, as we have now amended it, has become so elastic as to be applicable without hardship or injustice to all the different classes of vessels which will come within its scope. For instance, we fully recognize the fact that all inland steamers do not require a complete survey every year, and that the requirement of such a survey would in many cases entail considerable and needless expense on the owners. Accordingly, we have given the Local Governments power to define by rule the cases in and the extent to which, under ordinary circumstances, a survey may be dispensed with before the grant of a new certificate; and we have no doubt that the power will be exercised in

such a way as to avoid unnecessary interference with vessels which are in a substantially good condition.

"Again, we have recognised, and made provision for, the difference between large and small craft with respect to the numbers and qualifications of the officers whom they may be reasonably expected to carry. Most of the smaller inland steamers ply under the charge of Native serangs and engine-drivers. The Bill as introduced required every inland steamer to carry a certificated master and engineer, and recognised only one class of masters and engineers. It was pointed out that the effect of this provision would be to require all these serangs and engine-drivers to pass the same examinations, and obtain the same certificates, as the masters and engineers of the large river-steamers. This objection is perfectly sound, and, in order to meet it, we have divided the masters and engineers into different classes, and have provided for the granting of different certificates to the members of each class. There will be first-class and second-class masters' certificates, and there will be engine-drivers' certificates as distinguished from ordinary engineers' certificates.

"Then we have divided inland steam-vessels into two classes, those having engines of eighty nominal horse-power or upwards, and those having engines of under eighty nominal horse-power. We have required every vessel of the former class to carry as her master a person having a first-class master's certificate, and as her engineer a person having an engineer's certificate, and every vessel of the latter class to carry as her master a person having at any rate a second-class master's certificate, and as her engineer a person having at any rate an engine-driver's certificate. In order, however, to relieve persons who are duly qualified to act as masters or engineers of inland steam-vessels, but have not certificates of competency under the special law relating to those vessels, from the necessity of taking out fresh certificates under that law, we have placed persons having certificates as masters or engineers under the Indian or Imperial Acts relating to sea-going ships in the same position as persons who have obtained masters' or engineers' certificates under the Bill. And, on the recommendation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, we have added a proviso making it clear that one and the same person may be both the master and engine-driver of a steam-vessel of under eighty nominal horse-power.

"The existing law provides for the grant of certificates of service, which are to be given without examination, and are to have the same effect as certificates of competency granted after examination. I believe that these certificates of service were devised for the purpose of meeting a transitional state of things, and that the necessity for granting them has long since disappeared. When the examination system was first introduced, it was very right and proper that old and experienced masters and engineers should be released from the necessity of proving their competency by passing an examination. But all the men who were entitled to these certificates have got them long before now, and it has become unnecessary to do more than provide that the certificates of service already granted shall have the same effect as certificates of competency. We have done this, and have not made any provision for the grant of further certificates of service.

"The English Merchant Shipping Acts contain some useful provisions for regulating the conduct of passengers on board steamers, imposing penalties on drunken and disorderly passengers, and on persons travelling without tickets, or refusing to produce their tickets, or committing other offences of a like nature. It has been pointed out that there are no similar provisions in the Indian law, and that an addition to that effect would be useful. Accordingly, we have added to the Bill a chapter enabling Local Governments to make rules providing for the cases in which passengers may be refused admission to, or may be required to leave, inland steam-vessels; the payment of fares and the exhibition of tickets or receipts showing the payment of fares; and the regulation generally of the conduct of passengers in inland steam-vessels; and empowering them to impose fines not exceeding twenty rupees for breach of the rules.

"The Bill, as introduced, extended to the whole of British India, including the Madras Presidency. There is a local law of this character at present in force

in Madras, and, as the Madras Government appear to be of opinion that the introduction of such a law is not required, at all events for the present, we have exempted Madras from the immediate operation of the Bill, but have empowered the Governor in Council to extend the measure to that Presidency if at any future time it is found to be required.

"And, lastly, we have reserved to each Local Government considerable powers of exempting certain classes of vessels from the operation of parts of the Bill, or of applying its provisions subject to modifications. As I said before, it is absolutely essential to a measure of this kind that it should be made reasonably elastic. The object which we have kept in view in framing the Bill has been to secure uniformity in matters of principle whilst providing for elasticity and variety in matters of detail; and I have every reason to believe that the result will be a useful and workable law."

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.

INDIAN STEAM-SHIPS 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 Survey of Steam-ships and the grant of certificates to Engineers of those ships be taken into consideration. He said:—

"This Bill is the twin-brother of the measure which has just passed the Council, and the resemblance between the two is so close as to make a separate description of each unnecessary.

"In this case also we have recast the provisions relating to survey in such a way as to bring them into conformity with the English law. The expediency of making this change has been strongly pressed upon us by the Board of Trade, and I need hardly say that the reasons for making the English and Indian law harmonious in this particular are even stronger in the case of sea-going ships than in the case of inland steamers.

"We have also modified the sections relating to the grant of certificates to officers by omitting the provisions for the grant of further certificates of service, and by legalizing a practice which appears to exist in Bombay of granting certificates for engine-drivers as distinguished from engineers. It seems from the report of Captain Morland, the Port Officer of Bombay, that certificates are issued in that Presidency to Native engine-drivers for working small harbour or coasting steamers; and it is desirable, for reasons to which I have already referred in speaking of the Inland Steam-vessels Bill, that the grant of such certificates should be recognized and controlled by the law. Accordingly, we provide for the grant of such certificates by any Local Government; but, as we do not know whether all the maritime Local Governments wish to impose the obligation of carrying certificated engine-drivers on the small steamers which are at present exempted from the necessity of carrying certificated engineers, we have left it to the Local Governments to decide whether this obligation shall or shall not be imposed.

"There are only two other points to which I need call attention in connexion with this Bill. In the first place, it has been said that, by requiring our own steamers to be surveyed once a year, and by not imposing a similar requirement on foreign steamers, except when carrying passengers between places in British India, we place our own steamers at a disadvantage and tend to divert the passenger-traffic between India and foreign ports to foreign bottoms. Now, even if I admitted, which I do not, that the requirement of periodical survey placed a ship at a disadvantage, it is perfectly obvious that in legislating for foreign vessels we cannot go a step further than is warranted by international law. In the provisions which we have made for their survey we have gone precisely as far as Parliament has considered itself justified in going; and, if we attempted to go any further, we should expose ourselves to the risk

of international complications of a serious kind. However, we have amended that Bill by making it clear that the term 'British steam-ship' includes ships owned by Natives of India.

"Then, it has been suggested that the provisions of the Bill conflict with those of the Native Passenger Ships Act, which also provides for the survey of ships and the grant of certificates of survey. But, if the two measures are carefully compared, it will be found that there is no such conflict as has been supposed. Under the Bill, no steam-ship can enter upon passenger-traffic of any kind, Native or European, without a certificate of survey as specified in the Bill. If the steam-ship carries more than sixty Native passengers, she will come under the Native Passenger Ships Act, and will then require a further certificate under the Native Passengers Act, in addition to the certificate which is required under the Bill. The two measures, therefore, supplement and do not conflict with each other.

"There is, however, a slight inconsistency between the provisions of the Bill which permit the grant of certificates to hold good for one year, and the provisions of section 13 of the Act, which assumes that no certificates granted by the British Indian Government can be in force for more than six months. This inconsistency we have removed by section 40, which amends section 13 of the Native Passenger Ships Act. We have also by the same section added some words to section 13 of the Act to make it clear that the certificate referred to must be one which is in force and applicable to the voyage on which the ship is about to proceed or the service on which she is about to be employed."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that after section 34 of the Bill the following section be inserted, namely:—

Production of certificates.

"35. The provisions of Act I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen*) with respect to the certificates of competency or service of the master and mate contained in section 31 and section 32 of that Act shall apply to certificates of competency granted under this Act in the same manner as if certificates of competency granted to engineers under this Act were specially mentioned and included in those sections."

He said:—"The object of this amendment is to remove a slight discrepancy between the English and the Indian Acts which had escaped the notice of the Select Committee. Under the English law, it is necessary to produce the certificates both of the master and the mate and of the engineer before a port-clearance is granted. The Indian law requires the production of the master's and mate's certificates, but makes no provision for the production of the engineer's certificate. It is obviously desirable to remove this discrepancy between the two laws, and that is what this amendment is intended to do."

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.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. He said:—

"The main object of this Bill is to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act with respect to a small point in which it is not quite in harmony with mercantile practice and mercantile convenience. The point is this. Under the Act, a person who wishes to accept a bill of exchange for honour is required to go through certain formalities in the presence of a notary public. In prescribing these formalities, the Act accurately reproduces the existing law as laid down in the leading text-books. But it appears that in modern mercantile practice the strict observance of those formalities has been found to be unnecessary, and that they

are commonly dispensed with. The truth is that, as often happens, the text-books have not kept quite abreast of the times, and have failed to take note of changes which are apt to take place in mercantile usage when it is not stereotyped by codification. The Council are probably aware that the English law on the subject of bills of exchange has recently been codified by a Statute which became law in 1882, a year after our Indian Act. The Bill for this Statute was framed on the lines of the Indian Act, and, as introduced into the House of Commons, contained provisions similar to those which I have described. But, during the passage of the Bill through Committee, the discrepancy between the usage as stated in the text-books and the usage as actually obtaining was discovered and the provisions were removed. A similar discovery has been made out here. We have received representations from some leading bankers to the effect that the retention in our Statute-book of an enactment requiring the observance of formalities which are unnecessary and have fallen into disuse has caused, and is likely to cause, practical inconvenience: I propose to apply the obvious remedy by amending the Act in such a way as to bring it into conformity with what has recently been declared to be the law in England and appears to be the established usage here. And I propose to take the opportunity of supplying certain defects in the Act with respect to the appointment and control of notaries public, by making it clear that a person may be appointed a notary either by name or by virtue of an office; that he may be appointed for a limited area, and may be removed from his office; and further, that rules may be made for the guidance and control of notaries appointed under the Act, and may, among other matters, fix the fees payable to such notaries."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 7th March, 1884.

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

FORT WILLIAM;
The 6th March, 1884.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 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.
INDIAN.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.
Sent	2,291	9,073 0	88	247 12	23	92 2	4,794	14,508 0	. .	. .	500	1,382 9	353	1,250 15	258	361 11	1,736	3,167 15	10,043	30,084 0
Received	1,326	7,204 10	86	272 5	41	112 7	4,993	19,828 13	. .	. .	497	1,490 9	367	1,273 9	. .	. .	1,680	3,237 15	8,990	33,420 4
TOTAL	3,617	16,277 10	174	520 1	64	204 9	9,787	34,336 13	. .	. .	997	2,873 2	720	2,524 8	258	361 11	3,416	6,405 14	19,033	63,504 4
TRANSIT.																				
From East to West—																				
Recd. Vid Madras	119	1,068 0	. .	. .	8	24 12	3,690	12,146 14	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3,817	13,239 10
Recd. „ Rangoon	31	269 14	1	3 0	. .	. .	1,540	6,223 7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,572	6,496 5
Recd. „ Laingha	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Recd. From Ceylon	25	83 10	. .	. .	. .	. .	347	1,223 11	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	372	1,307 5
From West to East—																				
Sent. Vid Madras	624	4,958 5	45	158 10	2	3 12	3,071	3,861 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3,742	8,982 1
Sent. „ Rangoon	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,391	5,284 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,391	5,284 8
Sent. „ Laingha	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	31 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	31 1
Sent. To Ceylon	61	278 7	1	5 8	. .	. .	288	948 12	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	350	1,232 11
From West to West—																				
Recd. Vid Bombay	. .	. .	. .	. .	6	18 12	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	6	18 12
Sent. Vid Bombay	. .	. .	4	13 14	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4	13 14
From East to East—																				
Recd. From Ceylon	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	42	138 14	40	101 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	82	240 0
Recd. Vid Madras	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	48	206 10	48	206 10
Recd. To Rangoon	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	19	104 14	19	104 14
TOTAL	860	6,058 4	51	181 0	16	47 4	10,332	29,719 11	. .	. .	42	138 14	40	101 2	. .	. .	67	311 8	11,408	37,157 11
GRAND TOTAL																			30,441	1,00,661 15.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1883.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	1,326	2,291	3,617	20·57	31·84	26·51
INDO-EUROPEAN	„ Turkey	86	88	174	1·33	1·22	1·28
INDO-EUROPEAN	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	41	23	64	0·64	0·32	0·47
RED SEA	*Vid* Suez	4,993	4,794	9,787	77·46	66·62	71·74
	TOTAL	6,446	7,196	13,642	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1883.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.				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 .	8	9	17		3	7	10		11	16	27
From 2 to 10 years	32	9	41		21	14	35		53	23	76
„ 10 to 20 „ .	85	23	108		47	19	66		132	42	174
„ 20 to 30 „ .	203	88	291		156	63	219		359	151	510
„ 30 to 40 „ .	17	9	26		38	13	51		55	22	77
„ 40 to 50 „ .	2	2	4		3	2	5		5	4	9
Above 50 „ .	.	.	.		.	.	.		.	.	.
Grand Total .	347	140	187	. .	268	118	386	. .	615	258	873
				39·41 women to every 100 men.				39·75 women to every 100 men.			

No. 2.—As to Places whence Emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa . .	1	.	1	. .	.	.	.	. .	1	.	1
Western Bengal .	.	.	.	. .	4	1	5	. .	4	1	5
Central ditto .	.	1	1	. .	3	5	8	. .	3	6	9
Eastern ditto .	.	.	.	. .	.	.	.	. .	.	.	.
Behar . .	95	34	129	. .	89	41	130	. .	184	75	259
N.-W. Provinces .	161	72	233	. .	102	43	145	. .	263	115	378
Oudh . . .	63	27	90	. .	25	6	31	. .	88	33	121
Central India .	9	3	12	. .	18	10	28	. .	27	13	40
Punjab . . .	13	2	15	. .	9	1	10	. .	22	3	25
Nepal . . .	1	.	1	. .	14	4	18	. .	15	4	19
Mixed; Madras and Bombay, &c.	4	1	5	. .	4	7	11	. .	8	8	16
Grand Total .	347	140	487	. .	268	118	386	. .	615	258	873

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, high caste	78	29	107	. .	48	18	66	. .	126	47	173
Hindus { Agriculturists .	101	25	126	. .	65	25	90	. .	166	50	216
Hindus { Artisans .	10	9	19	. .	16	3	19	. .	26	12	38
Hindus { Low castes .	110	47	157	. .	86	51	137	. .	196	98	294
Musulmans . .	47	30	77	. .	53	21	74	. .	100	51	151
Christians . .	1	.	1	. .	.	.	.	. .	1	.	1
Grand Total .	347	140	487	. .	268	118	386	. .	615	258	873

MEMO.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus .	514	207	721
2. Musulmans .	100	51	151
3. Christians .	1	. .	1
Total .	615	258	873

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1884 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 336 AND 337 OF THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DATED 23rd FEBRUARY 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Rajputana.	Districts.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Barley. Present fortnight. S. C.	Barley. Past fortnight. S. C.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Wheat. Present fortnight. S. C.	Wheat. Past fortnight. S. C.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	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.	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.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kurroo, Verra, &c. Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Marhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight. S. C.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kurroo, Verra, &c. Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Marhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight. S. C.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kurroo, Verra, &c. Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Marhwa, 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.
	Deoli Cantonment .	...	0 25	0 19	...	0 25	0 19	0 38	0 38	8 27	...	...	...	0 15	0 15	...	0 37	0 37	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 8	14 12	...	...	...
	Boondee . . .	. 25	0 20	0 16	7 28	8 20	0 16	6 29	1 29	0 21	0 19	2 16	6 29	0 25	8 22	8 24	0 20	0 19	4	0 37	0 27	0 27	4 29	0 31	4 21	0 13	0 13	0 12	12 13	12 10	12 8
	Tonk . . .	. 20	8 20	0 16	7 28	8 20	0 16	6 29	1 29	0 21	0 19	2 16	6 29	0 25	8 22	8 24	0 20	0 19	4	0 37	0 27	0 27	4 29	0 31	4 21	0 13	0 13	0 12	12 13	12 10	12 8
	Shahpoora . .	. 19	4 19	2 16	6 29	1 29	0 21	0 10	8 10	8 27	0 6	8 24	0 21	0 10	8 10	8 24	0 13	0 14	4	0 37	0 27	0 27	4 29	0 31	4 21	0 13	0 13	0 12	12 13	12 10	12 8

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. LVII OF 1883-84.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 17th February 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 16th February 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 17th February 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1883 to 16th February 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
16th Feb. 1884	Eastern Bengal(*a*)	172	1,05,634	614	176	78,072	444	52,74,453	664	39,86,794	504	. . .	2,87,659
16th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	93,711	171	547	1,27,569	233	43,21,017	172	50,42,095	200	7,21,078	. . .
16th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,17,785	322	739	2,14,057	290	87,15,547	279	99,78,828	294	12,63,281	. . .
16th ditto	Madras	861	1,17,596	137	861	1,32,642	154	60,79,866	153	59,02,768	149	. . .	1,77,098
16th ditto	South Indian	655	71,512	109	655	78,320	120	33,48,065	111	35,02,494	116	1,54,429	. . .
23rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	9,16,144	628	1,458	7,11,969	488	2,96,53,742	442	2,90,67,709	435	. . .	5,86,033
16th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,38,537	517	461	2,35,433	511	87,02,002	409	1,00,52,909	474	13,50,907	. . .
	TOTAL	4,830	17,60,919	365	4,897	15,78,062	322	6,60,94,692	297	6,75,33,597	300	14,38,995	. . .
	State.												
23rd Feb. 1884	East Indian	1,507	9,90,761	657	1,509	9,84,241	652	3,97,03,660	571	4,43,53,120	639	46,49,460	. . .
23rd ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	43	4,791	111	56	6,450	115	1,92,790	123	2,61,778	103	68,988	. . .
23rd ditto	Nalhati	27	1,701	63	27	1,456	54	63,581	51	69,058	56	5,473	. . .
23rd ditto	Northern Bengal	230	47,797	208	239	37,070	155	19,60,878	183	18,91,400	174	. . .	69,478
23rd ditto	Tirhoot	159	17,610	111	193	25,330	131	5,80,848	146	7,98,281	100	2,17,433	. . .
26th Jan. 1884	Patna-Gya	57	9,636	169	. .	(*b*) . . .	.	(*c*)4,22,077	172	(*d*)3,71,427	152	. . .	50,650
23rd Feb. 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	14,467	105	138	10,556	76	4,77,540	75	5,02,241	79	24,701	. . .
23rd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,355	113	12	752	63	41,406	75	46,096	74	. . .	316
23rd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	2,45,150	220	1,117	2,93,990	263	93,30,394	181	1,13,49,692	221	20,19,298	.
23rd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	16,625	369	45	20,449	454	5,34,096	257	6,52,569	315	1,18,473	.
23rd ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	39,726	267	149	34,505	232	6,32,401	125	10,78,039	157	4,45,638	.
16th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	60,467	376	161	61,708	383	13,15,419	177	13,08,031	177	. . .	7,388
23rd ditto	Sindia	75	5,700	76	75	8,186	109	2,73,436	79	3,03,611	88	30,175	. .
16th ditto	Punjab Northern	422	55,971	133	447	60,675	136	25,93,554	137	28,14,703	144	2,21,149	. .
16th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,25,332	190	660	98,819	150	45,96,859	151	61,30,025	202	15,33,166	. .
23rd ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	3,303	103	32	5,297	166	90,086	61	1,18,729	81	28,643	. .
23rd ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	. .	. . .	.	140	18,600	133	. . .	. .	3,84,152	87	3,84,152	. .
16th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	.	51	2,740	54	. . .	. .	(*e*)15,691	45	15,691	. .
	TOTAL	3,326	6,49,631	195	(*f*)3,542	6,86,583	194	2,31,05,365	156	2,80,90,513	176	49,85,184	. .
	Assisted Company.												
16th Feb. 1884	Bengal Central	21	1,086	52	61	3,568	58	(*g*)16,363	43	1,06,836	60	90,473	. .
	Native States.												
16th Feb. 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	16,726	87	193	18,000	93	7,18,227	81	7,86,840	89	68,613	. .
16th ditto	Nizam's	121	15,887	131	121	15,689	130	7,52,205	134	7,59,809	137	7,604	. .
9th ditto	Mysore	86	4,797	56	. .	(*b*) . . .	.	(*h*)2,60,012	67	(*i*)2,56,771	66	. . .	3,241
23rd ditto	Jodhpore	19	1,175	62	19	1,210	64	(*j*)21,211	33	36,264	41	15,053	. .
	TOTAL	419	38,585	92	(*k*)333	34,899	105	17,51,655	92	18,39,684	95	88,029	. .
	GRAND TOTAL	10,103	34,40,982	341	10,342	32,87,353	318	13,06,71,735	285	14,19,23,750	299	1,12,52,015	. .
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	6,68,62,951	146	7,21,90,261	152	. . .	. .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	6,38,08,784	139	6,97,33,489	147	59,24,705	. .

(*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 1882 to 27th January 1883.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 26th January 1884.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 16th February 1884.
(*f*) Exclusive of the mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(*g*) Total receipts from 16th October 1882 to 17th February 1883.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st April 1882 to 10 February 1883.
(*i*) Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 9th February 1884.
(*j*) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 17th February 1883.
(*k*) Exclusive of the mileage of Mysore State Railway (86).
(*l*) Exclusive of the mileages of Patna-Gya and Mysore State Railways (57 + 86).

FORT WILLIAM,
The 6th March 1884.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 7th March, 1884.

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 H. S. Thomas.
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 Amír Alí.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT introduced the Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Gibbs, Evans and Miller and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the local official Gazettes in English, and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 14th March, 1884.

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

FORT WILLIAM;
The 7th March, 1884.

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 MARCH 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has fallen in parts of Sindh, in the northern and western districts of the Punjab, and in several districts of Bengal.

In the North-Western Provinces, Central India, and British Burma local showers have occurred, while in Assam the fall has been general and unusually heavy for the time of year.

In the Madras Presidency and in Mysore harvesting continues, and the standing crops promise well.

In the Bombay Presidency, Berar, and Hyderabad, the *rabi* crops are being reaped and prospects are good. A scarcity of drinking water exists in parts of the Dharwar and Kaladgi districts. In Central India and Rajputana the crops are in fair condition. In the Punjab, with the exception of the districts in the south-east which are suffering from want of rain, prospects are satisfactory. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh prospects are unchanged, and the weather has been unfavourable, high westerly winds being prevalent. The crops are now ripening and rain is not now required. On irrigated lands a fair yield is expected, but elsewhere the crops are poor. Scarcity of fodder is being felt in some parts. In the Central Provinces prospects are very good.

In Bengal the *rabi* is being reaped, and except in unirrigated tracts in Behar, Chota Nagpore, and the Burdwan district, an average yield is expected. Mustard and sugarcane have given a fair outturn, and the poppy crop in the Patna division has been excellent. The recent light rains have benefited the spring crops. In Assam prospects are favourable, and the land is being ploughed for the next crop.

In Burma the price of paddy remains steady and the ports are well supplied.

Cholera is abating in the Madras Presidency, and small-pox is prevalent in Burma and exists in most other Provinces; in other respects the public health is fair.

Prices are generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Mar. 5th)—		
Bellary		Harvest—wheat, sugarcane, cotton, *cholum*, paddy, and pulse, yield about average; 7 deaths from cholera in one taluk.
Kurnool		Standing crops fair; harvest—pulse, yield about average; *cholum* below average.
Ganjam	·1 (one station)	Standing crops good; small-pox slight in three taluks.
Kistna		Standing crops generally good; harvest—*viragu* and horse-gram, yield below average; fever and small-pox prevalent; cattle-disease in places.
Chingleput (Madras)		Standing crops generally good, but slightly injured in parts by excessive rain of January last; harvest—paddy, yield below average; small-pox prevalent; cholera abating, 29 deaths.
Coimbatore		Standing crops generally good; harvest—paddy, yield average; *cholum* below average; fever and small-pox in parts; 52 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore		Standing crops good; harvest—paddy, dry grains, pulse, and tobacco, yield below average; cholera abating, 221 deaths.
Madura		Standing crops fair; harvest—paddy, yield about average; small-pox prevalent in some taluks; 26 deaths from cholera.
Malabar		Harvest—second crop paddy over; small-pox and fever slight; 69 deaths from cholera.
Travancore		Harvest—second crop paddy in Trivandrum division, yield below average; 4 deaths from small-pox at Trivandrum. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Mar. 5th)—		
Kurrachee	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 3rd 3 feet 5 inches, against 2 feet 3 inches on same date last year; standing *rabi* crops good; fever in 9 talukas; cattle-disease in 5 talukas; loss of 90 buffaloes and 60 cows in Ghorabari and in Mirpur Batoro; one fresh case of small-pox since 22nd February, no deaths; total 54 cases, 9 deaths; disease also in 23 villages in the district, 59 fresh cases, 7 deaths, 58 remaining sick; prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 30 and 36; in Manjhand 22, 30 and 40; in Sakro 16, 28 and 36; and in Shahbander 20, 30 and 36 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	·26 (average in 7 talukas on 18th and 19th Feb.	Small-pox in 11, fever in 8, and cattle-disease in 6 talukas; wheat 26½, *jowari* 38, *bajri* 34, red rice 25, and white rice 21 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad		Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced; cotton-picking in progress; small-pox in Dhandhuka; cattle-disease decreasing; wheat 26 and *bajri* 30 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Baroda		Public health fair; cotton and *rabi* crops in fair condition; cotton-picking commenced; prices—*bajri* 31 to 32¾ and rice 23 to 24½ lbs. per British rupee.
Surat		Standing crops healthy; cotton slightly suffered from insects in Bardoli; slight fever in Bulsar and Pardi; *jowari* 37 and *nagli* 41 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik		Reaping of *rabi* crops still continues; public health generally good; small-pox in one village of Nasik, 3 of Dindori, and one of Kalwan talukas; *bajri* 28, wheat 34½, and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)		Abnormal temperature 0° to 2° warm; vapour in air excessive; abnormal winds southerly and strong on 3rd and 4th.
Poona		Duststorm in Poona; reaping of *rabi* progressing; prices—*bajri* 36 and *jowari* 38 lbs., in Poona *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 35 lbs. per rupee; small-pox in 3 talukas.
Ahmednagar		Public health good; reaping of *rabi* commenced in parts; *bajri*—maximum 49 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 28 in Akola; *jowari*—maximum 51 lbs. in Sangamner, minimum 32 in Akola.
Sholapore		Cotton-picking finished in Barsi taluka; *bajri* 42 and *jowari* 41 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar		Harvesting of wheat and picking of cotton in progress; small-pox in 7, fever in 2, and cattle-disease in 3 talukas; scarcity of drinking-water in Navalgund and Gadag talukas; rice 29 to 44 and *jowari* 52 to 80 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara		Sugarcane harvest continues; rice plants thriving; small-pox in 5 talukas in Honore, 2 deaths; cattle-disease and fever in two talukas; common rice in Karwar 14¾ seers per rupee, in district average 16 seers; weather hot and cloudy.
Rajkot		General health good; small-pox still prevalent; weather getting warmer; harvesting of wheat and cotton-picking in progress; *bajri* 31 and *jowari* 39 lbs. per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in parts of Hyderabad and Upper Sindh frontier; reaping of *rabi* crops continues in most districts; scarcity of drinking-water in two talukas of Dharwar and one of Kaladgi; slight cholera in parts of Broach and Colaba; fever, cattle-disease, and small-pox in several districts.
Bengal—(Mar. 5th)		
Chittagong	0·02	Days warm, nights and mornings cool; prospects of standing crops favourable; prices unchanged; public health good; cow-pox at Parki and Ukhia.
Dacca	*Nil*	Prospects of crops and public health good.
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Prospects of winter crops promising; common rice from 14 to 16 seers per rupee; health of people generally good.
Moorshedabad	0·18	Weather getting warmer; crops on the whole favourable; in some places they are being harvested; health of district generally good, with the exception of a few cases of small-pox in thana Dowlutabad.
Rajshahye	0·07	Prospects of standing crops fair; the late rain has done good.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Weather perceptibly warmer; *rabi* harvest proceeding; four annas outturn expected for the whole district; public health good; price of coarse rice has fallen at head-quarters.
Cutwa	0·2	
Raneegunge	0·85	
Rungpore	0 06	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops fair; *aus* is being sown in some places; prices of food-grains stationary; public health good
Bhagulpore	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops excellent in parts of thanas Bhagulpore and Bihipore, and fair near the Koosi in the north; but elsewhere they are very poor; except in a few irrigated patches; prices stationary; a good deal of small-pox in the town of Bhagulpore.
Purneah	0·08	Mustard harvest very fair; tobacco below the average; wheat and barley fair in the north; common rice 15 seers per rupee; health fair.
Patna	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops generally fair; gathering of peas, mustard and other crops commenced; small-pox prevailing in the sudder.
Durbhanga	0·22	*Rabi* crops being harvested, outturn generally poor; rain has been of no benefit to the standing crops; prices nearly stationary; fever and small-pox continue.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather getting warm; mustard and other oilseeds being gathered; ploughing commenced; small-pox still prevails in the town of Hazaribagh; general health good.
Cuttack	0·02	Weather gradually getting warmer; *dalua* rice and cotton growing well; state of miscellaneous crops good; mango much damaged by mist and rain; price of rice has risen a little; public health generally good. *General Remarks.*—There has been slight rain in many districts during the week; it will facilitate ploughing for the cultivation of early rice and jute, and will do good to *boro* rice and other spring crops, but it will be of little benefit to the *rabi* crops, most of which are being harvested; as previously reported, the *rabi* crops will generally yield a tolerably fair outturn, except in unirrigated tracts in Behar and Chota Nagpur, and in the district of Burdwan, where they will be very poor; mustard has been a very fair crop on the

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
		whole, and sugarcane, which is still being reaped, is also giving a fair return; in the Patna division poppy promises to be an excellent crop; prices remain almost stationary but high throughout the province; public health is generally good, though small-pox is prevalent in the sudder stations of Patna and Bhagulpore, and isolated cases are reported from certain other places.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares . (Mar. 4th)	*Nil*	Hot weather has set in; peas cut; outturn ¾ of average harvest; wheat and barley nearly ripe; the number of isolated cases of small-pox has increased in the city, but decreased in the environs; bazaars well supplied; prices falling.
Allahabad („ 5th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops being cut; prices rising slightly; health generally good, but there is some small-pox.
Gorakhpur („ 2nd)	. . . .	Weather close and cloudy, but no rain; small-pox prevalent; outturn fair; prices steady.
Jhansi . („ 5th)	Slight rain and hail in pargana Garotha, and rain on the 24th ultimo	*Rabi* crops ripening; health of people and cattle good.
Agra . („ 4th)	*Nil*	Irrigation going on, fever in one and small-pox in four parganas; prices steady.
Bareilly . („ „)	*Nil*	High winds injurious to crops; general health good.
Meerut . („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; health good; supplies sufficient; prices stationary; fodder scarce; west wind drying up moisture; unirrigated crops suffering for want of rain.
Kumaun . („ „)	Slight rain	Not enough rain to materially benefit crops; sky still cloudy occasionally; general health good; cattle-disease continues; prices have somewhat risen.
Lucknow („ „)	. . . .	Weather cloudy and hot; state of crops fair; condition of people normal and of cattle fair; markets well supplied; prices stationary.
Partabgarh („ „)	. . . .	*Rabi* crops are being reaped, in general below average; opium is being extracted; *sawan* sowings have begun; small-pox prevalent throughout district.
Sitapur („ „)	. . . .	Strong west winds have injured wheat and grain; scarcity of fodder increases, but prices of grain keeps steady.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	State of crops fair; peas being cut; condition of people and cattle normal; markets well supplied; prices steady.
Cawnpore („ „)	. . . .	Weather slightly cloudy, but rain would no longer be beneficial as the crops are now ripening; health of people good, but small-pox still lingers.
Farukhabad („ „)	. . . .	Sky clear, now and again obscured by passing clouds; condition of people good; prospects of season fair.
Rai Bareilly („ 3rd)	. . . .	Weather cloudy; high west wind blowing; *rabi* crops ripening; small-pox continues; markets well supplied; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain has fallen in Jhansi and Kumaon, but nowhere else; high westerly winds have prevailed, injuring the crops in several districts; rain is much needed in the Northern districts, but would no longer be beneficial, where the crops are most advanced; small-pox continues in many places; prices show slight fluctuations.
Punjab—(Mar. 5th)—		
Delhi	. . . .	Crops suffering from want of rain; fodder scarce; small-pox continues; slight fall in prices.
Hissar . . .	. . . .	Health good; crops perishing through want of rain; prices rising.
Umballa . . .	. . . .	*Rabi* crops suffering from want of rain; health good; prices stationary.
Jullundur . . .	. . . .	Health and crops good; rain wanted; prices steady.
Lahore . . .	Slight rain	Health and condition of crops good; fall in prices.
Ferozepur . . .	·1	Health and state of crops good; fall in prices.
Sialkot . . .	·1	Health and crop prospects good; prices falling.
Rawalpindi . . .	·2	Health and crop prospects good; prices falling; three inches snow at Murree.
Amritsar . . .	. . . .	Health good; rain wanted; slight fall in prices.
Peshawar . . .	·1	Health and crop prospects good; prices falling.
Mooltan . . .	·5	Health and crop prospects good; rise in prices.
Dera Ismail Khan .	·2	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Health good, except in the Delhi district; rain has fallen in a few districts in the north and west; crop prospects generally good, except in the south-east, where rain is urgently required, and the crops are perishing.
Central Provinces—(Mar. 5th)—		
Nagpur . . .	. . . .	Weather hot and cloudy; crop prospects good; minor *rabi* crops being harvested; public health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore . . .	. . . .	Weather cloudy; hail fell in places on the 4th; *rabi* crops thriving; health good; prices stationary.
Sangor (Mar. 4th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; *rabi* harvest commenced in places; health good; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provs.—*contd.*		
Seoni . . .	. . . .	Weather cloudy; hail has caused much damage to standing crops; health good; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad . .	. . . .	Weather hot; nights cool; *rabi* crops being cut; fever prevalent in Harda; small-pox, four cases; wheat 21, rice 11, and *jowari* 30 seers per rupee.
Khandwa . . .	. . . .	Weather warm, occasionally cloudy; prospects good; *rabi* crops being reaped; wheat 16, *jowari* 20½, and rice 12½ seers per rupee.
Raipur . . .	. . . .	Weather getting hot; inferior crops being reaped; prices fluctuating; rice and wheat 24 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur . (Mar. 1st)	. . . .	Weather warm; prospects good; public health good; common rice 29¾ seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot; nights pleasant; prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
British Burma—(1st March.)—		
Akyab . . .	. . . .	Public and cattle health good; price of paddy Rs. 25 to 30 per 100 baskets.
Rangoon . . .	. . . .	112 fatal cases of small-pox; price of paddy Rs. 80 per 100 baskets.
Bassein . . .	0·72	Total rainfall 0·77; one death from cholera in Lemyethna and one death from small-pox in Bassein town; slight cattle-disease in Lemyethna; price of paddy Rs. 80 to 85 per 100 baskets.
Prome . . .	. . . .	One death from cholera reported from Paukkaung Shwele township and 4 deaths from small-pox in Prome town; cattle healthy; price of paddy Rs. 75 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyu . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 0·02; public health good; health of cattle also good; reaping finished.
Sandoway . . .	. . . .	Report not received.
Hanthawaddy . .	. . . .	Public and cattle health good; price of paddy Rs. 80 per 100 baskets.
Pegu	. . . .	Small-pox of mild type continues in Pegu town and Kyouktan township; cattle healthy; price of paddy Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
Tharrawaddy . .	*Nil*	Two fatal cases of cholera and four fatal cases of small-pox reported; 510,744 baskets sold at Rs. 70 to 82 per 100 baskets, amount of paddy stored away by cultivators 6,477,836 baskets.
Thonegwa . . .	. . . .	One death from small-pox in Moubin, Myoma circle; three deaths of cattle in Pantanow, Myoma circle; about 690,000 baskets of paddy cropped in Yandoon township, of which 419,000 baskets have been sold at Rs. 80 to 85 per 100 baskets.
Henzada . . .	. . . .	One death out of 43 cases of small-pox in Henzada town; 591,000 baskets of paddy sold to date at Rs. 80 to 85 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo . . .	. . . .	Public health good; 89 cases of cattle-disease in two Riparian circles, 28 deaths; disease not extinct elsewhere; price of paddy Rs. 90 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	. . . .	Small-pox prevalent among Karens along Siamese frontier, who have excluded visitors; number of deaths unknown; harvest better generally than last year in yield; prices same as last week; demand in town fallen off; in Moulmein town public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy Rs. 80 per 100 baskets; no sales during the week.
Shweygyin . . .	. . . .	Public health good; five deaths of cattle reported; paddy Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo . . .	0·23	Total rainfall 0·34; four deaths from cholera in Zeyawadi township.
Tavoy . . .	0·28	Total rainfall 0·91; small-pox prevalent in town and in south-east and west township; price of paddy Rs. 56 to 59 per 100 baskets; 50,000 baskets still in fields.
Mergui . . .	. . . .	Report not received.
		General Remarks—Small-pox still prevalent throughout the Province and on the Siamese frontier; fatal cases are more numerous in Rangoon than last week, but a slight abatement apparent elsewhere; cholera reported in Tharrawaddy and Toungoo; cattle healthy throughout the province except in parts of Thayetmyo; supplies of paddy at ports good; demand reported weak in Moulmein, but prices keeping fairly steady.
Assam—(Mar. 4th)—		
Gauhati . . .	2·47	Weather getting hot; sowing of *ahu* seeds in progress; cholera in portions of the district.
Sylhet . . .	5·73	Ploughing for *amun* paddy going on; state and prospect good; cholera and small-pox reported from all sub-divisions.
Cachar . . .	1·56	Weather getting warm; reaping of mustard finished; common rice 14½ seers per rupee; five cases of small-pox and five of cholera reported from Sadr and Hailakandi.
Dibrugarh . .	2·87	Prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(Mar. 5th)—		
Bangalore . . .	. . . .	Harvesting operations continue; standing crops and prospects of season good; pasturage and water-supply sufficient; public health generally good; prices—rice from 11 to 22, *ragi* 30 to 60, and horse-gram 31 to 64 seers per rupee.
Mercara . . .	. . . .	Picking of coffee crop over; outturn good; but price has fallen considerably; rice crop being threshed out.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Mar. 5th)—		
Amraoti	. . . .	Weather warm and somewhat cloudy; reaping of *rabi* crops commenced; wheat 16 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	. . . .	*Rabi* crop prospects favourable; linseed and wheat being cut.
Hyderabad . . .	*Nil*	Weeding of *rabi* crops continues; general health fair; prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 12, white *juar* 16, yellow *juar* 20, and *tur* 18 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Mar. 5th)—		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Weather normal; some clouds gathering, which may affect agricultural prospects; health good.
Morar . . .	*Nil*	Health and prospects good; weather getting warm.
Sutna . . .	*Nil*	Health good.
Neemuch . . .	. . . .	Weather hot; public health good.
Goona . . .	. . . .	Weather seasonable; no more cases of small-pox reported.
Agar	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong . . .	0·59	Weather fair; health good; prices stationary.
Manpur . . .	*Nil*	Prospects good; weather getting hot; prices stationary.
Sehore . . .	*Nil*	Prospects and public health good.
Rajputana—		
Abu .(Mar. 5th)	. . . .	High wind; weather seasonable.
Harowtee . („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Days warm; nights and mornings cool; crops ripening; health good prices stationary.
Jhallawar . (Feb. 29th)	. . . .	Health and prospects continue good; weather seasonable.
Ajmere . (Mar. 4th)	*Nil*	Weather warmer and very often cloudy, with east wind; health good.
Ulwur . („ „)	. . . .	Weather cloudy; health good; prices steady.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secretary to the Government 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.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1884-85.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1884-85.

Preliminary.

Preliminary.

The circumstances under which the Budget for 1884-85 has been framed, have necessarily required exceptional caution. During the year 1883-84 the management of the Indian finances changed hands; a change which, occurring, as it did, in the latter half of the financial year, renders it obviously advisable that, so far as possible, and unless under extraordinary circumstances, the existing order of things should not be materially disturbed, and postpones to a later time the consideration of projects which otherwise might have received present attention. But, apart from this, there is an essential reason why at the present moment the policy of those entrusted with the Indian finances should be still rather a policy of observation than of action. I allude to the effect on those finances of the changes introduced in 1882-83 in the great departments of Customs and Salt. In the course of his Financial Statement for 1883-84, Sir Evelyn Baring observed (para. 220), "The consideration of any further measure "of fiscal reform must be postponed. Last year a favourable opportunity pre-"sented itself for the execution of some very large and beneficial improvements "in the fiscal system; this year the state of the case is different, the financial "position is perfectly sound, but the situation is one in which great caution is "required. We have to look, not only to the circumstances of the immediate "moment, but also to the contingencies which may arise in future years." Further on, he added that "the Estimates for 1883-84 have been very cautiously "framed," and there was "every reason to believe that the country was well "able to cope with whatever financial difficulties the future might have in "store," (para. 224); and again—"On every ground, therefore, the present moment is a time when great caution should be exercised. Under these circumstances the Government, after full consideration, is of opinion that the wisest course to adopt will be to make no changes in the existing fiscal system, but to allow more time to elapse with a view to watching the effect of those reforms which have already been effected" (para. 228).

Changes in administration of finances during 1883-84, and decrease in Opium Estimates for 1884-85, render necessary a continuance of the caution enjoined by Sir Evelyn Baring in the Financial Statement, 1883-84.

2. Sir Evelyn Baring, at the time he wrote, had in his mind, among other subjects, the prospects of the opium revenue during the year 1884-85. It was already known that the crop of 1883-84 was very deficient, and that the receipts from opium during 1884-85 were certain to be short. The estimated net decrease under this head, in 1884-85, as compared with the Revised Estimate of

1883-84, is not less than £1,378,400. In spite of this decrease, however, the general receipts have so expanded as to enable us to meet expenditure and provide a small surplus without having recourse to further taxation. While, therefore, the abnormal condition of that important source of revenue requires this year a continuance of the "great caution" emphatically recommended in 1883-84 by Sir Evelyn Baring, the general forecast of my predecessor has so far been eminently justified. Results have shown that, notwithstanding the large remissions of salt and customs and other revenue in 1882-83, amounting in round figures to three millions (conventional sterling), and in the face of a falling off in the net opium revenue of the ensuing year of £1,378,400 as compared with the Revised Estimate, the revenue and expenditure balance themselves without the necessity of recourse to any starving or material reduction of any of the public services. The immediate cause of these satisfactory results, (which must be sought for, ultimately, in the great reforms in Indian finance introduced and developed by Sir John Strachey, and vigorously carried on by my predecessor), will be fully explained elsewhere in the course of these observations; but it follows from the above remarks that it is not my intention in this my first Statement, and at a time when one of our chief sources of revenue has so largely failed us, to enter into a discussion of any of the problems with reference to the Indian finances which are awaiting early treatment. Questions have arisen, for example, regarding the License Tax and the Stamp Duties, which during the ensuing year will require full consideration. But, for the reasons I have given, it would in my judgment be premature and injudicious to attempt at this moment a solution of any of them. I shall limit myself, therefore, to the customary review of the Accounts of 1882-83, to an analysis of the Revised Estimates of 1883-84 (with such remarks as are necessary to enable the public fully to understand the progress of the finances during the year now closing, and the position at the present moment), and, finally, to the Estimates of 1884-85, with a notice of the considerations on which have been based any considerable modifications under the several heads.

The figures in this Statement are as usual given "in conventional sterling," that is to say, £=₹10, unless where the contrary is expressly stated.

Changes in form of Statements appended to Budget.

3. A few words of warning are necessary here with regard to certain changes of classification which have been introduced into the accounts.

4. It has hitherto been the practice, in the case of State Railways, to show in the Estimates and Accounts *gross earnings* on the receipt side and expenses of *working* and *maintenance* on the expenditure side; while, in the case of the Guaranteed Railways, only *net traffic receipts* were shown on the receipt side, and *interest and profits, &c.*, on the expenditure side. When a Guaranteed Railway is purchased by the State it enters into the class of State Railways, and there are obvious difficulties in dealing with it any longer as if it were a Guaranteed Railway.

Changes in Accounts of 1882-83 and Estimates of 1883-84 and 1884-85, in mode of showing expenditure and earnings of Guaranteed Railways purchased by the State.

5. After the East Indian Railway was purchased, it continued, however, to be treated in the Estimates and Accounts in the manner in which Guaranteed Railways are treated, and this plan was followed in the Estimates for 1883-84 published with the Budget Statement of March last. It has since been decided by the Secretary of State that Guaranteed lines purchased by the Secretary of State shall be treated in this respect in future as if they were State Railways, and the Accounts of 1882-83 have been made up in accordance with this order,

which is also followed in the Revised Estimates of 1883-84 and the Budget Estimates of 1884-85. The effect of this change is to augment the total revenue and the total expenditure when a Guaranteed Railway becomes the property of Government, without in any way, of course, influencing the final result.

Changes in headings of Productive Public Works (Revenue Account), Expenditure side.

6. It has also been found desirable to alter the headings on the expenditure side in the group of Productive Public Works (Revenue Account). In future the headings will be as follows:—

Expenditure on Productive P. W. (Revenue Account)—

36.—State Railways (Working Expenses).
East Indian Railway (Working Expenses and Surplus Profits).
37.—Guaranteed Railways (Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision).
38.—Irrigation and Navigation (Working expenses).
39.—Charges in respect of Capital.
(*a*) Interest on Debt—
State Railways.
East Indian Railway.
Irrigation and Navigation.
(*b*) Annuities in purchase of Guaranteed Railways (including Sinking Funds).
(*c*) Guaranteed Railways Interest.

Budget Estimate of 1883-84 recast according to revised classification.

7. To facilitate comparison, the Budget Estimates of 1883-84 have been recast according to the classification adopted in the Revised Estimates of the year, and are published as Appendix II to this Statement.

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure from 1871-72 to 1883-84 re-published with certain modifications and brought down to 1884-85.

8. It may also be noted here that with the Financial Statement of 1883-84, a general Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1871-72 to 1883-84 was published as Appendix III. Examination of the figures in the Public Works Department which, at the time of the publication of the Statement, was not yet complete, has since rendered it possible to determine how much of the interest on the whole debt of India which was shown in one figure as *Interest on Ordinary Debt* in the Accounts of 1871-72 to 1875-76, (both years inclusive), belongs properly to the head of *Productive Public Works*. It also became possible to settle differences between the Civil and Public Works Accounts in the matter of classification, and to eliminate the debits and their corresponding credits arising out of cross transactions that occurred between Imperial, Provincial, and Local. In view of the above and other alterations, it is deemed necessary to republish the Comparative Statement, classified and arranged according to the plan now adopted in the Accounts, and brought forward to the year 1884-85. The statement is accordingly reproduced as Appendix III.

Accounts for 1882-83.

9. The Accounts of the year 1882-83 give the following results:—

	£
Revenue	70,125,231
Expenditure chargeable thereon	69,418,598
Surplus .	706,633

Resumé of chief points in Accounts, 1882-83.

10. The result cannot be considered as other than most satisfactory, when it is recollected that the surplus on the Budget Estimates of the year was only £285,000, that the Government of India was suddenly called on during the year to bear a heavy expenditure on account of the war in Egypt, and that the item of exchange considerably exceeded the Estimate.

A full explanation of the causes of increase and decrease will be found in the Appropriation Audit Report, to be published in the *Gazette of India* of 15th instant.

It will be sufficient to say in this place that there were large and satisfactory increases under *Land Revenue* £389,047, *Salt* £128,781, *Excise* £278,561, *Customs* 115,119, *Forest* £129,228 in the Civil Branch. Productive Public Works were better on the net account by £86,400; and this improvement was shown, although the amount of Land Revenue due to Productive Public Works was reduced in the actuals from that shown in the Estimates by transferring £215,900 from the Productive head to that of ordinary Land Revenue.

Excluding war expenditure the actual receipts and expenditure connected with the Army closely follow the Estimates.

The ordinary receipts proved to be £139,500 in excess of the Budget Estimate, and the ordinary expenditure to be £10,400 in excess of it.

The expenditure on account of the expedition to Egypt proved to be £1,284,000, and the receipts in connection with it (chiefly the English contribution of £500,000 (true sterling)), £584,700; the net charge in the accounts of the year was therefore £699,300.

Exchange was worse *net* by £306,400, of which £165,300 occurs under Secretary of State's bills and is due to the average rate of exchange falling below 1*s*. 8*d*., the rate adopted in the Budget, and £114,000 is due to transactions connected with the Southern Mahratta Railway.

Revised and Budget Estimates, 1883-84.

General Remarks on the Revised Estimates for 1883-84.

11. The Budget and Revised Estimates for 1883-84 compare as follows:—

	£
Budget* Estimates—	
Total Revenue	69,022,000
Total Expenditure chargeable thereon	68,565,000
Surplus	457,000
Revised Estimates—	
Total Revenue	70,569,900
Total Expenditure chargeable thereon	70,298,500
Surplus	271,400

Surplus of the year reduced by special and temporary causes.

12. It will be seen that the surplus on the Revised Estimates is actually less than the surplus on the Budget Estimates, but the deterioration is only apparent. The Revised Estimates provide for the remittance to the Secretary of State of £1,500,000 (true sterling) in addition to the drawings of the year as originally estimated, and this adds about £346,000 to the expenditure of the year under the head of Exchange; the Revised Estimates also provide for the payment of £1,000,000 (true sterling) to the War Office on account of arrears of non-effective charges connected with the portion of the British Army serving in India; another sum of £1,000,000 added to the expenditure. The expenditure of the year has thus been increased from temporary and special causes by no less than £1,346,000. Apart from these causes the surplus would have been £1,617,400, a very remarkable increase over the surplus of the Budget Estimate, namely, £457,000. It is unnecessary at present to enter at any

* The Budget Estimates with which comparisons are made are the Budget Estimates as recast in the new form; *vide* Appendix II.

length into an explanation of the causes which have led to the claim on account of arrears of non-effective Army charges. Correspondence on the subject is still continuing between the Government of India and Her Majesty's Government, and doubtless in due course will be published. It will be sufficient to explain here that prior to 1822 the East India Company was not called on to pay anything for non-effective charges on account of the portion of the British Army serving in India, but that from 1822 to 1861 the rule which governed the division of these charges between England and India was one of a fixed payment by India to England of £60,000 a year; that from 1861 to 1870 this latter rule was abandoned in favour of a capitation payment; and finally, that in 1870 the principle of a capitation payment was abandoned in favour of a system under which the capitalised value of the share of the pensions chargeable against Indian Revenues is paid by the Indian to the English Treasury. Thus if a soldier is discharged on pension after serving a portion of his time in India, the latter country is held to be liable for a share of his pension, bearing the same ratio to his whole pension that the period of his service in India bears to his whole service, and the capital value of the share of the pension chargeable to India is paid over to the English Treasury, which then becomes liable for the whole pension. The system introduced in 1870 is the system in force at present, and owing to delay at home in preparing the intricate calculations necessary before presenting the final accounts, arrears have accumulated, to the payment of which the million sterling above referred to will be devoted. The calculation of the amount payable by India is necessarily very complicated, as it depends largely on the death rate of special classes, for whom special life tables had not been constructed, and because the Indian Government is entitled to set-offs and credits of various kinds. It was known, therefore, that the calculations were in arrears, and that payments had not been made of the full sums that would ultimately be claimed, but the Government of India was wholly unprepared for the magnitude of the claims, (nearly 2¼ millions true sterling), suddenly made against it.

Proposals have been made to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for the payment of the large amount of arrears still outstanding, as well as of current charges, under a system which will not lead to any increase of expenditure over the sum originally provided in the Estimates of 1883-84 on this account. It has been possible to propose an arrangement of this nature, because it is expected that, owing to the short service system, the sums due on account of these non-effective charges will be reduced in future years. No answer to this proposal has yet been received from the Home Government.

Increase of Revenue over Estimate, 1883-84.

13. The increase under almost all the principal heads of revenue during 1883-84 is most satisfactory. Before proceeding to analyse the figures which make up these totals, a general review of the causes of increase will assist in enabling us to understand what the broad results of the year have been. Thus, under the principal heads of revenue, that is to say, under *Land Revenue*, *Opium*, *Salt*, *Stamps*, *Excise*, *Provincial Rates*, and *Forest*, there is an increase over the Budget Estimates of little more than £800,000, indicating a continuance of material prosperity throughout the country; while under *Productive Public Works*—(*Revenue Account*), including State Railways, the East Indian Railway, and Guaranteed Railways, the *net* increase amounts to £390,900.

14. Nothing shows more strikingly than the last figures, what an important part the Railway receipts are now taking in the Indian finances, and how largely those finances are indebted to the export trade for the elasticity which has enabled them in 1883-84 to meet an increased expenditure due to special causes of £1,346,000, and, at the same time, to present a surplus of £271,400.

15. The increase in the consumption of salt may be judged from these comparative figures:—

Comparative consumption of salt, 1881-82, 1883-84.

Consumption of Salt during the eleven months from March 1st, 1883, to January 31st, 1884, compared with the corresponding period of the year 1881-82.

Province.	Consumption, March 1st, 1881, to January 31st, 1882.	Consumption, March 1st, 1883, to January 31st, 1884.	Percentage of increase + or of decrease −
	Maunds.	Maunds.	
Bengal	8,207,000	8,850,000	+ 7·83
Inland Customs	6,178,000	6,459,000	+ 4·55
Bombay	4,361,000	4,789,000	+ 9·81
Sindh	148,000	176,000	+ 18·91
Madras	5,604,000	6,800,000	+ 21·34
Total	24,498,000	27,074,000	+ 10·52

16. The following shows the increase or decrease in consumption of salt for the eleven corresponding months of each year from 1874-75, as compared with the previous year:—

General increase and decrease of consumption of Salt from 1874-75 to 1884-85.

				Increase in Maunds.
March 1st,	1874,	to January 31st,	1875	+ 288,000
„	1875	„	1876	+ 77,000
„	1876	„	1877	+ 498,000
„	1877	„	1878	+ 491,000
„	1878	„	1879	+ 367,000
„	1879	„	1880	+ 1,724,000
„	1880	„	1881	— 690,000
„	1881	„	1882	+ 1,016,000
„	1882	„	1883	+ 1,603,000
„	1883	„	1884	+ 973,000

Increased consumption of 11 months represents 51 lakhs increased revenue.

This increase o consumption in 11 months of 1883-84 over the corresponding months of 1881-82 represents, at ₹ 2 per maund, an increased revenue of rather more than 51 lakhs of rupees.

17. In his Financial Statement for 1883-84 (para. 111) Sir E. Baring calculated the increased consumption at that date as equivalent to an additional revenue of £320,600, adding that "to the extent of this sum, therefore, it may be said that the loss of revenue consequent on the reduction of duty (£1,400,000) has been recouped by the increased consumption of eleven months." He went on to say (para. 116), "Should the same rate of increase continue, the revenue, at the reduced rate of duty, will, in less than three years from the present time, stand at the same figure as it did prior to the reduction of the duty." The increase, though very considerable, has not been at the rate of 1882-83, but it is still steadily progressive. From the following figures will be seen the net increase taken in the Estimates and the figures of Actuals or Revised Estimates for each year from 1882-83:—

	Estimates. Net revenue.	Actuals.
	£	£
1882-83	5,410,000	5,728,751
1883-84	5,620,700	5,788,300 (Revised Estimates).
1884-85	5,807,200	

Increase taken on the Estimates since 1882-83.

Increase in Estimates of 1884-85 over Estimates 1882-83, £397,200.
Increase in Actuals, 1882-83, over Estimates 1882-83, £318,751.
Increase in Revised Estimate, 1883-84, over Actuals, 1882-83, £59,549.

It will be observed that the increase in the Estimates of 1884-85 over the Estimates of 1882-83, namely, £397,200, is considerably less than the increase (£510,000) worked out in para. 16 from the figures showing the increase in consumption; the difference is due to the fact that the effects of a considerable increase of consumption were discounted in framing the Estimates of 1882-83, and also to the causes explained hereafter in para. 36.

18. It will have been seen that the percentage of increase between the two periods is 10·52; the lowest figure, under Inland Customs, 4·55, and the highest, in Madras, where the percentage of increase rises to 21, or within 3 of the figure necessary to place the revenue at the present rate, on an equality with the revenue leviable under the former duty. The Inland Customs in 1882-83 showed a decrease of 1·07 due to the competition of Bombay and Cheshire salt. In spite of this competition, however, it now shares in the general increase. A glance at the second of the above tables shows that the increase during 1883, though less than that in the preceding year, amounted nevertheless to 973,000 maunds, being equivalent to a revenue of £194,600. It may fairly be assumed, in presence of so constant and large an increase, that the consumption of salt will yield a progressively increasing revenue for some time to come, and holds out the hope that should a further reduction of duty be hereafter made, it may be met as promptly and satisfactorily by a corresponding expansion in the demand.

Ratio of increase in salt consumption in the several Provinces.

19. A comparative statement is subjoined, showing the fall in prices of salt per maund in January 1884, June 1882, and January 1883, as compared with February 1882. With the exception of Bombay and Rajputana, the fall in prices in January 1884 as compared with February 1882 is on the whole sensibly greater than was the fall in January 1883, compared with the same date. It will be recollected that the salt duty was reduced in March 1882.

Price per maund of Salt in the second half of February 1882, and fall in prices in June 1882, and in January 1883 and 1884, as compared with the second half of February 1882.

Comparative prices of February and June 1882 and January 1883 and 1884.

Provinces.	Second half of February 1882.	Fall in prices per maund in June 1882 as compared with February 1882.	Fall in prices per maund in January 1883 as compared with February 1882.	Fall in prices per maund in January 1884 as compared with February 1882.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Madras	3 2 5	0 8 1	0 8 9	0 8 10
Bombay	2 15 5	0 4 11	0 6 4	0 3 6
Bengal	4 7 1	1 0 7	1 0 11	0 15 9
Assam	5 9 1	0 12 8	0 14 11	1 0 6
North-Western Provinces	4 3 4	0 6 5	0 9 10	0 10 5
Oudh	4 7 1	0 6 8	0 9 0	0 13 3
Punjab	3 9 10	0 9 1	0 10 2	0 10 5
Central Provinces	4 9 2	0 6 3	0 10 9	0 13 8
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	4 7 1	0 6 8	0 9 5	0 14 1
Mysore	4 2 1	0 3 3	0 5 2	0 5 1
Coorg	4 6 7	0 3 3	0 2 9	0 8 6
Rajputana	3 9 2	0 5 9	0 8 8	0 7 6
Central India Agency	4 1 3	0 7 9	0 10 9	0 10 9

Comparative increase in receipts under Railways from 1880-81 to 1884-85.

20. Turning to the other source of revenue which has mainly helped to make good any loss that might have been anticipated from the remission of the customs and salt duties, we find a still more satisfactory result in the receipts alluded to in para. 14, *viz.*, the receipts from Railways. There may very well be two opinions as to the extent to which receipts from Railways should be regarded as a source of permanent revenue in India, especially in view of the need of removing all obstacles in the shape of transit charges on the export of our produce; but there can be only one conclusion as to the assistance afforded during the last three years to the resources of the exchequer by the increased activity of that period.

21. To make any attempt to show the progress of the revenue derived from Railways, we must go back to the year 1880-81, as the year 1881-82 was altogether exceptional; and, although slightly anticipating, we must include in our comparison the estimates of the coming year. The transactions of Railways in the Budget Estimate of 1884-85 (as explained in paras. 4 and 5) are shown for the first time in a new form recently prescribed by the Secretary of State, and, in order to make a fair comparison with previous years, the figures of those years have been revised in the new form.

22. The revenue receipts from the East Indian Railway are now shown in the gross under Revenue, and the payments to the deferred annuity-holders on account of surplus profits earned on this Railway, as well as the contribution to the Provident Fund are shown under Expenditure along with the working expenses. In the Budget Estimate of 1884-85, the Revenue transactions of the Eastern Bengal Railway up to the 1st of July, the date of the intended purchase of that Railway, have been shown under Guaranteed Railways, and for the remainder of the year under State Railways.

23. The growth of the Railway Revenue will be best seen from the following figures:—

Net Result to the State from its connection with Railways from the year 1880-81.

	Actuals, 1880-81.	Actuals, 1881-82.	Revised Estimate, 1882-83.	Actuals, 1882-83.	Budget Estimate, 1883-84.	Revised Estimate, 1883-84.	Budget Estimate, 1884-85.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
STATE RAILWAYS.							
Net Revenue	661,377	870,150	1,050,400	1,112,151	1,157,700	1,396,300	1,684,200
Interest	1,204,660	1,160,445	1,226,400	1,226,702	1,308,000	1,321,000	1,527,300
NET GAIN	—543,283	—290,295	—176,000	—114,551	—150,300	75,300	156,900
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.							
Net Revenue *less* Surplus Profits	2,647,479	3,063,547	2,598,100	2,531,890	2,718,800	2,984,700	2,797,700
Interest and Annuity	1,390,542	1,673,688	1,706,900	1,703,398	1,710,100	1,706,100	1,718,100
NET GAIN	1,256,937	1,389,859	891,200	828,492	1,008,700	1,278,600	1,079,600
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.							
Net Revenue	2,913,543	3,615,625	3,530,000	3,582,046	3,530,000	3,365,000	3,613,000
Interest and Profits	3,677,806	3,679,847	3,846,400	3,876,644	3,884,500	3,931,370	3,770,260
NET LOSS	764,260	64,222	316,400	294,598	345,500	566,370	157,260
NET GAIN TO STATE	—50,612	1,035,342	398,800	419,343	512,900	787,530	1,079,240

State Railways.

24. In the year 1880-81 the net Revenue yielded by the State Railways classed as Productive Public Works fell short of the interest charges on the capital outlay by £543,283. In 1882-83 the deficit was reduced to £114,551. In the Budget Estimate of 1883-84 the charge was placed at £150,300, but owing to the increased prosperity of the year it is now estimated that these Railways will yield a profit in excess of all charges of £75,300. In 1884-85, including the estimated returns from the Eastern Bengal Railway for 9 months of £128,200, it is anticipated that the State Railways will yield a surplus of £156,900.

East Indian Railway.

25. The East Indian Railway in 1880-81 added £1,256,937 to the revenues of the State after meeting all charges. The returns this year were exceptionally favourable, as the payments of only nine months' annuity fell in this year. In the year 1882-83 the returns from this Railway were £828,492. In the Budget Estimate of 1883-84 the returns were placed at £1,008,700, and these have been increased in the Revised Estimate to £1,278,600. The amount of £1,079,600 entered in the Budget Estimate of 1884-85 should be realised.

Guaranteed Railways.

26. In the year 1880-81 the net receipts from Guaranteed Railways fell short of the charges for interest, surplus profits, &c., by £764,266. In 1882-83 the deficit was reduced to £294,598. The net charge on this account provided for in the Budget Estimate of 1883-84 amounted to £345,500, and this has been increased in the Revised Estimate to £566,370; the increase is chiefly due to the falling off in the traffic of the Eastern Bengal Railway, and to a sum of £325,000, the estimated loss on the Indus Flotilla, having been written off to Revenue; but for this special item, the loss would have been reduced to £241,370. It is estimated that the loss in 1884-85 will not exceed £157,260.

Net gain by Railway receipts in five years.

27. Including the estimates of the years 1883-84 and 1884-85, the net results to the State from its connection with Railways, commencing from the year 1880-81, is as under:—

	£
1880-81 Loss	50,612
1881-82 Gain	1,035,342
1882-83	419,343
1883-84 Revised Estimates	787,530
1884-85 Estimates	1,079,240
Net Gain in 5 years	3,270,843

Scheme for railway extension submitted by Government of India to Secretary of State in January 1883.

Appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into Indian Railways.

28. The Government of India submitted to the Secretary of State in January 1883 its views on the extension of the railway system in India, and proposed for adoption a scheme of works and expenditure calculated to give a great impulse, whether by State or private enterprise, to the construction of railways during the next five years. The appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to examine into the subject has led temporarily to the scheme being put aside; but the Government has lost no opportunity of urging its views on the Secretary of State, and insisting on the great importance which it attaches to a comprehensive and vigorous treatment of the question. It has deputed two carefully selected officers to represent those views before the Committee, and it has every confidence that their representations will receive the attention which the importance of the subject and their own experience deserve. The Government of India is fully alive to the necessity and the advantages, in the interests no less of the State than of the public, of a vigorous policy in regard to its public works. But there are indications that the mercantile public, whose interest in the matter is little less than that of the State, while actively pressing for a policy such as that above indicated, and confident of prospective profits, is disposed to throw the burden and risk of such works as must be undertaken too

entirely on the resources of the Government. These resources are necessarily limited; and if, as is urged, as experience is daily showing, and as from the figures given in the last paragraph is proved to demonstration, the remunerative character of railway enterprise in India, when prudently carried out, is unquestionable, it may be fairly demanded that those whose interests in that enterprise are so considerable should not be backward in acting on the confidence of which they give to the Government reiterated assurances. This view of the question has been forcibly stated in a leading article of the "Economist" in its issue of 2nd February last, in words which may be aptly quoted here at this moment;

Remarks of the "Economist" on the attitude of the mercantile classes.

"But if the new undertakings promise so well, where is the necessity for a Govern-"ment guarantee? One can understand the Government coming forward in the infancy "of a railway system, where every thing as regards the future is in a state of complete "uncertainty, and offering special inducements to investors. In the case of India, how-"ever, the experimental stage is past. Experience has demonstrated the paying character "of the Indian railways, and at the present time especially, when the great difficulty is "not to find capital for sound and profitable undertakings, but to find proper outlets for "capital, private enterprise ought surely to be sufficient to supply India with the railways "she needs. It is true that investors have not yet shown a disposition to put their money "in such undertakings. That, however, is largely because their remunerative character "has not been sufficiently realised, and in part, also, because the system of granting "guarantees has created the wrong impression that without a guarantee the venture was "too risky to be undertaken. Now, however, that Chambers of Commerce, both here and "in India, are urging the fact that the railways are paying concerns as a reason for the "State committing itself further to their construction, the idea that they are investments "involving so much more than the ordinary risk that a Government guarantee is essential, "should be exploded. And the merchants constituting these Chambers ought really to "show the courage of their opinions. They can influence the flow of capital to a very "great extent, and there is the greater reason why they should direct it to Indian railways, "because from these they, on their own showing, will reap a double gain. The new lines, "as they rightly point out, will greatly increase the trade of the country, and thus tend to "the profit of those by whom the trade is conducted, in addition to returning a fair profit "upon the capital invested in them. Private enterprise, therefore, we think, might do "and ought now to do, without the State crutch upon which it has hitherto been leaning."

Expenditure on State and Guaranteed Railways during 1883-84, 1884-85.

29. In connection with this subject the subjoined table shows at a glance the capital expenditure of Government and the Guaranteed Railways on the Revised Estimates of 1883-84 and the Budget Estimate of 1884-85. It will be seen that during the ensuing year the State expenditure is estimated at £4,137,500 against £3,497,100 in 1883-84, the expenditure of the Guaranteed and Southern Mahratta Railways being £2,454,000 against £1,860,500; the total estimated expenditure of 1884-85 being £6,591,900 against £5,357,600, in the Revised Estimates of 1883-84. The expenditure of private Companies is given so far as it is known; but the figures for the Companies marginally noted cannot be given, though it would certainly be but a fraction of the totals quoted above.

Bengal and North-Western Railway.
Tarakesar Railway.
Assam Trading Railway.
Darjeeling-Himalayan.
Rohilkhand-Kumaon.
Burdwan-Kutwa.

	Revised Estimate, 1883-84.	Budget Estimate, 1884-85.
	₹	₹
(1) Directly expended by Government.		
On Railways classed as Productive	3,06,98,000	2,15,19,000
On Railways not classed as Productive	—*46,16,000	†3,20,000
On Protective Railways	62,59,000	1,13,86,000
On East Indian Railway (excluding converted annuities)	23,80,000	54,00,000
On Eastern Bengal Railway (excluding debentures)	...	10,00,000
On Western Deccan Railway	2,50,000	17,50,000
	3,49,71,000	4,13,75,000
(2) Expenditure on the responsibility of Government.		
Guaranteed Railways	1,09,34,000	1,44,56,000
Southern Mahratta Railway (Company's Estimates)	76,71,000	1,00,88,000
	1,86,05,000	2,45,44,000
	5,35,76,000	6,59,19,000
(3) Expenditure by Private Companies.		
Bengal Central Railway. Withdrawals in India	20,02,000	70,000
Bengal Central Railway. Withdrawals in England converted at par	9,80,000	5,50,000
	29,82,000	6,20,000

It may not be generally known that there was expended in 1883-84 on Railways no less than £5,357,600, for the interest on which Government is liable, and that the amount to be similarly expended in 1884-85 is £6,591,900. A further sum of £680,000 might be allotted for expenditure on Productive Public Works this year, without exceeding the limits placed on such expenditure by the Home Government, if funds were available. But funds, so far as can be judged at present, cannot be made available without borrowing more than the usual Productive Public Works loan of £2,500,000,—a course which, for sufficient reasons, and in the present state of the money market, is not considered expedient. The grant of this additional sum of £680,000 must therefore await a more favourable moment.

30. Closely connected with the expansion of the Railways has been the increase of imports and exports. In Appendix IV will be found tables showing the imports and exports of merchandise during the last ten years, as well as those of gold and silver, and a statement of the coinage of silver at the Mints of Calcutta and Bombay from 1873-74 to 1882-83 and for ten months of 1883-84. These tables show that exports have risen from £60,937,513 in 1878-79 to £83,485,122 in 1882-83; imports having risen from £37,800,594 in 1878-79 to £52,095,711. A remarkable feature in these statements is the large net import

Increase in imports and exports.

* Excluding expenditure on Surveys and Miscellaneous charges amounting to ₹ 8,70,100.
† Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto to ₹ 13,47,000.

Increased imports of Gold.

of gold from the 1st April 1879 up to the 31st January 1884, amounting to no less than £19,996,987, the imports of the 10 months of 1883-84 alone being little less than the total imports of the 5 years from 1873-74 to 1877-78.

Wheat and oil seeds.

In Tables II and III, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 15th March, is shown the steady development in the shipments of wheat and oil-seeds. Of wheat, during the 10 months of the current year, 19,500,000 cwts. have been exported, and though, owing to large stocks and low prices in the English market, the trade is less active at present, the year will close with an export of no less than 1,000,000 tons. A table, similar to that given in para. 160 of the Financial Statement of 1883-84, is subjoined, presenting the comparative results of the import of wheat into Great Britain from India and other countries, during the years 1882 and 1883, showing again the increasing extent to which the English market is supplied by wheat imported from this country.

Table of imports of wheat and wheat flour into England.

Quantity of Wheat and Wheat Meal and Flour imported into England from foreign countries in the calendar years 1882 and 1883.

	Wheat.		Wheat Meal and Flour.		Total.	
	Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Russia	9,571,021	13,293,358	...	...	9,571,021	13,293,358
Germany	3,083,921	2,871,095	1,990,403	1,928,769	5,074,324	4,799,864
France	7,379	9,498	220,269	163,898	227,648	173,396
Turkey	526,439	1,128,074	...	...	526,439	1,128,074
Roumania	194,591	403,037	...	...	194,591	403,037
Egypt	174,862	1,174,391	...	...	174,862	1,174,391
United States—						
On the Atlantic	20,347,230	14,259,195	7,777,262	11,270,918	42,836,885	37,336,750
On the Pacific	14,712,393	11,806,637				
Chili	1,656,361	2,310,126	...	...	1,656,361	2,310,126
British East Indies	8,477,479	11,243,497	...	...	8,477,479	11,243,497
Australasia	2,475,127	2,691,614	...	...	2,475,127	2,691,614
British North America	2,684,828	1,798,056	339,305	469,460	3,024,133	2,267,516
Other Countries	259,991	1,090,966	...	...	259,991	1,090,966
Other Countries	...	...	2,701,466	2,460,484	2,701,466	2,460,484
Total	64,171,622	64,080,444	13,028,705	16,293,529	77,200,327	80,373,973

31. The success of the Post Office Savings Banks has been most satisfactory.

Post Office Savings Banks.

On 31st December 1882 there were 2,928 Savings Banks Accounts opened with the various Post Offices by Europeans and Eurasians. On 31st January 1884, 13 months later, there were 7,407 such accounts open. On the same dates the number of accounts opened by Natives of India were 28,770 and 71,651 respectively; on the former date the balance at credit of depositors was £207,876. On the latter date it was no less than £687,122. On 1st instant the balance was approximately £704,272. About $\frac{5}{6}$ths of the whole balance appertain to the Accounts opened by Natives of India. The system of Post Office Savings Banks was extended to the Presidency Towns on

Extended to Presidency Towns.

1st May last, (to Madras on 1st April), but this extension has not been attended with the increase of deposits which was anticipated. This result is probably due to the fact that greater facilities for the investment of small sums in a profitable manner exist in Calcutta than in the interior of the country. The total number of accounts opened in Presidency Towns is only 3,858, and the total deposits on 29th February only came to £29,257.

The proportion of European and Eurasian investors to Native investors in Presidency Towns is double the proportion which prevails for the whole country.

Scheme of Life Insurance and purchase of Deferred Annuities for postal employés.

A scheme for Life Insurance and for the purchase of Deferred Annuities was introduced during 1883-84 for the benefit of postal employés only. It is too soon yet to form any opinion as to its prospects of success.

District and Presidency Savings Banks.

32. The number of depositors in District and Presidency Savings Banks on 31st March 1883 was 88,836, of whom 68,604 were Natives of India, and 20,232 were Europeans and Eurasians. The total balances of deposits on the same date came to £3,113,700, and as the aggregate balance was reduced between 31st March and 31st December 1883 by £44,700, it would seem that these Savings Banks are being affected by the opening of the Post Office Savings Banks.

Stock Notes.

33. Up to 31st March 1883 the value of Stock Notes issued was £169,200. In 9 months from that date, namely, to end of December 1883, notes to the value of only £21,200 were issued, so that the total amount that had been issued up to the beginning of the present calendar year was £190,400.

Analysis of Figures of Revised Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure for 1883-84.

Receipts.

34. Passing from the above general considerations to particulars, it will be seen that the chief items of increase in revenue, as shown in the Revised Estimate, over the figures entered in the Budget, are the following, against each of which a brief explanation is given :—

Opium.

35. *Opium.*—£283,200. The increase is chiefly due to sales of Bengal opium having realised a higher price than the figure taken in the Estimates, namely, ₹1,250 as against ₹1,200 per chest; on the other hand, there may be a slight falling off in the revenue from Malwa opium, owing to exports being below the estimate.

Important financial results of Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac's experiments in the manufacture and preparation of Malwa Opium.

The Government is indebted to Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, Opium Agent at Benares, for strengthening its opium revenue during the year 1883, and, in a lesser degree, in the previous year, by the manufacture and preparation of Malwa opium into a form suited for local consumption. Mr. Carnac, by his successful experiments in this direction—experiments which deserve the cordial recognition of the Government of India—set free in 1882 1,372, and in 1883, 3,000 chests of provision opium, (or opium that is available for export), at a profit to Government in the former year of ₹1,94,845, and in the latter, of ₹7,56,347. Arrangements of a similar nature have been made during the ensuing year, which may be expected to yield a corresponding profit. It is calculated that so long as the cost of the Malwa drug at 90° consistence, does not exceed ₹413 per maund, and the selling price of provision opium is not less than ₹1,202 for Patna, and ₹1,142 for Benares opium, the scheme for substituting Malwa for Bengal opium for manufacture into excise opium is, financially speaking, likely to prove successful. The Malwa opium was first tried in the North-Western Provinces and in the Central Provinces, in both of which it met with some opposition, but later reports are favourable, the North-Western Provinces Excise Commissioner reporting that "the taste of the people is

"no doubt becoming reconciled to the new drug." The Excise Commissioner, Central Provinces, writes—

"I reported that complaints had been received from some districts in regard to the "quality of the new opium, and also in regard to the weight of the cakes. I then stated "that the complaints as to its quality appeared to be exaggerated, and it would seem "from further information since received from district officers, that this was the case. The "new Malwa opium contains more oil than the Bengal opium formerly supplied. It also "differs from it in flavour, and when the former was recently substituted for the latter "in the North-Western Provinces, complaints (I am informed by the Commissioner of "Excise) were loud, but the people there are becoming accustomed to the taste of the "new drug, and complaints have apparently ceased. Here, too, the probability is that "the people will soon become used to the flavour of the Malwa opium and be satisfied "with it."

The experiment has been since extended to Assam and Burma, but the results have not yet been reported to the Government of India.

Salt.

36. *Salt.*—£100,200. The figures already given showing the increase in the consumption of salt will explain this item. Briefly, the consumption of salt continues in excess of the figure assumed in the Estimates, and there seems every probability that it will continue to do so. The increase of revenue, however, lags somewhat behind the increase of issues of salt from the depôts, as in some places, notably in Madras, a system is in force under which by giving security the payment of the duty can be postponed for six months after date of issue to the wholesale purchaser.

Excise.

37. *Excise.*—£151,500. The increase is due to a prosperous year, and is distributed throughout the various provinces; but the chief items of increase will be found under *Bengal*, the *North-Western Provinces*, and *Bombay*. The Excise administration in the latter province has been singularly successful.

Forest.

38. *Forest.*—£74,100. The increase occurs almost entirely in Burma and Bombay, and is the result of extended operations.

Law and Justice.

39. *Law and Justice.*—£56,000. The marked decrease which occurs under this head is due mainly to the introduction of the recent policy of the Government in discouraging the more remunerative kinds of jail manufacture, which were held to compete injuriously with private local enterprise. The loss is balanced, however, by a similar decrease in expenditure on account of purchase of raw material for manufacture.

Police.

40. *Police.*—£84,600. This increase is a mere matter of account. It occurs in the Punjab and Bombay, and is due to a change of system by which contributions towards municipal police, as well as the cost of that body, are shown under the receipt and charge head of *Police*.

Scientific and other Minor Departments

41. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—£ 14,700. Unexpected sales of Cinchona Bark in Madras and in England account for nearly the whole of this increase.

Interest.

42. *Interest.*—£ 139,800. Arrears of interest on the loans to the Bombay Port Trust, previously taken in reduction of capital debt, but now transferred to interest, and interest on investments of cash balances of Famine Insurance money in England.

State Railways.

43. *State Railways.*—Gross earnings, £356,800. This increase is due to the improvement in goods traffic, and is found chiefly in the two Imperial Railways, the *Rajputana-Malwa*, £160,000, and the *Indus Valley*, £182,500. The opening of the *Rewari-Ferozepore* line, and the recent reductions of rates on the *Rajputana-Malwa* line, have swelled the receipts of that line, while the great development of the export wheat trade from Kurrachee has led to the receipts as shown under the *Indus Valley*. The *East Indian Railway* gross receipts increase £375,000. This is mainly due to the export trade, and, partly to some increase in 3rd class passenger traffic.

Guaranteed Railways.

44. *Guaranteed Railways,* net traffic receipts decrease £174,000. The following is an analysis of the increases and decreases which make up the above total:—

	+	—
Eastern Bengal Railway	...	110,000
Madras Railway	15,000	...
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	130,000	...
Great Indian Peninsular Railway	...	25,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway	71,000	...
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway	...	255,000
TOTAL	216,000	390,000
Decrease	174,000	

Eastern Bengal and Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railways.

45. The decrease in *Eastern Bengal Railway* is owing to a deficient jute crop. The reduction under *Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway* is a matter of account, the receipts of the Railway itself having been favourable. The deficit is due to the adjustment of the loss on the Company's flotilla, involving a debit of £325,000 against the Revenue Account of the line. But for this, the Revised Estimates would have shown an increase in the Budget of £70,000.

Expenditure.

46. Under *Expenditure* the main heads, with brief explanatory remarks, are these—

Refunds and Drawbacks.

Refunds and Drawbacks.—Increase, £178,500, due mainly to Madras and Bombay, being, in the former, refunds of water-tax erroneously collected, and payments on account of losses sustained by contractors, amounting to £33,000; in the latter, *Land Revenue* refunds, due to remissions of collections made at enhanced rates, amounting to £120,000; these collections were made in 1880-81 and 1881-82, and are those referred to in paragraph 147 of the Budget Statement for 1883-84. It was expected that they would have been cleared off in 1882-83, but they have fallen to the present year.

Opium.

47. *Opium.*—Decrease, £301,800, owing to the reduced expenditure connected with the short crop of last year.

Marine.

48. *Marine.*—Increase, £131,300. The increase is due partly to the settlement of an outstanding account with Her Majesty's Government, amounting to £36,500; partly to various smaller claims amounting to £83,000, and partly to the purchase by the Indian Marine Department, at a cost of £50,000 (true sterling) of a new steam vessel, the "Golconda," for transport and other services in Indian waters.

Railways. Reduction of Debt.

49. *Famine Relief and Insurance.—Protective Works—Railways.*—Decrease £386,600; *Protective Works, Irrigation*, decrease £52,300; *Reduction of Debt*, increase £441,400. The short outlay under the former head is due to the late date on which sanction was received to commence the construction of the Jhansi-Manakpore, Cuddapah-Nellore, and Bellary-Kistna Railways; the money will accordingly be transferred to *Reduction of Debt* in the Accounts of 1883-84, the lapse being re-allotted in 1884-85 by a corresponding decrease under the head *Reduction of Debt*.

State Railways.

50. *State Railways, working and maintenance.*—Increase, £118,200, due to renewals of vehicles, machinery, and permanent way.

East Indian Railway.

51. *East Indian Railway, interest and profits.*—Increase, £109,100, due to similar causes. The increase under *Guaranteed Railways*, £58,200, is due to the increased amount of surplus profits payable to the shareholders.

Interest on Productive Public Works debt.

52. *Interest on debt for Productive Public Works, Miscellaneous public improvements.*—Decrease, £21,600; this reduction is the result of the interest charge on the Madras Harbour works having been expunged because the past

capital outlay on this Harbour has been transferred to *Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services*, as explained hereafter in paras. 58 and 102; the increase under *Civil Buildings*, &c., is mainly caused by the outlay on the Harbour works being debited to that head. The transfer of the Madras Harbour to a Port Trust is in course of negotiation.

Army. Causes of Increase.

53. *Army.*—Increase, £1,012,400. The increase is due almost entirely to payment of £1,000,000 (true sterling) on account of arrear charges referred to in para. 12. There is also an increase on account of the new scale of pay for British troops serving in India, as explained in the remarks on the Estimates for 1884-85 (para. 103).

Military operations in Egypt.

54. *Military Operations in Egypt.*—Increase, £50,200. Some final debits to this account have fallen into 1883-84.

Exchange.

55. *Exchange on transactions with London.*—Increase, £312,000. The whole increase is practically due to the remittance of £1,500,000 in excess of the amount taken in the Budget. It was expected that the bills of the Secretary of State would be drawn at an average rate of 1*s.* 7½*d.* per rupee. The average rate actually obtained has exceeded the rate taken in the Estimates by a mere fraction.

State Railways Capital Account.

56. *State Railways Capital Account non-productive.*—Decrease, £885,000. The diminution is due to the transfer to *Productive Public Works* of the outlay on certain Provincial Railways as explained in next paragraph.

Adjustments of Account between Capital and Revenue Expenditure during 1883-84, and the financial result.

57. Several important adjustments of a complicated nature connected with the transactions of past years have been carried out in the Revised Estimates of 1883-84. These adjustments have, as far as practicable, been so regulated as to reduce to a minimum the effect on the net financial results of the year; and practically their influence on the surplus of the year has been limited to reducing it by £5,796. The amount of disturbance in the accounts is insignificant in comparison with the magnitude of the adjustments.

58. In the first place the Secretary of State decided that the capital expenditure on the Parbutti-Dinajpore, Diamond Harbour, Cawnpur-Farukhabad, and Kashgunge-Soron Railways, as well as that on the Jumna Bridge, which had been and was being incurred from Provincial balances and charged to the ordinary account, should be transferred to the Capital Account of Productive Public Works. The effect of the adjustments rendered necessary by this order, if taken by themselves, would have been to increase the imperial surplus in 1883-84 by a sum of £852,274, although the increase properly belonged to past years. In the second place, it was decided to write off as ordinary expenditure the outlay on the Madras Harbour Works to the end of 1882-83 (£533,070), which had been charged to the Capital Account of Productive Public Works; and also to write off against Revenue, by a credit to capital, the sum of £325,000, being the loss in past years on the Flotilla of the Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway. The total to be written off in the ordinary expenditure account, therefore, came to £858,070. By carrying out these adjustments in one year, the *net* financial result of the year (1883-84) will be disturbed only to the amount of £5,796, by the inclusion in it of transactions which, properly speaking, belong to previous years.

The alterations in the Revised Estimates of 1883-84 due to these adjustments will be found under the following heads in Abstracts A and B:—

REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (REVENUE ACCOUNT).

XXVI.—Guaranteed Railways (net traffic receipts).

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE—

41. State Railways (Capital Account).

EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—

51. State Railways.

53. Miscellaneous Improvements.

Budget Estimates, 1884-85.

59. The Budget Estimates for 1884-85 are as follows:—

Estimated Revenue and Expenditure.

	£
Revenue	70,560,400
Expenditure chargeable thereon	70,241,100
Surplus	319,300

Receipt.

Opium.

60. Under the head *Opium* the estimate of receipts for the ensuing year is as low as £8,594,200, being a decrease of no less than £889,000 on the revised estimates of 1883-84. The net receipts of *Opium*, after deducting the cost of production, are estimated at £6,241,300 against £7,619,700 in the Revised Estimates of the preceding year. It has already been explained in the previous part of this Statement, (para. 2), that the failure of the opium crop in 1883 has made it necessary to reduce the number of chests of Bengal opium to be sold during the calendar year 1884. When the Budget Statement of 1883-84 was issued, it was estimated that the crop then being gathered would not give more than 47,000 chests of provision opium; it actually gave 38,214 chests only. At same time the reserve was estimated to stand at 13,859 chests on 31st December 1883, but the actual reserve on that date was only 11,632 chests. Notwithstanding the very large reduction in sales during the calendar year 1884, the reserve on 31st December 1884 is estimated to stand at 2,296 chests only. The present crop promises to be a good one, the latest estimates placing the probable number of chests of provision opium at about 52,000. The number of chests of provision opium sold during 1883-84, namely, 54,400, was 2,000 less than in the previous year. It has already been announced that 3,800 chests of Bengal opium will be sold every month from April to December inclusive, during the present calendar year. The number of chests to be sold in the calendar year 1885 will be announced hereafter, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Notification No. 1418, dated 16th March 1883, published at page 159 of the *Gazette of India* of 17th March 1883, Part I. The number to be sold in the year 1885 will not in any case exceed 50,000, and will probably be somewhat less; any excess of production over sales will be used to strengthen the reserve.

Number of chests to be sold from April to December 1884.

Estimated price during 1884-85.

61. The average price of Bengal opium has been taken in the Budget Estimate at ₹1,250 per chest, which, in view of the price obtained at sales during the past year, and the reduced quantity which is to be put on the market during the year 1884-85, may be looked on as moderate. The expenditure under the head of opium is considerably in excess of the previous year, owing to the promise of a better crop. The figure taken is £2,352,900 as against £1,863,500 in the Revised Estimate of 1883-84, and is not only considerably larger than the 1883-84 figure of the Revised Estimates, but in excess of the actuals of many previous years. The intended purchase by Government of 4,000 maunds of Malwa opium, in continuation of the experiment spoken of in para. 35, adds about £120,000 to the Estimates; but this expenditure will be largely covered by the increased export of Bengal opium, set free by Mr. Carnac's Malwa operations.

Disturbance of opium estimates by passing events in China.

62. The opium estimate, though carefully framed, may possibly be to some extent disturbed by aggravation of the disputes at present existing between the French and Chinese Governments; but affairs have not reached a point which would justify us in moulding our estimates with immediate reference to the probabilities of graver complications.

Salt, Stamps, and Forest.

63. Under *Salt*, *Stamps*, and *Forest*, credit has been taken for a small progressive revenue.

Post Office.

64. The increase under *Post Office* (£47,300) occurs under *postage stamps*, *postage collected in cash*, and *Money Order fees*.

Telegraphs.

65. Under *Telegraphs* there is an increase of £48,400, being the net result of improvement under *Indian Telegraphs* of £69,100, and of falling-off under *Indo-European Telegraphs* of £20,700. The increase under *Indian Telegraphs* is due, first, to the estimated development in message revenue; secondly, to the anticipated recovery of arrears due by the South Indian Railway; thirdly, to receipts from other Railways and guarantors for extension. Under *Indo-European* Telegraphs the decrease is chiefly due to the following causes:—*firstly*, the liquidation of the Persian debt in 1883-84; *secondly*, payments towards instead of receipts from the common purse, because of the Indo-European route carrying much more than its standard share of the aggregate traffic; *thirdly*, to the Revised Estimate for 1883-84 containing an unusually high balance of arrears for 1882-83.

Mint.

66. The estimate taken under *Mint* represents a normal revenue. The Revised Estimates of 1883-84 were reduced because the silver imports during that year, owing to large drawings by the Secretary of State, fell below the expectations, but receipts under this head depend upon so many causes which it is impossible accurately to forecast at the commencement of the year, that a comparative estimate between any two years supplies a test of but little value.

Interest.

67. Under *Interest* there is a decrease of £137,700, as compared with the Revised Estimates of 1883-84; this is due to the special receipts on this account in 1883-84, noticed in para. 42.

State Railways.

68. Under *State Railways* (*Productive*) there is an increase of £629,600 on the Revised Estimates of the preceding year. Of this sum, £430,000 is taken on the Eastern Bengal Railway, which will become a State line by purchase in the course of the year. The balance, £199,600, is the net result of improvements under the several Railways, with the following exceptions: Wurda Coal State Railway, difference *nil;* Nalhati Railway, decrease £400; the Indus Valley Railway, decrease £40,000; total £40,400. The figures under the Wurda and Nulhati lines call for no special notice. As regards the Indus Valley Railway, it is considered unsafe to base estimates on the large increase in 1883-84, which was due to a sudden and unexpected export trade in wheat having sprung up from Kurrachee. It is difficult to say at present how far a continuance of this trade may be counted on, and therefore it has been considered safer to take a reduced figure for the ensuing year. The increase under the main lines may be ascribed generally to the extension of lines and the expansion of traffic. Under *East Indian Railway* it has been thought prudent to budget for a decrease, as compared with the Revised Estimates of 1883-84, of £180,000; the reason being the indifferent prospects of the year's harvests in parts of India, and the slackening in the export trade owing to low prices in Europe, and large stocks there and elsewhere. Under *Guaranteed Railways net traffic receipts* there is an increase of £248,000. This is chiefly due to the heavy debit of £325,000 in 1883-84 on account of the loss on the Indus flotilla.

State Railways not classed as productive.

69. There is an increase under *State Railways not classed as productive* of £21,200. This increase is the *net* result of transferring the Sonarpore-Diamond Harbour Railway and the Cawnpore-Furrakhabad Extension to the Productive section, combined with an estimated increase of £24,000 on the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway, and a few other changes of minor importance.

70. There is an increase under *Civil Buildings*, *Roads*, *and Services* of £73,900, chiefly due to an expected payment of £40,000 for the East Indian Railway Office; £10,000 from the outturn of the Barrakar Iron Works; £5,000 from the Akra Brick Manufactory; £10,000 from the outturn of the Madras Workshop; and sundry minor items.

Expenditure.

71. Turning from Revenue to Expenditure, the following items demand some explanation:—

Interest on ordinary debt.

Interest on ordinary debt, excluding the charge on account of Productive Public Works Debt, (£3,686,800,) being a decrease on the Revised Estimates of £120,800.

The reduction may be said, speaking generally, to be due to the fact that the sums spent on Productive Public Works exceed the net amount borrowed, and that consequently the interest added yearly to the charge under this head on account of money borrowed is less than the total amount transferred on account of interest, to the Productive Public Works head.

Interest on other obligations.

72. *Interest on other obligations.*—Increase, £33,300. The increase is chiefly on account of increased balance of Post Office Savings Banks.

Refunds and Drawbacks.

73. *Refunds and Drawbacks;*—(£220,400,) being a decrease of £154,000 as compared with the Revised Estimates of 1883-84. The decrease is chiefly due to the refunds of 1883-84 being in excess of the normal amount, as explained in para. 46.

Land Revenue.

74. *Land Revenue;*—(£3,340,700,) increase (£98,200,) due to the strengthening of Tahsili and Patwari Establishments, management charges of new estates, extended settlement and survey operations (chiefly in Burma), and transfer from the head "Registration" of Revenue record room charges.

75. With regard to the cost of settlement and survey operations, it may be as well to state briefly here the results of important correspondence which has taken place during the last year between the Government of India and Her Majesty's Secretary of State. It is known that for some time the attention of the Government of India has been seriously drawn to the economic effect of excessive enhancements of land revenue in various parts of India, and recently the Revenue and Agricultural Department have been considering the best method of placing some efficient check on this great evil. At the same time, some of the earlier settlements effected in Northern India have fallen in, others will shortly be lapsing, and the principle on which re-settlement in these and other cases is now to be made has come under the consideration of the Government of India and the Local Governments. As for some years it must be expected that settlements in the various provinces will continue to fall in, and as the operations connected with the revision of settlement, if the system hitherto observed were maintained in its integrity, would lead to the expenditure of a more considerable sum than is now to be expected, and as the prospects of any very considerable increase from the land revenue must always be a matter of interest to those who watch the Indian finances, I give briefly the outline of the arrangements that have been arrived at, of which the effect will be to limit within narrower bounds than has hitherto been the case, the increased assets accruing to Government at periods of re-settlement; and, on the other hand, very considerably to decrease the expenses attendant on survey and settlement. Experience, I

Important effect on survey and settlement estimate of present policy regarding revision of settlements.

hope, may show that we can at a later time go still further in the direction in which the Revenue and Agricultural Department have so far advanced, and that the moderate measures proposed by the Government of India and sanctioned by the Secretary of State, will lead gradually to further developments in the same direction, and thus guarantee to the people immunity on the one hand from the vexations and cost of recurring surveys and settlements, and, on the other hand, from the anxieties, uncertainty, and loss attendant on periodical enhancements of the amount which, under the head of *Land Revenue*, they are called upon to pay to the Government.

Principles adopted for future application.

The substance of the arrangement decided on is briefly, that when once, (as in a very large number of districts is already the case), the land revenue of a district has been equitably assessed on the basis of a careful survey, finality, in some sort, should be given to the assessment. The manner in which this may best be effected in each Province, without undue sacrifice of public interests, is still under consideration, but the principles which at present have been accepted by the Indian and Home Governments may be summarily mentioned. They are: *First*, that all improvements made by landlords or tenants shall be exempted from assessment; *Secondly*, that no reclassification or revaluation of the soil shall be allowed in any case in which the soil has once been properly classed and valued; *Thirdly*, that the existing assessment shall be taken as the basis of revision, and shall be liable to alteration only on two or three carefully defined grounds. These grounds the Government of India is disposed to restrict to increase of cultivation, increase of produce due to improvements executed by the State, and rise of prices. Whether, in view of the varying conditions of the several Provinces, these grounds are in each case the best that can be devised, is a question still under examination here, and on which no opinion need at present be expressed. But whatever may be the outcome of discussion on this point, there can be little doubt that a degree of permanency will be given to the current land assessment in the more populous and advanced parts of the country which it has hitherto lacked. The policy, subject to reserve at present upon one point, has been already accepted by the Government of Bombay; it has been fully accepted by Madras; and other Governments will doubtless fall into the arrangement, so soon as its details, at present under examination with them, have been agreed upon and arranged. Resettlement, finally, will be made on the basis of existing records where, as will be very generally the case under present practice, these have been accurately and carefully kept up; and it will be only in the case of the village survey of the last settlement being so inaccurate as to be useless, or of the records having fallen into great disorder, that resurvey, partial or entire, will be resorted to.

Opium.

76. *Opium.*—The reason of the increase (£489,400) over the Revised Estimates of 1883-84 has already been explained in para. 61.

Salt.

77. *Salt.*—Increase, £42,800. The increase is due to increased provision for preventive establishments in Madras and Bombay, and to arrangements in connection with the Goa Treaty.

Forest.

78. *Forest.*—Increase, £42,200; due to increased operations, and covered by corresponding increase of revenue.

Post Office.

79. *Post Office.*—Increase, £21,600. This is less than the normal increase of this rapidly growing Department, and is less than half the estimated increase in revenue. The increase would have been much larger but for a reduction of the subsidy paid to the British Indian Steam Navigation Company.

Telegraphs.

80. *Telegraphs.*—Increase, £110,400. This net result is brought about as follows:—

	£ +	£ −
Indian Telegraph—		
Imperial—		
In India (*a*)	+92,400	
In England (*b*)	+14,500	
	+106,900	
Provincial—		
In India	.....	−5,100
	101,800	
Indo-European Telegraph—		
In India	+2,200	
In England	+6,400	
	+8,600	
Red Sea and Indian Telegraph Company—	*Nil*	
Net	+110,400	

The increase (*a*) is due to additional provision for lines and establishment, chiefly required in connection with Railway extensions, and the payment of £10,000 to the Postal Department for taking up telegraph duties under recent arrangements.

The increase (*b*) is due to short outlay in England for stores in 1883-84. The remaining items do not call for remark.

Law and Justice.

81. *Law and Justice.*—Increase, £117,400. The apparent increase under this head is, for the most part, the result of the falling off in the Revised Estimates, and is distributed over all Provinces.

Marine.

82. *Marine.*—Decrease, £129,100. The Revised Estimates show an increase from special causes of £131,300. See para. 48.

Education.

83. *Education.*—Increase, £54,700. Increased expenditure under this head is to be expected, and is not unsatisfactory in itself.

Political.

84. *Political.*—Increase, £39,800. Nearly the whole of this increase occurs under the head of "Subsidy to the Ameer of Cabul," the Revised Estimates for 1883-84 containing provision for only a portion of the year, whereas the Budget of 1884-85 provides for a whole year's expenditure.

Scientific and other Minor Departments.

85. Under *Scientific and other Minor Departments* there is a decrease of £11,900. The decrease is due to reduction of expenditure, amounting to £12,300, in Burma.

Stationery and Printing.

86. *Stationery and Printing.*—The increase under this head, £35,200, occurs mainly in England, and arises from the increasing business connected with Railways, Post Office Savings Banks, and Money Orders, and general administrative needs.

Protective Works, Railways.

87. *Protective Works, Railways.*—Increase, £512,700. The increase is due partly to a special addition of £250,000 made to the usual Famine grant by the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces for 1884-85 for expenditure on the Jhansi-Manikpur line, which is being constructed from Protective Funds, and partly to short expenditure in 1883-84.

Protective Works, Irrigation.

88. *Protective Works, Irrigation.*—Increase, £19,100. The increase is due to the fact that the estimate must be so framed as to make the average yearly expenditure from 1881-82 exactly £250,000.

State Railways; working expenses.

89. *State Railways (Productive); working expenses.*—Increase £341,700. Of this increase, £200,000 is due to the Eastern Bengal Railway becoming a State Railway by purchase in 1884-85. The rest of the increase represents augmented provision called for (1) to cope with the expected expansion of traffic; (2) to meet additional outlay that will result from railway extensions during the year; (3) to cover expenditure in renewing lines, machinery, and rolling-stock. In the case of the Sindia and Ghazipur-Dildarnugger Railways, some of the increase is due to the new working agreement with the East Indian Railway bringing on 12 months' adjustments in 1884-85 against 9 months in 1883-84.

Guaranteed Railways.

90. *Guaranteed Railways.*—Decrease £111,500. This is due to reduced payments on account of surplus profits to the Eastern Bengal Railway Company and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, coupled with an increased payment to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and to increased charges for land and supervision.

Irrigation and Navigation

91. *Irrigation and Navigation (Productive).*—Increase £43,100. The increase is chiefly due to provision made for the first time for the cost of working the Sirhind Canal, and to general extension of operations in North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Interest on Debt.

92. *Interest on Debt (Productive).*—The total increase, £200,600, is made up as follows:—

State Railways.

State Railways, £138,200, due to interest being charged on the full amounts of capital laid out in 1883-84 and on half the amount to be laid out in 1884-85, *i.e.*, on increased capital outlay; also to the purchase by the State of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

East Indian Railway.

East Indian Railway, £28,300, due to further capital outlay, and to the purchase of a portion of the annuity during 1883-84 by the issue of India 3½ per cent. stock, the full interest of which is paid during 1884-85.

Irrigation and Navigation.

93. *Irrigation and Navigation.*—Increase £34,100, due to additional capital expenditure.

Annuities, Guaranteed Railways: Purchase.

94. *Annuities in Purchase of Guaranteed Railways (including Sinking Funds).*—Increase, £51,800; chiefly due to provision being made in the Home estimates for a half-year's annuity payable to the shareholders of the Eastern Bengal Railway, which line Government acquires by purchase, in 1884-85.

Guaranteed Railways.

95. *Guaranteed Railways.*—Decrease, £49,600; due to the purchase of the Eastern Bengal Railway by Government.

State Railways (Capital Account).

96. *State Railways (Capital Account).*—Increase, £541,300; due to the adjustment under this head in Revised Estimate of 1883-84 referred to in para.

Subsidised Railways.

97. *Subsidized Railways.*—Decrease, £11,900.

The decrease occurs under (1) Bengal Central Railway, due to the expected completion of the line in June next, and the consequent stoppage of payment of advance interest under the contract with the Company; (2) Nilgiri Railway, the Company not having been floated; and (3) Bengal and North-Western Railway, a smaller sum being necessary this year for purchase of land.

Southern Mahratta Railway.

98. *Southern Mahratta Railway.*—Increase, £3,500.

Increase in paid up capital necessitates increased provision on account of interest.

Frontier Railways.

99. *Frontier Railways.*—Decrease, £50,500.

Orders have recently been issued directing the transfer of all the Frontier Railway store balances on 1st April 1884 to Productive Public Works, under 50, State Railways. The diminution in the provision for 1884-85 is due to the above adjustment having been carried out.

Irrigation and Navigation.

100. *Irrigation and Navigation.*—Decrease, £44,600.

The decrease is thus distributed:—

	£
Imperial Increase	22,100
Provincial decrease	66,000
Local do.	700
Net	44,600

The increase under Imperial is chiefly due to an arrangement having been made with the Madras Government for a yearly increasing grant for that Province.

The decrease under Provincial is made up of an increase of £100 in the Punjab and the following decreases:—

	£
Burma	30,200
Bengal	33,300
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,500
Madras	1,100
	66,100

The decrease in Burma is due to the reduction of the Provincial balances, in consequence of which expenditure bas been restricted. The decrease in Bengal is due to less provision having been made for expenditure on Irrigation and Navigation works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept. The decrease in Madras is due to less provision having been made for expenditure on the Madras Water Supply and Irrigation extension system.

Military Works.

101. *Military Works.*—Decrease, £113,500.

The Revised Estimate for 1883-84 is set down at £1,036,500, as follows:—

	£
Fixed Grant for Military works	1,000,000
Add lapse of 1882-83	36,500
	1,036,500

The Budget Estimate for 1884-85 has been arrived at as follows:—

	£
Fixed grant for Military Works	1,000,000
Deduct amount recovered for expenditure under *Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services*	77,000
Budget provision for 1884-85	923,000

The decrease in 1884-85 is principally due to the adjustment of the cost of the Army Head Quarter Offices at Simla, which was originally paid for from the grant for Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services; this grant has now been recouped by deduction from the fixed grant for Military Works.

Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.

102. *Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.*—The decrease, £1,082,500, occurs under the following heads:—

	£
(*a*) Imperial	679,400
(*b*) Provincial	351,800
(*c*) Local	51,300

The decrease (*a*) under "Imperial" arises from the fact that the Capital expenditure on the Madras Harbour to the end of 1882-83 was transferred in the Revised Estimate of 1883-84 from Productive Public Works (Capital Account) to Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services, thus increasing temporarily the expendi-

ture under the latter head in 1883-84. The net decrease would have been larger, but for provision, in excess of the normal grant, for Civil Buildings, having been made for outlay on the Government Offices at Simla (£56,400), and the Harnai Road (£85,000), by transfer from the grant for Frontier Railways.

The chief decreases (*b*) under "Provincial" are in Bengal and Burma, where grants have been allotted on a reduced scale, as excess Provincial balances are being exhausted, and it is necessary to work up to the minimum balances fixed by the Secretary of State.

The net decrease (*c*) under "Local" is consequent on Burma, the North-Western Provinces, and Bombay having provided for large reductions of expenditure during 1884-85, while Bengal, the Punjab, and Madras have provided for an increased expenditure.

Army.

103. *Army.*—(£16,098,600.) Decrease, £1,028,000. The apparent large decrease in the cost of the Army is due to the fact that £1,000,000 (true sterling) will be paid in 1883-84 on account of arrears of non-effective charges of British Troops. In communication with the Secretary of State it has been decided that the pay and allowances of the English soldiers serving in India shall in future and from the 1st January 1884, when expressed in sterling, be converted at the rate of exchange fixed annually by Her Majesty's Government for the payment of the troops in the Colonies, the same rate being adopted for home remittances of pay, Savings Bank balances, and other items. All items of pay fixed in sterling will be paid in India at the above exchange; all local allowances will be fixed and paid in rupees. Any money remitted to or from India by or for the soldiers, will be dealt with in the same way, but with effect from the 1st April 1884 only. The result of this arrangement is to increase the Military charges of 1884-85 by about £184,300. The increase caused by this change will depend on the variation in the rate of exchange, but at the exchange of 1*s.* 8*d.*, the present rate, the soldier's pay is increased 12½ per cent. There are no changes of importance in the organization of the Army which materially affect the Estimates of the year 1884-85.

Exchange.

104. *Exchange.*—Decrease, £321,900. The Revised Estimates provide for £17,800,000 (true sterling) being drawn by the Secretary of State in 1883-84 and the Budget Estimates for £16,500,000 (true sterling) being drawn in 1884-85.

There are also the following minor items of gain and loss:—

		Better.	Worse.
		£.	£
Public Works, Military and Civil	(gain)	22,400	...
Guaranteed Railways Capital Account	(do.)	4,100	...
„ Revenue Stores	(do.)	...	4,800
Southern Mahratta Railway	(loss)	...	22,000
East Indian Railway	(gain)	49,900	...
Overland Money Orders	(do.)	2,500	...
TOTAL		78,900	26,800

Rate of exchange fixed for 1884-85.

The average rate of exchange for the home remittances has been taken for 1884-85 at 1*s.* 7½*d.* per rupee.

State Railways.

105. *State Railways* (*Capital Account*, *Productive*).—Increase, £205,800; made up of an increase under the Eastern Bengal of £1,123,700 and a decrease under other State Railways of £917,900. The grant for the year 1883-84 for State Railways was augmented considerably by the inclusion in it of the unexpended portion of the grant for the previous year, amounting to £622,148. This made the amount available for outlay in 1883-84 £2,422,148.

The Revised Estimate for 1883-84 has been further augmented by the transfer to this head of the outlay to end of 1883-84 on the Railways, &c., noted on the margin, in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of State. The sum thus transferred amounts to £852,274. The diminution in 1884-85 is therefore due to the absence of the special items noted above from the grant for that year. The normal grant under this head is £1,800,000. The grant of £2,151,900 for 1884-85 is composed of the following items:—

Muttra-Achneyra—
Farukhabad-Hatras Section
Jumna Bridge.
Northern Bengal State Railway—
Branch from Parbutipore to Dinagepore.
Calcutta South-Eastern Railway—
Branch from Sonarpore to Diamond Harbour.

	£
Railway portion of the annual fixed grant of 2½ millions	1,800,000
Estimated saving on the grant for 1883-84	204,600
Contribution by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from surplus Provincial balances, to cover the probable outlay on Railways in those Provinces, classed as Productive Public Works	132,300
Transfer from Irrigation portion of grant	15,000
TOTAL	2,151,900

Eastern Bengal Railway.

106. *Eastern Bengal Railway.*—Increase, £1,123,700. This line will be handed over to Government on 1st July next, and thenceforward it will be a State property. The provision is thus distributed:—

	£
India	100,000
England	1,023,700
TOTAL	1,123,700

The provision in India is intended to cover the actual charges of the line during the year, including the expenditure on certain works that need to be completed by the date of the opening of the Hooghly Bridge. In England provision has been made for the payment of £150,000 in discharge of debentures of the Eastern Bengal Railway, which fall due on the 19th May 1884, and also for the payment of £873,700 for debentures and debenture-stock which must be taken over as a State liability.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

107. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—Increase, £533,100. This represents the amount to the end of 1882-83 which has been transferred to the grant under *Civil Buildings*, *Roads*, *and Services*, in the Revised Estimate for 1883-84, on account of the Capital outlay on Madras Harbour Works, and for which no provision exists in 1884-85. In 1883-84 the whole expenditure on Madras Harbour Works to date under this head was transferred from Productive Public Works to "*Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services*;" the revised expenditure figure was therefore *minus* £533,100, and no expenditure is shown in the Budget for 1884-85. Comparison between 1883-84 and 1884-85 is therefore set down at *plus* £533,100.

Caution necessary in examining apparent increase of Expenditure in the Annual Accounts.

Provincial Deficit. Caution in comparison of receipts and expenditure.

108. It will be seen on examination of the figures in "Abstract B, Details of Expenditure," that what is known as "Provincial Deficit," in other words, the amount by which the Provincial Governments expect to draw upon

their balances to meet their expenditure of the year 1884-85, is considerably less than in the Revised Estimates of 1883-84. In connection with this point it may be desirable to add a few words in regard to comments which were made during the course of last year, on the increasing expenditure of the Indian Government. The Provincial system has been, comparatively speaking, for so short a time at work, that even yet it is little understood that State expenditure in India is of three kinds, Imperial, Provincial, and Local, and that while the former may be stationary or otherwise, the latter advance or decrease quite irrespectively of Imperial Expenditure. It is well known that in 1878-79, during the Afghan War, the Government of India, owing to pressure of ways and means, was compelled not only to impose a check on Provincial and Local expenditure, but to appropriate for the time a considerable amount of the Provincial balances lying at the credit of the several Local Governments. With a return of peace and prosperity the Government of India found itself in a position to refund the amount (£670,000) thus temporarily withdrawn; and the Provincial Governments have, during the last three years, spent on various objects connected with their administrations, the large balances which accumulated during the period of enforced saving, as well as the amount (£670,000) refunded to them. This expenditure would have been spread over a longer period had the necessary funds been at their disposal in previous years, so that the Provincial expenditure of 1882-83 and 1883-84 was in its nature altogether abnormal.

Indian expenditure of three kinds, Imperial, Provincial, and Local.

Special reasons for large Provincial expenditure.

Expenditure during the last three years.

109. In future it may be expected that Provincial and Local expenditure will present fluctuations of much less magnitude. In order, however, to guard against results of possible neglect, or of too sanguine expectations, it has been decided to fix a minimum balance for each Provincial Government or Administration. It will not be possible that in each case, (as, notably, in the case of Burma), the Government or Administration should at once be able to attain the minimum figure so fixed; but where, without undue sacrifice, it cannot at once be attained, care will be taken that it shall be reached within the briefest possible period. The following table shows the minimum balance fixed for each Government and Administration, and opposite to each the estimated opening and closing balances of the year 1884-85:—

Minimum Provincial balance fixed for future years.

Local Government or Administration.	Minimum balance.	Opening balance, 1884-85.	Closing balance, 1884-85.
	£	£	£
Madras	200,000	204,000	191,200
Bombay	200,000	300,000	324,100
Bengal	200,000	15,300	164,800
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	200,000	555,000	159,600
Punjab	100,000	163,700	110,500
Central Provinces	80,000	256,400	251,600
British Burma	60,000	25,300	3,200
Assam	50,000	78,100	109,300
Total .	1,090,000	1,597,800	1,314,300

The aggregate Provincial balance at end of 1884-85 is estimated to be in excess of the total of the minimum balances as lately fixed, but in some Provinces the balances will be below the minimum. The orders regarding minimum balances were not anticipated by Local Governments, and, as above explained, it has been considered better to allow their balances to fall temporarily below the minimum than to force them to alter arrangements already made.

110. But apart from the more limited question of Provincial expenditure, it is necessary once more to point out that nothing is more misleading than to judge of increased expenditure without taking into consideration the corresponding increase in revenue. Broadly speaking, a glance at Abstracts A and B will show that the receipts and expenditure of the Government, apart from Public Works, fall under three heads. The first of these are the heads which figure in Abstract A under *Principal heads of revenue*, and in Abstract B under *Direct demands on the revenue.* Expenditure and Revenue under these heads go together; in other words, although there may be increased expenditure, it will be found, after all disturbing elements are eliminated, that it is more than met by increased revenue. The second head is that of *Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.* Here, while there will always be considerable receipts of revenue, from the nature of the Departments concerned, the expenditure may be necessarily in excess of the receipts. The Post Office, for public convenience, is called upon to administer various branches but indirectly connected with its proper business, which are not directly remunerative, and some of its receipts are credited to heads other than Post Office. Under *Telegraph*, all capital charges are debited to current revenue, and the growth of the Railway system compels an increase of expenditure on the extension of telegraphs which, for some time, cannot be recouped. It is under the groups *Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments, Miscellaneous Civil Charges*, and *Army Services*, as well as under the heads of *Military Works* and *Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services*, that will be found those branches of the administration which yield either no direct revenue at all, or a revenue incommensurate with the charges connected with them. Increased expenditure, therefore, under these heads, is, to speak in general terms, dead-weight; and, so far as it is shown that the expenditure under this section is progressive, the attention of the Government may fairly be called to the unproductive nature of these increasing charges.

Remarks on the caution necessary in comparison of expenditure in successive years.

111. Before entering upon any comparisons of Indian expenditure, two other points which are usually lost sight of should be carefully borne in mind. First, that the expenditure of prosperous years should not be compared, as a test case, with that of famine years, or other periods of depression, when the general administration has necessarily to suffer and be starved. The other is, that estimates of one year should be compared with estimates of another, and not, as is frequently done, estimates of revenue with actuals of revenue, and estimates of expenditure with actual expenditure. In point of fact, the actuals of receipts will generally be found to be higher than the estimates of receipts, so that under this head, to compare the actuals of a preceding year with the estimates of the current year will inevitably bring apparent discredit on the progress of the revenue. Similarly, estimates of expenditure are liberally framed so as to meet all possible charges. The actual expenditure, on the other hand, not unfrequently falls below the estimates. Here, again, therefore, to compare the estimated expenditure of the current year with the actual expenditure of the preceding year, is to compare things that are not in all respects the same.

112. It will be found on examination that the chief heads under which the expenditure of India is increasing are:—

(a) *Exchange.*
(b) *District Administration* (*Land Revenue*).
General Administration.
Stationery and Printing.

Police.
Scientific and other Minor Departments.
(c) *Education.*
Medical.
Public Works.

113. Group (*a*) is absolutely beyond the control of Government. Under group (*b*) the growth of the charges is in part accompanied by increase of revenue and in part due to transfers of account, *e.g.*, in Police, where the expenditure on Municipal Police, formerly excluded from the accounts, is now charged under Police. Under group (*c*) the objects on which the money is spent are of the highest importance, and any judicious increase of expenditure found possible under them may *primâ facie* be pronounced to be a reason for congratulation, and not a foundation for a charge of extravagance.

Illustration of the fallacy of adopting totals as results.

114. An examination of the total estimated expenditure of 1884-85 as compared with that of 1883-84 will show how cautiously the figures of expenditure require to be examined before any opinion can be formed on the question of prudent or wasteful financial management. The Budget Estimate of 1883-84 showed a total expenditure of £70,064,300, and the Budget Estimate of 1884-85 shows a total expenditure of £70,755,600. The apparent inference is obvious, namely, that the Government of India, in a time of peace and with no special calls on them, have actually increased the public expenditure in one year by no less than £706,300. An examination of the figures will disclose another aspect of the matter.

Position of Government as Railway proprietor.

115. In the first place, the Government of India is largely interested in Railways, both as a proprietor and as having guaranteed the interest on capital outlay. The Government of India, having borrowed money for expenditure on Railways and Canals, is bound to pay the interest when it falls due, and is justified in incurring any necessary increase of working expenses due to increased traffic, or a greater demand for water for purposes of irrigation.

Results of Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) in 1884-85 as compared with 1883-84.

116. The expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) in the Estimates of 1883-84 is £11,836,400; in the Estimates of 1884-85 it is £12,542,800 showing an increase of £706,400 which, for the above reasons, was wholly unavoidable, and which in fact brought in a greatly increased revenue. The revenue under this head was taken in the Estimates of 1883-84 at £12,355,600, in those of 1884-85 it is taken at £13,631,100, showing an increase of revenue of no less than £1,275,500. The increased expenditure of £706,400, therefore, on superficial examination of which a charge of extravagance might have been brought against the Government of India, is merely one item of a transaction which has on the whole resulted in a profit of £569,100 (£1,275,500—£706,400). Then, again, the Government of India is a large purchaser of opium. In 1883-84 the crop was a bad one, and the expenditure of the Department was estimated at £2,165,300; the coming crop promises to be a good one, and the expenditure of the Department is estimated at £2,352,900, an increase of £187,600.

Results in other departments analogous.

117. Similar arguments may be applied to the expenditure under *Salt*, *Stamps*, *Forest*, and *Post Office*, where it would be seen that an increased expenditure of £77,500 is accompanied by an increased revenue of £433,400. Under *Telegraph* it will be found that there is an increased expenditure of £80,600. This, which seems very extravagant, is simply the cost of constructing Telegraph lines for the Railways that are being made, and the expenditure could not be avoided unless the country was prepared to do without the Railways, and follows on the functions discharged by the State in its capacity of Railway constructor, and proprietor.

118. Again, a special addition of £250,000 has been made by a Local Government to the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance during 1884-85. The meaning of this transaction is that in past years the Local Government saved £250,000, and that it is now ready to invest this sum in protection against famine in future years. This swells the expenditure by £250,000, but is in no way connected with the expenditure of administration, properly so called.

119. Adding together the different items above referred to, we get the following result:—

Net result of above considerations.

	£
Excess expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) bringing in additional revenue to amount of £1,275,500	706,400
Excess expenditure on opium on account of a good crop	187,600
Excess expenditure under Salt, Stamps, Forests, and Post Office accompanied by additional revenue of £433,400	77,500
Special increase to Famine Grant	250,000
Increased Capital Expenditure on Telegraphs indispensable for working of new Railways	80,600
Amount to be set off, under heads above referred to, against increase of expenditure shown in the Estimates	1,302,100
Deduct increase on totals of Estimates	706,300
Excess of total set-off over increase shown in Estimates	595,800

Summary of remarks.

120. The above remarks obviously do not exhaust the subject; but they are sufficient to show once more that the Government of India, in its character of Railway constructor, and in its control of various industrial or commercial operations, undertakes large, varied, and expensive enterprises, which, although for the most part highly remunerative, necessarily add to the sum total of its expenditure. It constructs railways and telegraphs; conserves or creates forests; makes and excavates salt; provides savings banks; digs canals and tanks; organises and controls mechanical workshops and foundries; prospects for coal; furnishes funds for agricultural or industrial experiments; subscribes to economical exhibitions. It is also the holder of a large opium monopoly, the cost of which varies with the seasons. It is not even completely master of its own expenses, which so far as they are incurred in England may, to a great extent, be said to be beyond its control; the joint partnership of the English and Indian Governments in army charges, for example, being liable, as this Statement has shown, to sudden and unforeseen fluctuations. Apparent increases or decreases of expenditure, again, are often due to adjustments of accounts; and these, owing to the relations of the Imperial and Provincial Governments, are further complicated, and are certain to mislead superficial examination. Finally, much of the misconception constantly met with in criticisms on the expenditure of the Government of India is due to the faultiness or carelessness of method employed by the enquirer, estimates being compared with actuals, prosperous cycles with famine cycles, and disturbing elements being unquestioningly admitted into calculation.

121. There could not be a better illustration of these remarks than that shown by the preceding figures, where in lieu of an apparent increase of £1,302,100 we arrive, on analysis, at what may be termed a true decrease of £595,800. The estimated Revenue on the other hand is £70,560,400 against £69,022,000 in the Estimates of 1883-84. The Budget Estimates of 1884-85, it may be added, show a reduction as compared with those of 1883-84 under the head of *Public Works not classed as Productive* of nearly £1,000,000.

Ways and Means.

122. After providing for the Secretary of State drawing during the current year 1883-84 to the full extent he has announced, namely, £17,800,000 (true sterling), and allowing for the bulk of these drawings being telegraphic, so that we shall have to pay the amounts without the interposition of any interval, the balance in Indian Treasuries on March 31st, 1884, is estimated to stand at £12,440,000. This should give a cash balance of about £12,000,000 during the months of April to July; but after that ensue two or three months during which but little revenue comes in, while the rate of expenditure is not greatly altered. Putting the minimum working balance at £8,500,000, we find it necessary to obtain assistance to the extent of £2,500,000 not later than the end of September; and this must be done either by raising a loan in India or by reducing the amount of drawings, which the Secretary of State estimates to be required in the first half of the year to meet the demands on the Home Treasury. I greatly regret that I am at present unable to announce definitely which of these two measures will be adopted, and I am well aware that much inconvenience will be caused by the continuance of uncertainty on this important subject. I can only add that the announcement will be made at the earliest opportunity after the decision of the Secretary of State has been received. The Estimates, meanwhile, have been prepared on the basis of the procedure recently adopted, that is to say, of a loan in India. The cash balance on March 31st, 1885, is estimated at £11,010,850. The amount available in 1883-84 from the grant under Famine Relief and Insurance for the *Reduction of Debt* is £573,100, but it is not intended to devote this sum to the reduction of the actually existing debt; it will be utilised in increasing the cash balances and so diminishing *pro tanto* the need for further borrowing. In the present state of the money market this money could not profitably be employed in reducing actually existing debt, and the course proposed is in accordance with the procedure for dealing with the Famine grant laid down in Resolution No. 683, dated 3rd February 1882, and published in *Gazette of India* of 4th February 1882.

Estimated Cash Balance on March 31st, 1884, and March 31st, 1885.

Loan of 1884-85.

Reduction of Debt: money how to be employed.

Summary.

123. It will be convenient to give here a summary of the main features of the present Financial Statement:—

(1.) The Accounts of 1882-83 show a surplus of £706,633.

(2.) Provision has been made in 1883-84 for the payment of £1,000,000 (true sterling) on account of arrear non-effective army charges.

(3.) Provision has also been made for drawings by the Secretary of State in 1883-84 to the amount of £17,800,000 (true sterling), being £1,500,000 (true sterling) in excess of the original Estimate of the year.

(4.) The consumption of salt continues to show a satisfactory increase.

(5.) The year 1883-84 has been one of great financial prosperity, and the Revised Estimates show a surplus of £271,400, notwithstanding the additional charges above referred to.

(6.) Railway receipts continue to show progressive increase; and there has been a large development of the trade in wheat.

(7.) No increase, or reduction, of taxation, or change as regards the License Tax, is proposed for next year.

(8.) The surplus of 1884-85 is estimated to be £319,300.

(9.) The net opium revenue for 1884-85 has been taken at £6,241,300, being lower than the Budget Estimate of 1883-84 by £793,400 and lower than the Revised Estimate of 1883-84 by £1,378,400.

(10.) The opium crop of 1883 was unusually short, only 38,214 chests of provision opium having been made as against an estimate of 47,000 chests made in March 1883.

(11.) The opium crop of 1884 promises well, and, it is hoped, may give 52,000 chests of provision opium.

(12.) In any case, not more than 50,000 chests of Bengal opium will be sold in the calendar year 1885, the balance being used to strengthen the reserve, which is estimated to stand at only 2,296 chests on 31st December 1884.

(13.) In the Estimates of 1884-85 the rate of Exchange has been taken at 1*s.* 7½*d.*, and provision made for drawings by Secretary of State to the amount of £16,500,000 (true sterling).

(14.) No decision can yet be announced regarding the customary loan for Productive Public Works. The portion of the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance available in 1883-84 for the reduction of debt will be taken to strengthen the cash balances, and reduce the need for further borrowing.

(15.) The Indian Cash Balance on 31st March 1884 is estimated at £12,440,000 and the cash balance on 31st March 1885 at £11,010,850.

A. COLVIN.

CALCUTTA,
March 14, 1884.

APPENDIX I.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Accounts	1882-83.
Revised Estimates	1883-84.
Budget Estimates . . .	1884-85.

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General Statement of Accounts and Estimates.

R10 = £1.

Receipts.	For details, *vide* Abstract.	Accounts, 1882-83.	Budget Estimate, 1883-84.	Revised Estimate, 1883-84.	Budget Estimate, 1884-85.
		£	£	£	£
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	...	21,876,047	21,792,700	21,869,500	21,888,200
Opium	...	9,499,594	9,200,000	9,483,200	8,594,200
Salt	...	6,177,781	6,167,000	6,267,200	6,328,900
Stamps	...	3,379,681	3,427,200	3,495,400	3,533,000
Excise	...	3,609,561	3,623,300	3,774,800	3,796,900
Other Heads	A	6,410,947	6,383,900	6,491,000	6,562,800
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	A	50,953,611	50,594,100	51,381,100	50,704,000
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	,,	1,708,994	1,670,000	1,623,100	1,734,700
Receipts by Civil Departments	,,	1,437,246	1,402,300	1,437,000	1,455,600
Miscellaneous	,,	1,378,515	1,269,500	1,414,300	1,256,100
Revenue from Productive Public Works	,,	12,224,100	12,355,600	12,969,800	13,631,100
Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive	,,	830,582	864,700	826,200	917,700
Receipts by Military Departments	,,	1,592,183	865,800	918,400	861,200
TOTAL REVENUE	...	70,125,231	69,022,000	70,569,900	70,560,400
Extraordinary Receipts—Assets of the Bombay Civil Funds taken up by Government	...	815,345	...		
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	2,509,150	2,060,000	2,981,200	2,221,100
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	,,	...	594,400	637,400	763,800
Deposits and Advances	,,	708,023	...	...	376,200
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c. (net Recoveries)	,,	299,042	54,800	174,100	115,400
Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies (net Receipts)	,,	1,596,619	...	...	...
Remittances (net)	,,	186,211	...	632,100	...
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	,,	14,119,128	16,300,000	17,800,000	16,500,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	90,358,749	88,031,200	92,794,700	90,536,900
Balance on April 1st—India	...	14,522,913	13,840,013	14,821,550	12,440,050
England	...	2,620,909	3,037,109	3,429,874	3,606,174
GRAND TOTAL	...	107,502,571	104,908,322	111,046,124	106,583,124

Disbursements.	For details, *vide* Abstract.	Accounts, 1882-83.	Budget Estimate, 1883-84.	Revised Estimate, 1883-84.	Budget Estimate, 1884-85.
		£	£	£	£
Expenditure—					
Interest	B	4,468,132	4,264,000	4,249,700	4,162,200
Direct demands on the Revenues	,,	8,476,968	8,634,300	8,479,700	9,016,600
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	,,	1,908,569	2,039,800	2,020,400	2,158,400
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Depts.	,,	10,947,971	11,153,600	11,307,000	11,426,100
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	,,	3,890,407	3,968,100	3,960,200	3,973,800
Famine Relief and Insurance	,,	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,750,000
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account)	,,	11,741,747	11,836,400	12,059,700	12,542,800
Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive	,,	7,165,747	7,056,100	6,841,400	6,089,000
Army Services	,,	17,440,250	16,064,000	17,126,600	16,098,600
Exchange on Transactions with London	,,	3,081,433	3,548,000	3,860,000	3,538,100
TOTAL	...	70,621,224	70,064,300	71,404,700	70,755,600
Add—Provincial Surpluses, that is, Allotments to Provincial Governments, unspent by them	End of B	112,171	14,700	61,900	120,100
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, that is, Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	,,	—1,314,797	—1,514,000	—1,168,100	—634,600
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	...	69,418,598	68,565,000	70,298,500	70,241,100
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account)	End of B	4,649,898	3,820,100	4,031,800	4,764,400
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net discharged)	C	...	...	...	...
Unfunded Debt (net discharged)	,,	164,601	...	...	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	,,	...	585,200	2,046,900	...
Loans to Municipalities and Native States, &c. (net advanced)	,,	...	...	...	...
Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies (net withdrawals)	,,	...	1,236,700	570,800	1,753,000
Remittances (net)	,,	...	391,000	...	251,500
Secretary of State's Bills paid	...	15,018,050	16,300,000	18,051,900	16,500,000
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	89,251,147	90,898,000	94,999,900	93,510,000
Balances on March 31st—India	...	14,821,550	11,696,713	12,440,050	11,010,850
England	...	3,429,874	2,313,609	3,606,174	2,062,274
GRAND TOTAL	...	107,502,571	104,908,322	111,046,124	106,583,124

Revenue	70,125,231	69,022,000	70,569,900	70,560,400
Expenditure chargeable thereon	69,418,598	68,565,000	70,298,500	70,241,100
Surplus + or Deficit —	+706,633	+457,000	+271,400	+319,300

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE;
The 14th March 1884.

E. W KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Abstract A.—*Details of Revenue.*

The figures in thick type are those which appear in the General Account.

R10 = £1.

	ACCOUNTS, 1882-83.				REVISED ESTIMATE, 1883-84.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised as compared with Budget Estimates, 1883-84.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1884-85.				Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1884-85 as compared with Revised Estimates, 1883-84.
	Imperial.		Provincial and Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	Total.		Imperial.		Provincial and Local.	Total.	
	England.	India.	India.		England.	India.			England.	India.	India.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue—													
I.—Land Revenue	...	13,799,873	8,076,174	21,876,047	14,206,600	7,662,900	21,869,500	+ 76,800	...	13,328,100	8,560,100	21,888,200	+ 18,700
II.—Opium	...	9,499,594	...	9,499,594	9,483,200	...	9,483,200	+ 283,200	...	8,594,200	...	8,594,200	— 889,000
III.—Salt	...	6,146,789	30,992	6,177,781	6,240,500	26,700	6,267,200	+ 100,200	...	6,298,700	30,200	6,328,900	+ 61,700
IV.—Stamps	...	1,705,816	1,673,865	3,379,681	1,702,300	1,733,100	3,495,400	+ 68,200	...	1,783,600	1,749,400	3,533,000	+ 37,600
V.—Excise	...	1,819,552	1,790,009	3,609,561	1,898,800	1,876,000	3,774,800	+ 151,500	...	1,924,000	1,872,900	3,796,900	+ 22,100
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	579	2,682,436	2,683,015	600	2,734,300	2,734,900	+ 46,700	...	2,100	2,738,200	2,740,300	+ 5,400
VII.—Customs	...	1,093,233	202,886	1,296,119	1,064,000	182,000	1,246,000	— 9,100	...	1,091,300	198,200	1,289,500	+ 43,500
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	...	258,911	258,900	517,811	258,400	258,500	516,900	— 6,500	...	259,100	259,000	518,100	+ 1,200
IX.—Forest	2,734	430,120	505,374	938,228	461,900	545,600	1,009,900	+ 74,100	1,400	480,700	571,300	1,053,400	+ 43,500
X.—Registration	...	143,339	142,490	285,829	131,500	130,600	262,100	— 18,300	...	133,500	132,100	265,600	+ 3,500
XI.—Tributes from Native States	...	689,945	...	689,945	721,200	...	721,200	+ 20,200	...	695,900	...	695,900	— 25,300
TOTAL	2,734	35,587,751	15,363,126	50,953,611	36,229,000	15,149,700	51,381,100	+ 787,000	1,400	34,591,200	16,111,400	50,704,000	— 677,100
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—													
XII.—Post Office	...	971,639	6,158	977,797	1,006,900	4,800	1,011,700	+ 800	...	1,053,900	5,100	1,059,000	+ 47,300
XIII.—Telegraph	75,374	469,423	518	545,315	473,400	300	525,100	— 32,000	25,800	547,400	300	573,500	+ 48,400
XIV.—Mint	14	185,868	...	185,882	86,300	...	86,300	— 15,700	...	102,200	...	102,200	+ 15,900
TOTAL	75,388	1,626,930	6,676	1,708,994	1,566,600	5,100	1,623,100	— 46,900	25,800	1,703,500	5,400	1,734,700	+ 111,600
Receipts by Civil Departments—													
XV.—Law and Justice	...	57,500	599,434	656,934	35,400	553,600	589,000	— 56,000	...	49,200	568,700	617,900	+ 28,900
XVI.—Police	...	5,698	221,944	227,642	500	310,300	310,800	+ 84,600	...	300	308,500	308,800	— 2,000
XVII.—Marine	11	100,895	121,516	222,422	77,500	123,400	200,900	— 6,200	...	85,400	120,500	205,900	+ 5,000
XVIII.—Education	...	1,161	197,397	198,558	1,200	199,700	200,900	— 4,000	...	1,200	197,500	198,700	— 2,200
XIX.—Medical	2,169	4	53,837	56,010	...	48,200	50,200	+ 1,600	2,000	...	46,100	48,100	— 2,100
XX.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	2,897	11,460	61,323	75,680	16,900	67,100	85,200	+ 14,700	500	18,500	57,200	76,200	— 9,000
TOTAL	5,077	176,718	1,255,451	1,437,246	131,500	1,302,300	1,437,000	+ 34,700	2,500	154,600	1,298,500	1,455,600	+ 18,600
Miscellaneous—													
XXI—Interest	24,137	638,957	30,770	693,864	727,600	34,200	790,800	+ 139,800	10,000	613,300	29,800	653,100	— 137,700
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuations, &c.	103,995	169,475	31,790	305,260	172,900	27,200	299,700	+ 6,500	99,500	169,400	24,800	293,700	— 6,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	13	9,821	48,024	57,858	7,000	45,900	52,900	— 4,300	...	6,300	46,700	53,000	+ 100
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	25,734	43,731	252,068	321,533	42,100	210,800	270,900	+ 2,800	8,000	41,300	207,000	256,300	— 14,600
TOTAL	153,879	861,984	362,652	1,378,515	949,600	318,100	1,414,300	+ 144,800	117,500	830,300	308,300	1,256,100	— 158,200
Revenue from Productive Public Works—													
XXV.—State Railways (gross earnings)	...	1,979,838	666,489	2,646,327	2,335,600	751,700	3,087,300	+ 356,800	...	2,776,300	940,600	3,716,900	+ 629,600
East Indian Railway (gross earnings)	230	4,601,058	...	4,601,288	5,030,000	...	5,030,200	+ 375,000	200	4,850,000	...	4,850,200	— 180,000
XXVI.—Guaranteed Railways (net Traffic Receipts)	...	3,582,046	...	3,582,046	3,365,000	...	3,365,000	— 174,000	...	3,613,000	...	3,613,000	+ 248,000
XXVII.—Irrigation and Navigation (Direct Receipts)	1,448	270,913	658,621	930,982	284,400	660,100	944,500	+ 59,100	...	280,000	662,600	942,600	— 1,900
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (net Traffic Receipts)	...	—5,624	...	—5,624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXVIII.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	...	469,081	...	469,081	542,800	...	542,800	— 2,700	...	508,400	...	508,400	— 34,400
TOTAL	1,678	10,897,312	1,325,110	12,224,100	11,557,800	1,411,800	12,969,800	+ 614,200	200	12,027,700	1,603,200	13,631,100	+ 661,300
Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive—													
XXIX.—State Railways	...	122,678	16,114	138,792	169,900	14,000	174,900	— 17,000	...	180,300	15,800	196,100	+ 21,200
XXX.—Subsidized Railways	3,680	...	...	3,680	...	...	2,700	— 8,300	...	...	...	...	— 2,700
XXXI.—Irrigation and Navigation	...	25,386	113,671	139,057	28,900	113,700	142,600	+ 1,300	...	30,200	110,500	140,700	— 1,900
XXXII.—Military Works	...	44,306	...	44,306	36,700	...	36,700	— 2,500	...	37,700	...	37,700	+ 1,000
XXXIII.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	14,440	5,750	484,557	504,747	7,000	445,400	469,300	— 12,000	22,600	7,400	513,200	543,200	+ 73,900
TOTAL	18,120	198,120	614,342	830,582	233,500	573,100	826,200	— 38,500	22,600	255,600	639,500	917,700	+ 91,500
Receipts by Military Departments—													
XXXIV.—Army	75,114	932,366	...	1,007,480	859,600	...	917,100	+ 51,300	51,200	810,000	...	861,200	— 55,900
XXXV.—Military Operations in Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXV.—Military Operations in Egypt	500,000a	84,703	...	584,703	1,300	...	1,300	+ 1,300	...	...	...	...	— 1,300
TOTAL	575,114	1,017,069	...	1,592,183	860,900	...	918,400	+ 52,600	51,200	810,000	...	861,200	— 57,200
Total Revenues	831,990	50,365,884	18,927,357	70,125,231	51,528,900	18,760,100	70,569,900	+ 1,547,900	221,200	50,372,900	19,966,300	70,560,400	— 9,500
	51,197,874				51,809,800				50,594,100				

a English Contribution for War in Egypt.

Abstract B.—*Details of Expenditure.*

The figures in thick type are those which appear in the General Account.

Rio = £1.

	ACCOUNTS, 1882-83.				REVISED ESTIMATE, 1883-84.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised as compared with Budget Estimates, 1883-84.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1884-85.				Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1884-85, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1883-84.
	Imperial.		Provincial and Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	Total.		Imperial.		Provincial and Local.	Total.	
	England.	India.	India.		India.	India.			England.	India.	India.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Interest—													
1.—Interest on Ordinary Debt (excluding that charged to Productive Public Works)	2,481,147	1,508,267	8,055	3,997,469	1,364,700	...	3,807,600	— 16,000	2,410,700	1,276,100	...	3,686,800	— 120,800
2.—Interest on other obligations	831	466,783	3,049	470,663	434,100	2,900	442,100	+ 1,700	5,100	466,300	4,000	475,400	+ 33,300
TOTAL	2,481,978	1,975,050	11,104	4,468,132	1,798,800	2,900	4,249,700	— 14,300	2,415,800	1,742,400	4,000	4,162,200	— 87,500
Direct Demands on the Revenues—													
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	...	188,424	128,182	316,606	155,200	219,200	374,400	+ 178,500	...	150,400	70,000	220,400	— 154,000
4.—Assignments and Compensations	...	516,771	678,316	1,195,087	559,700	696,500	1,256,200	+ 10,100	...	552,900	687,200	1,240,100	— 16,100
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:—													
5.—Land Revenue	459	248,802	2,793,230	3,042,491	261,200	2,981,000	3,242,500	+ 30,800	600	295,800	3,044,300	3,340,700	+ 98,200
6.—Opium (including cost of Production)	1,585	2,279,329	1,902	2,282,816	1,862,200	...	1,863,500	— 301,800	900	2,352,000	...	2,352,900	+ 489,400
7.—Salt (including cost of Production)	...	387,104	61,926	449,030	414,500	60,300	478,900	— 67,400		446,500	75,200	521,700	+ 42,800
8.—Stamps	44,895	24,936	53,567	123,398	25,200	57,800	110,700	+ 7,700	44,100	25,700	59,900	129,700	+ 19,000
9.—Excise	...	47,029	47,402	94,431	46,300	46,500	92,800	— 1,600	...	49,100	49,500	98,600	+ 5,800
10.—Provincial Rates	...	...	53,455	53,455	...	53,100	53,100	+ 2,000	...	...	53,000	53,000	— 100
11.—Customs	...	...	154,982	154,982	...	138,200	138,200	— 5,500	...	...	142,000	142,000	+ 3,800
12.—Assessed Taxes	...	6,426	6,427	12,853	6,800	6,800	13,600	— 400	...	6,900	6,900	13,800	+ 200
13.—Forest	5,325	255,269	306,724	567,318	305,000	375,400	685,000	+ 8,500	3,200	319,500	404,500	727,200	+ 42,200
14.—Registration	...	92,451	92,050	184,501	85,700	85,100	170,800	— 15,500	...	88,600	87,900	176,500	+ 5,700
TOTAL	52,264	4,046,541	4,378,163	8,476,968	3,721,800	4,719,900	8,479,700	— 154,600	48,800	4,287,400	4,680,400	9,016,600	+ 536,900
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—													
15.—Post Office	101,471	994,467	98,072	1,194,010	1,019,000	101,300	1,225,900	+ 3,100	101,000	1,042,400	104,100	1,247,500	+ 21,600
16.—Telegraph	147,018	476,811	1,450	625,279	533,100	6,100	711,800	— 29,800	193,500	627,700	1,000	822,200	+ 110,400
17.—Mint	6,031	83,211	38	89,280	77,600	...	82,700	+ 7,300	15,300	73,400	...	88,700	+ 6,000
TOTAL	254,520	1,554,489	99,560	1,908,569	1,629,700	107,400	2,020,400	— 19,400	309,800	1,743,500	105,100	2,158,400	+ 138,000
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—													
18.—General Administration	249,836	585,623	728,423	1,563,882	603,700	740,900	1,586,300	+ 31,400	233,300	599,700	743,500	1,576,500	— 9,800
19.—Law and Justice	1,278	152,063	3,101,730	3,255,071	159,200	3,102,200	3,261,700	— 85,000	2,400	171,600	3,205,100	3,379,100	+ 117,400
20.—Police	...	80,951	2,561,941	2,642,892	66,700	2,693,900	2,760,600	+ 52,600	...	73,700	2,720,200	2,793,900	+ 33,300
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	123,808	220,896	145,496	490,200	278,700	156,800	646,700	+ 131,300	136,600	229,400	151,600	517,600	— 129,100
22.—Education	342	9,316	1,136,312	1,145,970	10,900	1,171,500	1,182,500	— 17,600	100	13,500	1,223,600	1,237,200	+ 54,700
23.—Ecclesiastical	316	161,161	...	161,477	159,900	...	160,200	— 7,400	300	167,100	...	167,400	+ 7,200
24.—Medical	7,362	13,734	671,776	692,872	17,300	688,000	713,000	— 9,700	7,600	14,800	708,100	730,500	+ 17,500
25.—Political	26,702	485,872	1,217	513,791	508,900	900	535,700	+ 93,300	27,300	547,400	800	575,500	+ 39,800
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	26,041	255,153	200,622	481,816	240,900	194,900	460,300	— 35,500	19,800	239,300	189,300	448,400	— 11,900
TOTAL	435,685	1,964,769	8,547,517	10,947,971	2,046,200	8,749,100	11,307,000	+ 153,400	427,400	2,056,500	8,942,200	11,426,100	+ 119,100
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—													
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	31,265	654,496	...	685,761	665,700	...	745,500	+ 2,100	31,300	675,300	...	706,600	— 38,900
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	210,988	920	...	211,908	700	...	217,700	— 8,800	220,000	900	...	220,900	+ 3,200
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,390,146	273,843	539,782	2,203,771	219,100	528,100	2,172,200	+ 900	1,422,000	234,600	549,300	2,205,900	+ 33,700
30.—Stationery and Printing	162,588	— 22,152	367,137	507,573	2,400	379,200	504,600	+ 42,600	156,500	10,200	373,100	539,800	+ 35,200
31.—Miscellaneous	28,527	43,012	209,855	281,394	66,400	220,300	320,200	— 44,700	32,000	69,200	199,400	300,600	— 19,600
TOTAL	1,823,514	950,119	1,116,774	3,890,407	954,300	1,127,600	3,960,200	— 7,900	1,861,800	990,200	1,121,800	3,973,800	+ 13,600
Famine Relief and Insurance—													
32.—Famine Relief	...	6,294	15,809	22,103	700	9,100	10,000	— 2,500	...	...	...	...	— 10,000
33.—Protective Works, Railways	...	— 129,101	...	— 129,101	625,900	...	625,900	— 386,600	...	888,600	250,000	1,138,600	+ 512,700
34.—Protective Works, Irrigation	...	263,443	...	263,443	291,000	...	291,000	— 52,300	...	310,100	...	310,100	+ 19,100
35.—Reduction of Debt	...	1,343,555	...	1,343,555	573,100	...	573,100	+ 441,400	...	301,300	...	301,300	— 271,800
TOTAL	...	1,484,191	15,809	1,500,000	1,490,700	9,100	1,500,000	...	...	1,500,000	250,000	1,750,000	+ 250,000
Expenditure on Productive P. W. (Revenue Account)—													
36.—State Railways (Working Expenses)	...	1,153,390	380,786	1,534,176	1,244,600	446,400	1,691,000	+ 118,200	5,000	1,474,600	553,100	2,032,700	+ 341,700
East Indian Railway (Working expenses)	...	2,069,398	...	2,069,398	2,045,500	...	2,045,500	+ 109,100	...	2,052,500	...	2,052,500	+ 7,000
37.—Guaranteed Railways (Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision)	...	558,772	...	558,772	641,500	..	641,500	+ 58,200	...	530,000	...	530,000	— 111,500
38.—Irrign. and Navign. (Working expenses)	206	199,091	302,639	501,936	214,500	304,500	519,000	— 30,300	...	243,000	319,100	562,100	+ 43,100
Madras Irrign. and Canal Co. (Land and Supervision)	...	75	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39.—Charges in respect of Capital													
(*a*) Interest on Debt—													
State Railways	...	969,122	257,580	1,226,702	1,017,400	303,600	1,321,000	+ 13,000	25,700	1,081,800	351,700	1,459,200	+ 138,200
East Indian Railway	348,092	138,571	...	486,663	191,400	...	502,800	+ 300	322,200	208,900	...	531,100	+ 28,300
Irrigation and Navigation	...	325,532	458,656	784,188	382,300	463,400	845,700	— 8,000	...	407,400	472,400	879,800	+ 34,100
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	20,327	...	20,327	...	...	...	— 21,600	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Annuities in purchase of Guaranteed Railways (including Sinking Funds)	1,216,735	...	...	1,216,735	...	...	1,203,300	— 4,300	1,255,100	...	...	1,255,100	+ 51,800
(*c*) Guaranteed Railways Interest	3,309,834	8,038	...	3,317,872	5,700	...	3,289,900	— 11,300	3,235,000	5,300	...	3,240,300	— 49,600
Madras Irrigation and Canal Co. (Interest)	24,903	...	...	24,903	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
TOTAL	4,899,770	5,442,316	1,399,661	11,741,747	5,742,900	1,517,900	12,059,700	+ 223,300	4,843,000	6,003,500	1,696,300	12,542,800	+ 483,100
Carried over	9,947,731	17,417,475	15,568,588	42,933,794	17,384,400	16,233,900	43,576,700	+ 180,500	9,906,600	18,323,500	16,799,800	45,029,900	+ 1,453,200
	9,958,400												

Abstract B.—*Details of Expenditure*—continued.

₹10=£1.

	ACCOUNTS, 1882-83.				REVISED ESTIMATE, 1883-84.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised as compared with Budget Estimates, 1883-84.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1884-85.				Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1884-85, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1883-84.
	Imperial.		Provincial and Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	Total.		Imperial.		Provincial and Local.	Total.	
	England.	India.	India.		England.	India.			England.	India.	India.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	9,947,731	17,417,475	15,568,588	42,933,794	9,958,400	17,384,400	16,233,900	43,576,700	+180,500	9,906,600	18,323,500	16,799,800	45,029,900	+1,453,200
Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive—														
40.—State Railways (Capital Account)	...	77,611	390,165	467,776	...	89,000	—463,600	—374,600	— 885,000	...	111,000	55,700	166,700	+ 541,300
41.—State Railways (Working and Maintenance)	...	138,185	11,937	150,122	...	160,400	10,500	170,900	— 13,900	...	165,100	11,600	176,700	+ 5,800
42.—Subsidised Railways	13,671	24,932	1,000	39,603	27,800	65,000	7,500	100,300	— 600	22,200	60,700	5,500	88,400	— 11,900
Southern Mahratta Railway	...	32,950	...	32,950	...	86,000	...	86,000	+ 1,200	...	89,500	...	89,500	+ 3,500
43.—Frontier Railways	78,302	181,198	...	259,500	...	—22,500	...	—22,500	— 90,000	...	—73,000	...	—73,000	— 50,500
44.—Irrigation and Navigation	1,234	507,344	392,537	901,115	1,700	536,200	259,100	797,000	— 7,000	200	559,800	192,400	752,400	— 44,600
45.—Military Works	1,771	962,225	311	964,307	5,800	1,030,700	...	1,036,500	+ 36,500	3,800	919,200	...	923,000	— 113,500
46.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	82,238	502,691	3,765,385	4,350,314	88,800	1,140,100	3,818,900	5,047,800	+ 744,100	83,100	466,400	3,415,800	3,965,300	—1,082,500
TOTAL	177,216	2,427,136	4,561,395	7,165,747	124,100	3,084,900	3,632,400	6,841,400	— 214,700	109,300	2,298,700	3,681,000	6,089,000	— 752,400
Army Services—														
47.—Army	3,899,208	12,239,220	...	16,138,428	5,059,700	12,016,700	...	17,076,400	+1,012,400	3,977,300	12,121,300	...	16,098,600	— 977,800
48.—Military Operations in Afghanistan	...	17,869	...	17,869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Military Operations in Egypt	107,811	1,176,142	...	1,283,953	5,900	44,300	...	50,200	+ 50,200	...	...	...	...	— 50,200
TOTAL	4,007,019	13,433,231	...	17,440,250	5,065,600	12,061,000	...	17,126,600	+1,062,600	3,977,300	12,121,300	...	16,098,600	—1,028,000
49.—Exchange on Transactions with London	...	3,081,433	...	3,081,433	...	3,860,000	...	3,860,000	+ 312,000	...	3,538,100	...	3,538,100	— 321,900
TOTAL	14,131,966	36,359,275	20,129,983	70,621,224	15,148,100	36,390,300	19,866,300	71,404,700	+1,340,400	13,993,200	36,281,600	20,480,800	70,755,600	—649,100
	50,491,241					51,538,400				50,274,800				
Surpluses	+706,633		+112,171	...	...	+271,400	+61,900	...	...	+319,300		+120,100	...	...
Deficits	...		—1,314,797	...	...	...	—1,168,100	...	...	...		—634,600	...	...
TOTAL AS PER ABSTRACT A	51,197,874		18,927,357	...	...		18,760,100	...	...	...	...	19,966,300	...	...
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account)—														
50.—State Railways	370,114	1,277,138	...	1,647,252	760,000	2,309,800	...	3,069,800	+ 674,800	2,035,700	1,239,900	...	3,275,600	+ 205,800
East Indian Railway	480,333	148,197	...	628,530	504,000	238,000	...	742,000	+ 318,000	...	540,000	...	540,000	— 202,000
51.—Irrigation and Navigation	...	561,726	...	561,726	11,000	729,300	...	740,300	— 237,800	500	948,300	...	948,800	+ 208,500
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's undertakings	1,762,582	...	...	1,762,582	12,800	...	...	12,800	+ 12,800	...	...	...	...	— 12,800
52.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	49,808	...	49,808	...	—533,100	...	—533,100	— 556,100	...	...	...	...	+ 533,100
TOTAL	2,613,029	2,036,869	...	4,649,898	1,287,800	2,744,000	...	4,031,800	+ 211,700	2,036,200	2,728,200	...	4,764,400	+ 732,600

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts and Disbursements Other than Revenue and Expenditure.*

The figures in thick type are those which appear in the General Account.

R10 = £1.

	Accounts, 1882-83.			Revised Estimate, 1883-84.			Budget Estimate, 1884-85.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (from Abstract A)	831,990	69,293,241	70,125,231	280,900	70,289,000	70,569,900	221,200	70,339,200	70,560,400
Extraordinary Receipts	...	815,345	815,345	...	...	...	...	...	...
Permanent Debt incurred—									
India 3½ p. c. Stock	480,333	...		524,000	...		...	...	
India 4 p. c. Debentures	2,000,000	...		...	...		...	...	
4 p. c. Rupee Loan	...	2,500,000		...	2,500,000		...	...	
Stock Notes	...	100,200		...	20,200		...	20,000	
Proposed Loan	...	...		...	...		6,906,500	2,500,000	
Debentures, &c., E. B. Railway	...	...		...	...		873,700	...	
Miscellaneous	...	910		...	...		...	...	
TOTAL	2,480,333	2,670,110	5,150,443	524,000	2,526,200	3,050,200	7,780,200	2,520,000	10,300,200
NET	...	...	2,509,150	...	...	2,981,200	...	...	2,221,100
Unfunded Debt—									
Temporary Loans	4,250,000	...		1,250,000	...		...	...	
Special Loans	...	1,275		...	...		...	...	
Treasury Notes	...	339,509		...	251,300		...	310,000	
Deposits of Service Funds	4,099	840,429		4,400	654,600		4,600	702,700	
Savings Bank Deposits	...	1,901,263		...	2,477,600		...	2,526,000	
TOTAL	4,254,099	3,082,536	7,336,635	1,254,400	3,383,500	4,637,900	4,600	3,538,700	3,543,300
NET	...	...	0	...	...	637,400	...	...	763,800
Deposits and Advances—									
Unspent Balances of Provincial Allotments	...	112,171		...	61,900		...	120,100	
Commission for the Reduction of Debt	1,001,393	1,343,555		...	573,300		...	301,300	
Excluded Local Funds	...	685,301		...	660,100		...	632,100	
Political, Railway, and Military Prize Funds	...	29,165		...	7,200		...	10,000	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	...	12,572,323		...	13,259,300		...	13,221,800	
Advances	6,926	7,080,951		6,800	8,069,700		..	9,506,300	
Suspense Accounts	...	151,317		...	7,000		...	2,000	
Miscellaneous	500,853	752,438		501,400	36,500		500,000	36,500	
TOTAL	1,509,172	23,327,221	24,836,393	508,200	22,675,000	23,183,200	500,000	23,830,700	24,330,700
NET	...	...	708,623	...	...	0	...	...	376,200
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	...	390,523	390,523	...	271,100	271,100	...	245,900	245,900
NET	...	...	299,042	...	...	174,100	...	...	115,400
Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies	1,501,857	1,829,370		1,753,000	2,035,600		1,940,000	1,678,400	
Capital of Southern Mahratta Railway	1,724,626	1,975		100,000	300		...	...	
TOTAL	3,226,483	1,831,345	5,057,828	1,853,000	2,035,900	3,888,900	1,940,000	1,678,400	3,618,400
NET	...	...	1,556,619	...	...	0	...	...	0
Carried over	12,302,077	101,410,321		4,420,500	101,180,700		10,446,000	102,152,900	

	Accounts, 1882-83.			Revised Estimate, 1883-84.			Budget Estimate, 1884-85.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure (from Abstract B)	14,131,966	56,489,258	70,621,224	15,148,100	56,256,600	71,404,700	13,993,200	56,762,400	70,755,600
Add—Provincial Surpluses transferred to "Deposits"	...	+112,171	+112,171	...	+61,900	+61,900	...	+120,100	+120,100
Deduct—Provincial Deficits charged against "Deposits"	...	−1,314,797	−1,314,797	...	−1,168,100	−1,168,100	...	−634,600	−634,600
Productive Public Works Capital Expenditure	2,613,029	2,036,869	4,649,898	1,287,800	2,744,000	4,031,800	2,036,200	2,728,200	4,764,400
Permanent Debt discharged—									
East India Bonds	59,600	...		2,600	...		...	...	
India 5 p. c. Stock	7,585	...		10,000	...		...	...	
5½ p. c. Loans	...	1,960		...	...		...	...	
5 p. c. Loans	...	1,220		...	...		...	...	
5 p. c. Debentures	...	597,700		...	...		...	...	
4 p. c. Loans	...	33,572		...	...		...	...	
India 4 p. c. Debentures	...	...		...	...		8,006,500	...	
Debentures, &c., E. B. Railway	...	...		...	...		52,600	...	
Debentures, &c., E. I. Railway	1,939,600	...		30,400	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	56		...	26,000		...	20,000	
TOTAL	(*b*) 2,006,785	634,508	2,641,293	43,000	26,000	69,000	8,059,100	20,000	8,079,100
NET	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
Unfunded Debt—									
Temporary Loans	4,250,000	...		1,250,000	...		...	...	
Special Loans	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Treasury Notes	...	154,107		...	143,300		...	147,500	
Deposits of Service Funds	546	1,573,587		800	554,700		1,000	630,300	
Savings Bank Deposits	...	1,522,906		...	2,051,700		...	2,000,700	
TOTAL	4,250,546	3,250,690	7,501,236	1,250,800	2,749,700	4,000,500	1,000	2,778,500	2,779,500
NET	...	...	164,601	...	...	0	...	...	0
Deposits and Advances—									
Unspent Balances of Provincial Allotments	...	1,314,797		...	1,168,100		...	634,600	
Commission for the reduction of Debt	...	(*c*) 481,000		1,001,400	746,700		...	...	
Excluded Local Funds	...	692,991		...	678,000		...	621,400	
Political, Railway, and Military Prize Funds	...	37,162		...	19,100		...	18,000	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	...	12,735,273		1,400	13,230,100		...	13,174,500	
Advances	10,656	7,952,185		200	8,146,700		...	9,434,900	
Suspense Accounts	...	87,255		...	133,900		...	27,600	
Miscellaneous	1,454	815,597		...	104,500		...	43,500	
TOTAL	12,110	24,116,260	24,128,370	1,003,900	24,227,100	25,230,100	...	23,954,500	23,954,500
NET	...	...	0	...	...	2,046,900	...	...	0
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c	...	91,481	91,481	...	97,000	97,000	...	130,500	130,500
NET	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies	1,407,815	1,342,426		2,104,400	1,744,400		2,793,700	1,792,300	
Capital of Southern Mahratta Railway	130,973	579,095		223,400	387,500		268,700	516,700	
TOTAL	1,538,788	1,922,421	3,461,209	2,327,800	2,131,900	4,459,700	3,062,400	2,309,000	5,371,400
NET	...	...	0	...	...	570,800	...	...	1,753,000
Carried over	24,553,224	87,338,861	...	21,060,500	87,126,100		27,151,900	88,168,600	

(*b*) Besides £20,801 on account of East Indian Railway Sinking Fund, the cost of purchase of which is included in "Expenditure on Productive Public Works."
(*c*) Besides £577,641 chargeable against the Account of the Commission, but included in £634,508 under "Permanent Debt discharged."

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts and Disbursements other than Revenue and Expenditure*—continued.

Rio = £1.

	Accounts, 1882-83.			Revised Estimate, 1883-84.			Budget Estimate, 1884-85.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	12,302,077	101,410,321		4,420,500	101,180,700		10,446,000	102,152,900	
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	...	6,468,418		...	7,023,000		...	7,600,000	
Other Local Remittances (net)	...	84,042		...	19,900		...	23,300	
Other Departmental Accounts	...	765,864		...	1,050,200		...	1,061,200	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office	...	300,849		...	474,000		...	470,000	
Guaranteed Railways	...	...		...	4,223,000		...	4,195,500	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Telegraph	...	65,283		...	111,500		...	153,600	
Marine	...	871,751		...	237,500		...	175,900	
Military	...	11,365,609		...	10,856,400		...	10,996,000	
Public Works	...	3,712,197		...	4,847,300		...	4,608,500	
Remittance Account between England and India	372,166	1,548,059		422,300	1,470,500		296,500	1,428,600	
TOTAL	372,166	25,182,072	25,554,238	422,300	30,313,300	30,735,600	296,500	30,712,600	31,009,100
NET	...	...	186,211	...	...	632,100	...	...	0
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	14,119,128	...	14,119,128	17,800,000	...	17,800,000	16,500,000	...	16,500,000
Total Receipts	26,793,371	126,592,393		22,642,800	131,494,000		27,242,500	132,865,500	
Opening Balance	2,620,909	14,522,913		3,429,874	14,821,550		3,606,174	12,440,050	
Grand Total £	29,414,280	141,115,306		26,072,674	146,315,550		30,848,674	145,305,550	

	Accounts, 1882-83.			Revised Estimate, 1883-84.			Budget Estimate, 1884-85.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	24,553,224	87,338,861		21,060,500	87,126,100		27,151,900	88,168,600	
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	...	6,454,198		...	7,023,000		...	7,600,000	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	...	762,276		...	577,500		...	1,054,100	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	...	283,240		...	474,000		...	470,000	
Guaranteed Railways	...	...		...	4,223,000		...	4,195,500	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Telegraph	...	65,583		...	111,500		...	153,600	
Marine	...	872,537		...	237,500		...	175,900	
Military	...	11,374,552		...	10,856,400		...	10,996,000	
Public Works	...	3,659,011		...	4,847,300		...	4,608,500	
Remittance Account between England and India	1,431,182	465,448		1,406,000	347,300		1,634,500	372,500	
TOTAL	1,431,182	23,936,845	25,368,027	1,406,000	28,697,500	30,103,500	1,634,500	29,626,100	31,260,600
NET	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	251,500
Secretary of State's Bills paid	...	15,018,050	15,018,050	...	18,051,900	18,051,900	...	16,500,000	16,500,000
Total Disbursements	25,984,406 (d)	126,293,756 (d)		22,466,500	133,875,500		28,786,400	134,294,700	
Closing Balance	3,429,874	14,821,550		3,606,174	12,440,050		2,062,274	11,010,850	
Grand Total	29,414,280	141,115,306		26,072,674	146,315,550		30,848,674	145,305,550	

(d) Includes in England £1,001,393, and in India £826,012, on account of the Commission for Reduction of Debt.

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE;
The 14th March 1884.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Abstract D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue, and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial contracts.*

Provincial and Local Balances.

NOTE.—These balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Accounts, 1882-83.										
Balance at end of 1881-82	5,189	200,212	441,485	103,841	918,061	1,358,748	409,877	647,700	732,743	4,817,856
Added in 1882-83 . . .	4,346	31,606	...	13,700	...	...	...	62,519	...	112,171
Spent in 1882-83 . . .	...	...	199,382	...	548,368	282,788	104,023	...	179,796	1,314,797
Balance at end of 1882-83	9,535	231,818	242,103	117,541	369,253	1,075,960	305,854	710,219	552,947	3,615,230
Revised Estimate, 1883-84.										
Balance at end of 1882-83 (by Accounts).	9,535	231,818	242,103	117,541	369,253	1,075,960	305,854	710,219	552,947	3,615,230
Added in 1883-84 . . .	...	61,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,900
Spent in 1883-84 . . .	500	...	189,300	39,400	179,300	496,900	14,300	84,200	164,200	1,168,100
Balance at end of 1883-84	9,035	293,718	52,803	78,141	189,953	579,060	291,554	626,019	388,747	2,509,030
Budget Estimate, 1884-85.										
Balance at end of 1883-84 (by Revised Estimate.)	9,035	293,718	52,803	78,141	199,553	541,560	291,554	626,019	388,747	2,481,130
Added in 1884-85 . . .	...	...	...	...	118,300	...	...	...	1,800	120,100
Spent in 1884-85 . . .	2,200	12,900	15,800	55,800	...	397,900	66,800	83,200	...	634,600
Balance at end of 1884-85	6,835	280,818	37,003	22,341	317,853	143,660	224,754	542,819	390,547	1,966,630

E. W. KELLNER, *Deputy Comptroller General.*
J. WESTLAND, *Comptroller General.*
D. BARBOUR, *Secretary to the Government of India.*

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE;
The 14th March 1884.

Abstract E.—*Statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure.*

Net Revenue.

	ACCOUNTS, 1882-83.					REVISED ESTIMATE, 1883-84.					BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1884-85.				
	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue . . .	21,876,047	91,471	21,784,576	3,042,491	18,742,085	21,869,500	209,000	21,660,500	3,242,500	18,418,000	21,888,200	53,000	21,835,200	3,340,700	18,494,500
Opium	9,499,594	330	9,499,264	2,282,816	7,216,448	9,483,200	400	9,482,800	1,863,500	7,619,300	8,594,200	400	8,593,800	2,352,900	6,240,900
Salt	6,177,781	53,797	6,123,984	449,030	5,674,954	6,267,200	42,400	6,224,800	478,900	5,745,900	6,328,900	41,300	6,287,600	521,700	5,765,900
Stamps	3,379,681	36,633	3,343,048	123,398	3,219,650	3,495,400	37,400	3,458,000	110,700	3,347,300	3,533,000	33,600	3,499,400	129,700	3,369,700
Excise	3,609,561	39,782	3,569,779	94,431	3,475,348	3,774,800	23,900	3,750,900	92,800	3,658,100	3,796,900	19,700	3,777,200	98,600	3,678,600
Provincial Rates . . .	2,683,015	16,578	2,666,437	53,455	2,612,982	2,734,900	10,400	2,724,500	53,100	2,671,400	2,740,300	7,200	2,733,100	53,000	2,680,100
Customs	1,296,119	52,391	1,243,728	154,982	1,088,746	1,246,000	30,800	1,215,200	138,200	1,077,000	1,289,500	43,100	1,246,400	142,000	1,104,400
Assessed Taxes . . .	517,811	20,975	496,836	12,853	483,983	516,900	16,300	500,600	13,600	487,000	518,100	17,700	500,400	13,800	486,600
Forest	938,228	2,953	935,275	567,318	367,957	1,009,900	2,600	1,007,300	685,000	322,300	1,053,400	3,400	1,050,000	727,200	322,800
Registration	285,829	1,686	284,143	184,501	99,642	262,100	1,200	260,900	170,800	90,100	265,600	1,000	264,600	176,500	88,100
Tributes from Native States .	689,945	10	689,935	...	689,935	721,200	...	721,200	...	721,200	695,900	...	695,900	...	695,900
	50,953,611	316,606	50,637,005	6,965,275	43,671,730	51,381,100	374,400	51,006,700	6,849,100	44,157,600	50,704,000	220,400	50,483,600	7,556,100	42,927,500
DEDUCT—Assignments and Compensations . . .					1,195,087					1,256,200					1,240,100
					42,476,643					42,901,400					41,687,400
Productive Public Works .			12,224,100	11,741,747	482,353			12,969,800	12,059,700	910,100			13,631,100	12,542,800	1,088,300
TOTAL NET REVENUE .	...	...	...	...	42,958,996					43,811,500					42,775,700

Net Expenditure.

	ACCOUNTS, 1882-83.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1883-84.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1884-85.		
	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Interest	4,468,132		4,468,132	4,249,700	...	4,249,700	4,162,200	...	4,162,200
Post Office, Telegraph & Mint .	1,908,569	1,708,994	199,575	2,020,400	1,623,100	397,300	2,158,400	1,734,700	423,700
Civil Department . . .	10,947,971	1,437,246	9,510,725	11,307,000	1,437,000	9,870,000	11,426,100	1,455,600	9,970,500
Miscellaneous Civil Charges .	3,890,407	1,378,515	2,511,892	3,960,200	1,414,300	2,545,900	3,973,800	1,256,100	2,717,700
Famine Relief and Insurance .	1,500,000	...	1,500,000	1,500,000	...	1,500,000	1,750,000	...	1,750,000
Public Works not classed as Productive	7,165,747	830,582	6,335,165	6,841,400	826,200	6,015,200	6,089,000	917,700	5,171,300
Army Services	17,440,250	1,592,183	15,848,067	17,126,600	918,400	16,208,200	16,098,600	861,200	15,237,400
Exchange on Transactions with London	3,081,433	...	3,081,433	3,860,000	...	3,860,000	3,538,100	...	3,538,100
	50,402,509	6,947,520	43,454,989	50,865,300	6,219,000	44,646,300	49,196,200	6,225,300	42,970,900
Provincial and Local Surpluses and Deficits . . .	Surplus. 112,171	Deficit. 1,314,797	—1,202,626	Surplus. 61,900	Deficit. 1,168,100	—1,106,200	Surplus. 120,100	Deficit. 634,600	—514,500
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE .			42,252,363			43,540,100			42,456,400
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) .			+706,633			+271,400			+319,300
			42,958,996			43,811,500			42,775,700

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE;
The 14th March 1884.

E. W. KELLNER, *Deputy Comptroller General.*
J. WESTLAND, *Comptroller General.*
D. BARBOUR, *Secretary to the Government of India.*

APPENDIX II.

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1883-84.

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE NEW CLASSIFICATION.

CONTENTS.

	Pages
Budget Estimate, 1883-84	456 to 458

Budget Estimate, 1883-84, *according to the new classification.*

The figures in thick type are those which appear in the General Account.

R10=£1.

	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1883-84.			
	Imperial.		Provincial and Local.	Total.
	England.	India.	India.	
	£	£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue—				
I.—Land Revenue	...	13,514,500	8,278,200	21,792,700
II.—Opium	...	9,200,000	...	9,200,000
III.—Salt	...	6,136,500	30,500	6,167,000
IV.—Stamps	...	1,729 600	1,697,600	3,427,200
V.—Excise	...	1,826,300	1,797,000	3,623,300
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	500	2,687,700	2,688,200
VII.—Customs	...	1,061,800	193,300	1,255,100
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	...	261,700	261,700	523,400
IX.—Forest	2,500	426.800	506,500	935,800
X.—Registration	...	140.600	139,800	280,400
XI.—Tributes from Native States	...	701,000	...	701,000
TOTAL	2,500	34,999,300	15,592,300	**50,594,100**
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—				
XII.—Post Office	...	1,006,000	4,900	1,010,900
XIII.—Telegraph	43,000	514,000	100	557,100
XIV.—Mint	...	102,000	...	102,000
TOTAL	43,000	1,622,000	5,000	**1,670,000**
Receipts by Civil Departments—				
XV.—Law and Justice	...	39.200	605,800	645,000
XVI.—Police	...	200	226,000	226,200
XVII.—Marine	...	89,000	118,100	207,100
XVIII.—Education	...	900	204,000	204,900
XIX.—Medical	2,000	100	46,500	48,600
XX.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	500	17,200	52,800	70,500
TOTAL	2,500	146,600	1,253,200	**1,402,300**
Miscellaneous—				
XXI.—Interest	5,000	615,600	30,400	651,000
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuations, &c.	99,700	168,400	25,100	293,200
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	7,000	50,200	57,200
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	8,000	38,700	221.400	268,100
TOTAL	112,700	829,700	327,100	**1,269,500**
Revenue from Productive Public Works—				
XXV.—State Railways (Gross Earnings)	...	1,984,000	746,500	2,730,500
East Indian Railway (Gross Earnings)	200	4,655,000	...	4,655,200
XXVI.—Guarantd. Railways (net Traffic Receipts)	...	3,539,000	...	3,539,000
XXVII.—Irrigation and Navigation (direct Receipts)	...	273,200	612,200	885,400
Madras Irrign.&Canal Co.(net Traffic Receipts)	...	...	...	...
XXVIII.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	...	545,500	...	545,500
TOTAL	200	10,996,700	1,358,700	**12,355,600**
Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive—				
XXIX.—State Railways	...	157,400	34,500	191,900
XXX.—Subsidized Railways	1,000	10,000	...	11,000
XXXI.—Irrigation and Navigation	...	31,000	110,300	141,300
XXXII.—Military Works	...	39,200	...	39,200
XXXIII.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	17,400	7,300	456.600	481,300
TOTAL	18.400	244,900	601,400	**864,700**
Receipts by Military Departments—				
XXXIV.—Army	41,000	824,800	...	865,800
XXXV.—Military operations in Afghanistan	...	...	...	...
Military operations in Egypt	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	41,000	824,800	...	**865,800**
	220,300	49,664,000		
Total Revenues	49,884,300		19,137,700	**69,022,000**

	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1883-84.			
	Imperial.		Provincial and Local.	Total.
	England.	India.	India.	
	£	£	£	£
Interest—				
1.—Interest on Ordinary Debt (excluding that charged to Productive Public Works)	2,494,700	1,321,900	7,000	3,823,600
2.—Interest on Deposits	3,000	433,700	3,700	440,400
TOTAL	2,497,700	1,755,600	10,700	**4,264,000**
Direct Demands on the Revenues—				
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	...	129,200	66,700	195,900
4.—Assignments and Compensations	...	547,600	698,500	1,246,100
Charges in respect of collection, *viz.*:—				
5.—Land Revenue	900	280,400	2,930,400	3,211,700
6.—Opium (including cost of Production	1,000	2,164,300	...	2,165,300
7.—Salt (including cost of Production)	...	482,400	63,900	546,300
8.—Stamps	23,400	25,100	54,500	103,000
9.—Excise	...	47,000	47,400	94,400
10.—Provincial Rates	...	...	51,100	51,100
11.—Customs	...	...	143,700	143,700
12.—Assessed Taxes	...	7,000	7,000	14,000
13.—Forest	5,000	297,400	374,100	676.500
14.—Registration	...	93,400	92,900	186,300
TOTAL	30,300	4,073,800	4,530,200	**8,634,300**
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—				
15.—Post Office	102,000	1,016,000	104,800	1,222,800
16.—Telegraph	198,000	543,200	400	741,600
17.—Mint	4,200	71,200	...	75,400
TOTAL	304,200	1,630,400	105,200	**2,039,800**
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—				
18.—General Administration	239,000	592,500	723,400	1,554,900
19.—Law and Justice	1,600	162,900	3,182,200	3,346,700
20.—Police	...	76,400	2,631,600	2,708,000
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	136,700	229,500	149,200	515,400
22.—Education	300	9,200	1,190,600	1,200,100
23.—Ecclesiastical	300	167,300	...	167,600
24.—Medical	7,500	14,500	700,700	722,700
25.—Political	27,300	414,300	800	442,400
26.—Scientific, and other Minor Departments	20,800	262,400	212,600	495,800
TOTAL	433,500	1,929,000	8,791,100	**11,153,600**
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—				
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	79,300	664,100	...	743,400
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	225,000	1,500	...	226,500
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,415,000	232,000	524,300	2,171,300
30.—Stationery and Printing	133,000	—23,900	352,900	462,000
31.—Miscellaneous	30,000	69,400	265,500	364,900
TOTAL	1,882,300	943,100	1,142,700	**3,968,100**
Famine Relief and Insurance—				
32.—Famine Relief	...	...	12,500	12,500
33.—Protective Works, Railways	...	1,012,500	...	1,012,500
34.—Protective Works, Irrigation	...	343,300	...	343,300
35.—Reduction of Debt	...	131,700	...	131,700
TOTAL	...	1,487,500	12,500	**1,500,000**
Carried over	5,148,000	11,819,400	14,592,400	31,559,800

Budget Estimate, 1883-84, *according to the new classification.*

The figures in thick type are those which appear in the General Account. **R10=£1.**

	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1883-84.			
	IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.	TOTAL.
	England.	India.	India.	
	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	5,148,000	11,819,400	14,592,400	31,559,800
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account)—				
36.—State Railways (Working and Maintenance)	...	1,165,800	407,000	1,572,800
East Indian Railway	...	1,936,400	...	1,936,400
37.—Guaranteed Railways (Surplus Profits, &c.)	...	583,300	...	583,300
38.—Irrign. & Navign. (Working & Maintenance)	...	248,800	300,500	549,300
39.—Charges in respect of Capital	...	...	...	...
a. Interest on Debt—				
State Railways	...	1,004,900	303,100	1,308,000
East Indian Railway	301,600	200,900	...	502,500
Irrigation	...	388,000	465,700	853,700
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	21,600	...	21,600
b. Annuities in purchase of Guaranteed Railways (including Sinking Fund)	1,207,600	...	...	1,207,600
c. Guaranteed Railways, Interest	3,296,000	5,200	...	3,301,200
TOTAL	4,805,200	5,554,900	1,476,300	**11,836,400**
Expenditure on Public Works not classed as productive—				
40.—State Railways (Capital Account)	...	87,500	422,900	510,400
41.—State Railways (Working and Maintenance)	...	157,600	27,200	184,800
42.—Subsidized Railways	29,600	55,000	16,300	100,900
Southern Mahratta Railway	...	84,800	...	84,800
43.—Frontier Railways	...	67,500	...	67,500
44.—Irrigation and Navigation	2,000	488,000	314,000	804,000
45.—Military Works	400	999,600	...	1,000,000
46.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	101,700	414,100	3,787,900	4,303,700
TOTAL	133,700	2,354,100	4,568,300	**7,056,100**
Army Services—				
47.—Army	4,045,200	12,018,800	...	16,064,000
48.—Military Operations in Afghanistan	...	...	...	...
Military Operations in Egypt	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4,045,200	12,018,800	...	**16,064,000**
49.—Exchange on Transactions with London	...	3,548,000	...	**3,548,000**
TOTAL	14,132,100	35,295,200	20,637,000	**70,064,300**
	49,427,300			
SURPLUSES	+457,000		+14,700	
DEFICITS	...		—1,514,000	
Total as per Abstract A	49,884,300		19,137,700	
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account)—				
50.—State Railways	812,000	1,583,000	...	2,395,000
East Indian Railway	...	424,000	...	424,000
51.—Irrigation and Navigation	22,600	955,500	...	978,100
Madras Irrigation and Canal Co.'s Undertakings	...	...	...	...
52.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	23,000	...	23,000
TOTAL	834,600	2,985,500	...	**3,820,100**

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE;
The 14th March 1884.

APPENDIX III.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Accounts . . . 1872-73 to 1882-83.
Estimates . . . 1883-84 & 1884-85.

CONTENTS.

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Details of Revenue	462 & 463
Details of Expenditure	464 to 467

N. B.—The Provincial and Local Revenue and Expenditure are incorporated in these figures. In the actual accounts they were not incorporated till 1878-79, being represented only by a net entry against "Provincial Services."

General Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, 1871-72 to 1884-85.

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Revised Estimate, 1883-84.	Budget Estimate, 1884-85.
Revenue—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue—														
Land Revenue	20,531,719	21,375,076	21,060,274	21,332,176	21,540,480	19,891,491	19,891,145	22,323,868	21,861,150	21,112.995	21,948,022	21,876,047	21,869,500	21,888,200
Opium	9,253,859	8,684,691	8,324,879	8,556,629	8,471,425	9,122,460	9,182,722	9,399,401	10,319,162	10,480,051	9,862,444	9,499,594	9,483,200	8,594,200
Salt	5,967,619	6,167,032	6,152,977	6,229,316	6,245,555	6,305,869	6,461,225	6,941,120	7,266,413	7,115,988	7,375,620	6,177,781	6,267,200	6,328,900
Stamps	2,476,333	2,610,025	2,699,936	2,758,042	2,835,368	2,838,628	2,993,483	3,110,540	3,193,739	3,250,581	3,381,372	3,379,681	3,495,400	3,533,000
Excise	2,370,501	2,324,915	2,287,680	2,347,274	2,494,339	2,523,986	2,458,029	2,619,349	2,838,021	3,135,226	3,427,274	3,609,561	3,774,800	3,796,900
Other Heads	6,487,647	6,660,177	6,095,900	6,083,870	6,297,705	5,939,963	6,569,721	7,441,770	7,596,160	7,607,461	7,659,729	6,410,947	6,491,000	6,562,800
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	47,087,678	47,821,916	46,621,646	47,307,387	47,884,872	46,622,397	47,556,325	51,836,048	53,074,645	52,702,302	53,654,461	50,953,611	51,381,100	50,704,000
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	1,145,521	884,650	1,005,641	1,185,319	1,185,280	1,397,546	1,652,720	1,510,835	1,740,493	1,647,305	1,489,699	1,708,994	1,623,100	1,734,700
Receipts by Civil Departments	1,295,071	1,240,808	1,314,381	1,333,288	1,287,669	1,298,731	1,397,945	1,385,568	1,439,771	1,468,150	1,513,083	1,437,246	1,437,000	1,455,600
Miscellaneous	1,663,444	1,557,655	1,690,436	1,877,184	1,858,361	1,721,216	1,650,413	1,691,165	1,666,580	1,985,959	1,707,226	1,378,515	1,414,300	1,256,100
Revenue from Productive Public Works	3,563,772	3,228,718	4,019,411	4,645,443	4,964,959	5,890,281	7,826,136	6,927,224	8,675,242	10,864,102	12,230,858	12,224,100	12,969,800	13,631,100
Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive	635,557	665,622	749,816	673,689	685,001	729,226	920,131	739,695	696,133	745,221	727,799	830,582	826,200	917,700
Receipts by Military Departments	944,420	906,810	1,011,039	988,838	1,045,612	925,473	869,981	974,781	1,079,982	4,221.734	3,821,475	1,592,183	918,400	861,200
TOTAL REVENUE	56,335,463	56,306,179	56,412,370	58,011,148	58,911,754	58,584,870	61,873,651	65,065, 316	68,372,846	73,634,773	75,144,601	70,125,231	70,569,900	70,560,400
Expenditure—														
Interest	5,749,471	5,564,444	5,382,039	4,848,378	4,830,355	4,907,443	5,031,202	4,959,066	4,976,306	4,083,220	4,558,100	4,468,132	4,249,700	4,162,200
Direct Demands on the Revenues	6,893,395	7,262,784	7,388,495	7,813,576	7,874,693	8,401,780	8,313,841	7,467,620	7,858,312	8,046,021	8,220,111	8,476,968	8,479,700	9,016,600
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	1,273,201	1,339,077	1,372,665	1,460,682	1,504,420	1,523,477	1,577,076	1,663,382	1,706,246	1,765,957	1,771,662	1,908,569	2,020,400	2,158,400
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Depts.	9,464,524	9,615,545	9,777,885	10,050,500	10,276,652	10,539,372	10,392,252	10,384,384	10,388,441	10,581,117	11,038,504	10,947,971	11,307,000	11,426,100
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3,226,312	3,441,771	3,545,278	3,742,468	4,138,988	3,752,059	3,757,125	3,857,054	3,945,871	3,927,883	4,044,532	3,890,407	3,960,200	3,973,800
Famine Relief and Insurance	...	...	3,864,706	2,242,922	601,966	2,145,431	5,345,985	313,420	103,990	34,469	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,750,000
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account)	5,173,848	5,458,111	5,625,134	6,081,551	6,260,526	6,579,434	7,369,807	8,180,919	8,952,899	10,741,753	11,097,800	11,741,747	12,059,700	12,542,800
Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive	4,832,371	5,176,015	5,621,332	5,451,919	5,525,569	5,192,289	5,066,965	5,171,501	6,371,166	7,397,443	6,393,531	7,165,747	6,841,400	6,089,000
Army Services	15,678,112	15,503,612	15,228,429	15,375,159	15,308,460	15,792,112	16,639,761	17,092,488	21,712,862	28,086,495	18,861,142	17,440,250	17,126,600	16,098,600
Exchange on Transactions with London	428,920	691,287	879,411	785,820	1,355,861	2,059,311	1,554,922	3,225,831	2,926,403	2,716,809	3,556,700	3,081,433	3,860,000	3,538,100
TOTAL	52,720,154	54,052,646	58,685,374	57,852,975	57,677,490	60,892,708	65,048,936	62,315,665	68,942,496	77,381,167	71,042,082	70,621,224	71,404,700	70,755,600
Add—														
Provincial Surpluses, that is, Allotments to Provincial Governments, unspent by them	491,132	487,861	8,196	89,359	10,065	238,962	393,458	716,378	633,077	336,686	1,521,019	112,171	61,900	120,100
Deduct—														
Provincial Deficits, that is, Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	...	...	—473,532	—250,383	—444,746	—364,022	—25,656	—973	—19,778	—38,725	—1,227	—1,314,797	—1,168,100	—634,600
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	53,211,286	54,540,507	58,220,038	57,691,951	57,242,809	60,767,648	65,416,738	63,031,070	69,555,795	77,679,128	72,561,874	69,418,598	70,298,500	70,241,100
Surplus (+) or deficit (—) on Revenue Account	+3,124,177	+1,765,672	—1,807,668	+319,197	+1,668,945	—2,182,778	—3,543,087	+2,034,246	—1,182,949	—4,044,355	+2,582,727	+706,633	+271,400	+319,300
Expenditure on Productive Public Works, Capital Account	1,628,474	2,184,569	3,553,307	4,249,571	4,270,629	3,809,284	4,791,052	4,381,898	13,095,192	3,656,505	3,311,423	4,649,898	4,031,800	4,764,400

Details of Revenue, 1871-72 to 1884-85.

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Revised Estimate, 1883-84.	Budget Estimate, 1884-85.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue—														
I.—Land Revenue	20,531,719	21,375,076	21,060,274	21,332,176	21,540,480	19,891,491	19,891,145	22,323,868	21,861,150	21,112,995	21,948,022	21,876,047	21,869,500	21,888,200
II.—Opium	9,253,859	8,684,691	8,324,879	8,556,629	8,471,425	9,122,460	9,182,722	9,399,401	10,319,162	10,480,051	9,862,444	9,499,594	9,483,200	8,594,200
III.—Salt	5,967,619	6,167,032	6,152,977	6,229,396	6,245,555	6,305,869	6,461,225	6,941,120	7,266,413	7,115,988	7,375,620	6,177,781	6,267,200	6,328,900
IV.—Stamps	2,476,333	2,610,025	2,699,936	2,758,042	2,835,368	2,838,628	2,993,483	3,110,540	3,193,739	3,250,581	3,381,372	3,379,681	3,495,400	3,533,000
V.—Excise	2,370,501	2,324,915	2,287,680	2,347,274	2,494,339	2,523,986	2,458,029	2,619,349	2,838,021	3,135,226	3,427,274	3,609,561	3,774,800	3,796,900
VI.—Provincial Rates	1,636,635	1,893,398	1,834,532	1,872,938	1,947,255	1,930,325	2,255,937	2,638,835	2,882,125	2,776,370	2,895,490	2,683,015	2,734,900	2,740,300
VII.—Customs	2,579,437	2,657,878	2,636,450	2,682,233	2,724,426	2,484,448	2,624,123	2,326,561	2,280,793	2,539,612	2,361,388	1,296,119	1,246,000	1,289,500
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	851,917	601,473	34,483	20,191	14,642	14,535	101,682	900,920	785,318	558,720	536,829	517,811	516,900	518,100
IX.—Forest	517,664	588,002	639,513	598,367	697,543	616,468	678,699	605,433	676,234	709,320	874,435	938,228	1,009,900	1,053,400
X.—Registration	157,958	177,961	182,378	185,169	187,651	199,253	234,160	266,361	269,239	281,230	284,714	285,829	262,100	265,600
XI.—Tributes from Native States	744,036	741,465	768,544	724,972	726,188	694,934	675,120	703,660	702,451	742,209	706,873	689,945	721,200	695,900
TOTAL	47,087,678	47,821,916	46,621,646	47,307,387	47,884,872	46,622,397	47,556,325	51,836,048	53,074,645	52,702,302	53,654,461	50,953,611	51,381,100	50,704,000
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—														
XII.—Post Office	821,003	580,587	688,459	739,819	765,751	797,465	850,431	911,806	1,004,372	1,018,653	949,907	977,797	1,011,700	1,059,000
XIII.—Telegraph	228,368	249,802	250,638	286,479	309,040	341,227	358,430	426,694	505,552	539,087	469,208	545,315	525,100	573,500
XIV.—Mint	96,150	54,261	66,544	159,021	110,489	258,854	443,859	172,335	230,569	89,565	70,584	185,882	86,300	102,200
TOTAL	1,145,521	884,650	1,005,641	1,185,319	1,185,280	1,397,546	1,652,720	1,510,835	1,740,493	1,647,305	1,489,699	1,708,994	1,623,100	1,734,700
Receipts by Civil Departments—														
XV.—Law and Justice	558,682	594,695	626,837	606,876	593,805	609,033	618,388	647,131	658,902	687,764	677,454	656,934	589,000	617,900
XVI.—Police	350,185	235,757	238,538	207,980	234,736	216,856	255,254	211,108	227,657	241,769	248,005	227,642	310,800	308,800
XVII.—Marine	196,894	208,943	236,332	302,067	229,732	233,179	231,538	250,595	258,187	246,519	237,876	222,422	200,900	205,900
XVIII.—Education.	157,333	148,390	150,806	141,431	147,140	150,056	152,990	147,425	139,414	170,238	189,292	198,558	200,900	198,700
XIX.—Medical	22,943	32,088	38,344	45,575	34,694	36,677	37,982	44,332	56,329	43,368	39,507	56,010	50,200	48,100
XX.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	9,034	20,935	23,524	29,359	47,562	52,930	101,793	84,977	99,282	78,492	120,949	75,680	85,200	76,200
TOTAL	1,295,071	1,240,808	1,314,381	1,333,288	1,287,669	1,298,731	1,397,945	1,385,568	1,439,771	1,468,150	1,513,083	1,437,246	1,437,000	1,455,600
Miscellaneous—														
XXI.—Interest	371,477	519,081	467,509	559,416	578,223	542,699	534,243	628,367	748,050	875,679	896,904	693,864	790,800	653,100
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuations, &c.	685,503	590,436	701,581	702,881	753,371	611,205	601,611	667,485	525,141	315,999	356,273	305,260	299,700	293,700
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	17,259	31,732	54,938	50,491	59,135	50,024	35,381	47,096	56,019	62,462	57,811	57,858	52,900	53,000
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	589,205	416,406	466,408	564,396	467,632	517,288	479,178	348,217	337,370	731,819	396,238	321,533	270,900	256,300
TOTAL	1,663,444	1,557,655	1,690,436	1,877,184	1,858,361	1,721,216	1,650,413	1,691,165	1,666,580	1,985,959	1,707,226	1,378,515	1,414,300	1,256,100
Revenue from Productive Public Works—														
XXV.—State Railways (Gross Earnings)	3,766	16,533	39,914	130,986	292,835	380,668	582,077	976,828	1,548,728	2,268,905	2,556,542	2,646,327	3,087,300	3,716,900
East Indian Railway (Gross Earnings)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,177,692	4,252,841	4,710,506	4,601,288	5,030,200	4,850,200
XXVI.—Guaranteed Railways (Net Traffic Receipts)	1,581,941	1,205,444	1,589,671	1,959,659	2,452,481	2,641,762	3,627,968	2,709,998	2,476,347	2,894,653	3,615,479	3,582,046	3,365,000	3,613,000
East Indian Railway (Net Traffic Receipts)	1,606,148	1,654,933	2,023,443	2,171,905	1,807,729	2,445,879	2,965,491	2,491,308	2,146,237	18,890	146	...	...	...
XXVII.—Irrigation and Navigation (Direct Receipts)	300,122	358,393	377,018	389,927	429,679	425,201	502,981	613,270	708,041	639,144	865,799	930,982	944,500	942,600
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Net Traffic Receipts)	—8,205	—6,585	—10,635	—7,034	—17,765	—3,229	—8,750	8,886	15,799	—7,650	—8,834	—5,624	...	...
XXVIII.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	156,369	126,934	602,398	797,319	491,220	469,081	542,800	508,400
TOTAL	3,563,772	3,228,718	4,019,411	4,645,443	4,964,959	5,890,281	7,826,136	6,927,224	8,675,242	10,864,102	12,230,858	12,224,100	12,969,800	13,631,100
Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive—														
XXIX.—State Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138,792	174,900	196,100
XXX.—Subsidized Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,290	3,680	2,700	...
XXXI.—Irrigation and Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	166,104	168,619	193,067	197,908	131,239	139,057	142,600	140,700
XXXII.—Military Works (*b*)	98,811	124,417	165,674	146,491	163,095	177,269	39,237	39,554	38,255	36,727	50,298	44,306	36,700	37,700
XXXIII.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	...	10,939	17,303	16,075	16,478	39,251	714,790	531,522	464,811	510,586	543,972	504,747	469,300	543,200
	536,746	524,266	566,839	510,523	505,428	512,706								
TOTAL	635,557	665,622	749,816	673,689	685,001	729,226	920,131	739,695	696,133	745,221	727,799	830,582	826,200	917,700
Receipts by Military Departments—														
XXXIV.—Army	944,420	906,810	1,011,039	988,838	1,045,612	925,473	869,981	974,781	1,029,483	924,127	1,161,707	1,007,480	917,100	861,200
XXXV.—Military Operations in Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,499	3,297,607	2,659,768	...	...	...
Military Operations in Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	584,703	1,300	...
TOTAL	944,420	906,810	1,011,039	988,838	1,045,612	925,473	869,981	974,781	1,079,982	4,221,734	3,821,475	1592,183	918,400	861,200
TOTAL REVENUE	56 335,463	56 306,179	56,412,370	58,011,143	58,911,754	58,584,870	61,873,651	65,065,316	68,372,846	73,634,773	75,144,601	70,125,231	70,569,900	70,560,400

(*a*) Not separately stated till 1877-78.

(*b*) The figure for 1871-72 is not stated separately from "Civil Buildings, Roads and Services"; in the next four years the figure for "India, General" alone can be thus separately stated.

Details of Expenditure, 1871-72 to 1884-85.

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Revised Estimate, 1883-84.	Budget Estimate, 1884-85.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Interest—														
1.—Interest on Ordinary Debt (excluding that charged to Productive Public Works)	5,266,664	5,008,553	4,840,947	4,468,557	4,443,774	4,512,722	4,672,450	4,575,069	4,590,482	3,669,195	4,024,116	3,997,469	3,807,600	3,686,800
2.—Interest on other Obligations	482,807	555,891	541,092	379,821	386,581	394,721	358,752	383,997	385,824	414,025	533,984	470,663	442,100	475,400
TOTAL	**5,749,471**	**5,564,444**	**5,382,039**	**4,848,378**	**4,830,355**	**4,907,443**	**5,031,202**	**4,959,066**	**4,976,306**	**4,083,220**	**4,558,100**	**4,468,132**	**4,249,700**	**4,162,200**
Direct Demands on the Revenues—														
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	191,507	258,938	231,375	225,434	302,696	251,061	230,521	250,529	254,645	346,240	272,370	316,606	374,400	220,400
4.—Assignments and Compensations	876,089	898,981	870,751	897,656	903,524	878,983	867,122	1,032,118	1,142,645	1,215,013	1,194,440	1,195,087	1,256,200	1,240,100
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:—														
5.—Land Revenue	2,808,015	2,824,546	2,866,599	2,865,172	2,950,885	2,898,647	2,943,057	2,960,010	2,937,185	2,983,679	3,003,792	3,042,491	3,242,500	3,340,700
6.—Opium (including cost of Production)	1,596,646	1,814,268	2,001,280	2,341,546	2,218,565	2,841,647	2,661,266	1,698,730	2,067,492	2,028,757	2,057,335	2,282,816	1,863,500	2,352,900
7.—Salt (including cost of Production)	478,244	477,741	479,636	463,714	508,661	488,987	546,173	404,743	340,687	363,537	486,209	449,030	478,900	521,700
8.—Stamps	103,779	92,101	88,840	125,470	106,436	96,266	102,673	115,452	114,324	107,465	110,623	123,398	110,700	129,700
9.—Excise	139,589	134,045	98,444	91,916	87,226	91,409	99,350	87,839	92,038	95,404	96,886	94,431	92,800	98,600
10.—Provincial Rates	11,964	47,958	37,085	41,292	52,735	52,130	65,762	64,431	47,866	46,435	53,226	53,455	53,100	53,000
11.—Customs	187,287	183,031	186,767	187,124	187,695	202,174	207,611	200,417	201,280	198,927	195,110	154,982	138,200	142,000
12.—Assessed Taxes	29,976	13,458	2,232	14	10	919	692	37,617	29,886	21,237	13,074	12,853	13,600	13,800
13.—Forest	359,451	400,186	403,447	444,021	419,811	458,099	439,938	454,934	465,056	465,976	557,645	567,318	685,000	727,200
14.—Registration	110,848	117,531	122,039	130,217	136,449	141,458	149,676	160,800	165,208	173,351	179,401	184,501	170,800	176,500
TOTAL	**6,893,395**	**7,262,784**	**7,388,495**	**7,813,576**	**7,874,693**	**8,401,780**	**8,313,841**	**7,467,620**	**7,858,312**	**8,046,021**	**8,220,111**	**8,476,968**	**8,479,700**	**9,016,600**
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—														
15.—Post Office	738,279	769,318	883,181	895,966	903,634	919,749	964,098	1,033,470	1,145,554	1,175,505	1,147,935	1,194,010	1,225,900	1,247,500
16.—Telegraph	450,602	483,549	411,837	432,109	493,160	473,127	480,895	525,921	451,143	497,834	536,201	625,279	711,800	822,200
17.—Mint	84,320	86,210	77,647	132,607	107,626	130,601	132,083	103,991	109,549	92,618	87,526	89,280	82,700	88,700
TOTAL	**1,273,201**	**1,339,077**	**1,372,665**	**1,460,682**	**1,504,420**	**1,523,477**	**1,577,076**	**1,663,382**	**1,706,246**	**1,765,957**	**1,771,662**	**1,908,569**	**2,020,400**	**2,158,400**
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—														
18.—General Administration	1,389,451	1,403,348	1,419,775	1,386,786	1,438,879	1,500,220	1,503,936	1,502,910	1,498,720	1,537,080	1,494,356	1,563,882	1,586,300	1,576,500
19.—Law and Justice	2,850,249	2,850,001	3,000,303	3,074,440	3,102,167	3,173,745	3,208,572	3,336,077	3,320,485	3,249,745	3,232,741	3,255,071	3,261,700	3,379,100
20.—Police	2,538,505	2,425,764	2,443,418	2,450,088	2,473,340	2,517,708	2,487,615	2,423,627	2,497,755	2,526,663	2,553,861	2,642,892	2,760,600	2,793,900
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	523,391	514,554	481,441	549,335	579,731	650,974	496,822	505,106	488,785	509,912	623,398	490,200	646,700	517,600
22.—Education	850,163	881,020	914,831	986,802	1,020,870	1,005,889	1,009,092	984,661	967,633	999,158	1,078,490	1,145,970	1,182,500	1,237,200
23.—Ecclesiastical	158,192	156,762	163,562	165,551	162,122	163,837	158,039	155,200	156,012	158,638	162,136	161,477	160,200	167,400
24.—Medical	532,221	593,684	620,820	657,439	671,068	669,061	691,360	671,318	670,220	667,559	683,185	692,872	713,000	730,500
25.—Political	316,104	392,300	366,756	404,595	430,443	505,318	469,072	448,793	430,571	531,183	649,346	513,791	535,700	575,500
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	306,248	398,112	366,979	375,464	398,032	352,620	367,744	356,692	358,260	401,179	560,991	481,816	460,300	448,400
TOTAL	**9,464,524**	**9,615,545**	**9,777,885**	**10,050,500**	**10,276,652**	**10,539,372**	**10,392,252**	**10,384,384**	**10,388,441**	**10,581,117**	**11,038,504**	**10,947,971**	**11,307,000**	**11,426,100**
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—														
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	848,421	850,909	985,949	840,712	810,200	793,560	778,971	794,366	691,365	683,760	682,328	685,761	745,500	706,600
28.—Civil Furlough & Absentee Allowances	174,434	157,006	258,942	217,378	229,776	236,949	238,443	232,483	218,151	225,587	222,642	211,908	217,700	220,900
29.—Superannuation Allowances & Pensions	1,505,787	1,626,948	1,576,885	1,831,378	1,990,028	1,847,851	1,929,108	2,040,167	2,235,693	2,190,838	2,182,327	2,203,771	2,172,200	2,205,900
30.—Stationery and Printing	297,497	315,904	358,393	427,083	462,527	447,641	431,224	456,437	412,069	480,606	565,884	507,573	504,600	539,800
31.—Miscellaneous	400,173	491,004	365,109	425,917	646,457	426,058	379,379	333,601	388,593	347,092	391,351	281,394	320,200	300,600
TOTAL	**3,226,312**	**3,441,771**	**3,545,278**	**3,742,468**	**4,138,988**	**3,752,059**	**3,757,125**	**3,857,054**	**3,945,871**	**3,927,883**	**4,044,532**	**3,890,407**	**3,960,200**	**3,973,800**
Famine Relief and Insurance—														
32.—Famine Relief	...	...	3,864,706	2,242,922	601,966	2,145,431	5,345,985	313,420	103,990	34,469	34,849	22,103	10,000	...
33.—Protective Works, Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	614,551	—129,101	625,900	1,138,600
34.—Protective Works, Irrigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135,449	263,443	291,000	310,100
35.—Reduction of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	715,151	1,343,555	573,100	301,300
TOTAL	...	...	**3,864,706**	**2,242,922**	**601,966**	**2,145,431**	**5,345,985**	**313,420**	**103,990**	**34,469**	**1,500,000**	**1,500,000**	**1,500,000**	**1,750,000**
Carried over	26,606,903	27,223,621	31,331,068	30,158,526	29,227,074	31,269,562	34,417,481	28,644,926	28,979,166	28,438,667	31,132,909	31,192,047	31,517,000	32,487,100

Details of Expenditure,

1871-72 to 1884-85—continued.

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Revised Estimate, 1883-84.	Budget Estimate, 1884-85.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	26,606,903	27,223,621	31,331,068	30,158,526	29,227,074	31,269,562	34,417,481	28,644,926	28,979,166	28,438,667	31,132,909	31,192,047	31,517,000	32,487,100
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account)—														
36.—State Railways (Working Expenses)	7,829	11,171	46,388	86,004	195,414	287,989	426,005	740,373	1,215,231	1,607,528	1,686,392	1,534,176	1,691,000	2,032,700
East Indian Railway (Working Expenses) (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228,538	1,605,362	1,646,959	2,069,398	2,045,500	2,052,500
37.—Guaranteed Railways (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision) (*b*)	66,163	163,988	152,438	65,866	162,763	124,723	271,566	315,908	143,559	149,802	406,983	558,772	641,500	530,000
East Indian Railway (Surplus Profits, &c.)	54,628	75,347	83,876	381,459	128,862	198,269	527,829	579,505	567,664	266,056	1,093	...	...	...
38.—Irrigation and Navigation (Working Expenses)	234,990	255,124	265,938	289,879	350,758	363,356	370,847	381,550	414,601	425,473	455,635	501,936	519,000	562,100
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Land and Supervision)	1,218	964	715	529	520	500	352	585	472	555	513	75	...	...
39.—Charges in respect of Capital—														
a.—Interest on Debt:														
State Railways	60,621	101,787	177,152	284,527	408,116	528,737	665,754	913,512	1,048,700	1,204,660	1,160,445	1,226,702	1,321,000	1,459,200
East Indian Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,397	397,244	434,242	486,663	502,800	531,100
Irrigation and Navigation	156,233	191,329	230,721	279,403	326,218	367,196	402,186	488,476	519,830	762,770	726,386	784,188	845,700	879,800
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,836	13,584	17,071	17,952	20,327	...	...
b.—Annuities in purchase of Guaranteed Railways (including Sinking Funds)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*c*) 993,298	(*c*) 1,239,446	1,216,735	1,203,300	1,255,100
c.—Guaranteed Railways (Interest)	3,072,230	3,105,479	3,116,837	3,148,336	3,162,779	3,170,639	3,169,862	3,210,057	3,250,132	3,261,951	3,271,771	3,317,872	3,289,900	3,240,300
East Indian Railway (Interest)	1,469,952	1,502,939	1,501,085	1,495,565	1,475,112	1,488,042	1,485,423	1,495,134	1,466,208	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Interest)	49,984	49,983	49,984	49,983	49,984	49,983	49,983	49,983	49,983	49,983	49,983	24,903	...	...
TOTAL	**5,173,848**	**5,458,111**	**5,625,134**	**6,081,551**	**6,260,526**	**6,579,434**	**7,369,807**	**8,180,919**	**8,952,899**	**10,741,753**	**11,097,800**	**11,741,747**	**12,059,700**	**12,542,800**
Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive—														
40.—State Railways (Capital Account)	2,816	10,833	32,766	105,193	66,279	27,287	71,394	220,850	471,410	77,003	247,673	467,776	—374,600	166,700
41.—State Railways (Working and Maintenance)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150,122	170,900	176,700
42.—Subsidized Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,527	39,663	100,300	88,400
Southern Mahratta Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,950	86,000	89,500
43.—Frontier Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,334,350	2,293,615	224,682	259,500	—22,500	—73,000
44.—Irrigation and Navigation	448,415	651,749	595,296	663,034	775,795	615,152	757,759	630,919	668,907	709,103	789,933	901,115	797,000	752,400
45.—Military Works	978,421	1,166,558	1,122,960	1,185,926	1,337,738	1,202,322	1,153,929	1,190,528	966,297	969,168	1,070,546	964,307	1,036,500	923,000
46.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	3,402,719	3,346,875	3,870,310	3,497,766	3,345,757	3,347,528	3,083,883	3,129,204	2,930,202	3,348,554	4,043,170	4,350,314	5,047,800	3,965,300
TOTAL	**4,832,371**	**5,176,015**	**5,621,332**	**5,451,919**	**5,525,569**	**5,192,289**	**5,066,965**	**5,171,501**	**6,371,166**	**7,397,443**	**6,393,531**	**7,165,747**	**6,841,400**	**6,089,000**
Army Services—														
47.—Army	15,678,112	15,503,612	15,228,429	15,375,159	15,308,460	15,792,112	16,639,761	17,092,488	16,896,239	16,718,006	17,216,215	16,138,428	17,076,400	16,098,600
48.—Military Operations in Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,816,623	11,368,489	1,644,927	17,869	...	...
Military Operations in Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,283,953	50,200	...
TOTAL	**15,678,112**	**15,503,612**	**15,228,429**	**15,375,159**	**15,308,460**	**15,792,112**	**16,639,761**	**17,092,488**	**21,712,862**	**28,086,495**	**18,861,142**	**17,440,250**	**17,126,600**	**16,098,600**
49.—Exchange on Transactions with London—	**428,920**	**691,287**	**879,411**	**785,820**	**1,355,861**	**2,059,311**	**1,554,922**	**3,225,831**	**2,926,403**	**2,716,809**	**3,556,700**	**3,081,433**	**3,860,000**	**3,538,100**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	**52,720,154**	**54,052,646**	**58,685,374**	**57,852,975**	**57,677,490**	**60,892,708**	**65,048,936**	**62,315,665**	**68,942,496**	**77,381,167**	**71,042,082**	**70,621,224**	**71,404,700**	**70,755,600**
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account)—														
50.—State Railways	644,620	1,413,649	2,354,625	3,014,180	3,165,184	2,865,861	3,984,968	3,327,888	2,680,493	2,553,620	1,635,151	1,647,252	3,069,800	3,275,600
East Indian Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,730,862	418,435	1,041,562	628,530	742,000	540,000
51.—Irrigation and Navigation	983,854	770,920	1,198,682	1,235,391	1,105,445	943,423	806,084	794,654	598,837	614,450	565,804	561,726	740,300	948,800
Madras Irrigation & Canal Co.'s undertakings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,762,582	12,800	...
52.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	259,356	85,000	70,000	68,906	49,808	—533,100	...
TOTAL	**1,628,474**	**2,184,569**	**3,553,307**	**4,249,571**	**4,270,629**	**3,809,284**	**4,791,052**	**4,381,898**	**13,095,192**	**3,656,505**	**3,311,423**	**4,649,898**	**4,031,800**	**4,764,400**

(*a*) The East Indian Railway became a State Railway on 1st January 1880. (*b*) The East Indian Railway portion of "Land and Control" was not stated separately till 1877-78; and before that year is placed against "Guaranteed Railways." (*c*) East Indian Railway.

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE;
The 14th March 1884.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPROPRIATION REPORT

ON

THE ACCOUNTS OF 1882-83.

BY

J. WESTLAND, *Comptroller and Auditor General.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

APPROPRIATION REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF 1882-83.

GENERAL REVIEW.

THE following abstract exhibits in a condensed form the results which are the subject of this report, the figures being pounds (£1=₹10) with the last two figures cut off for shortness' sake, thus 706,7 reads seven hundred and six *thousand*, seven hundred pounds:—

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.		Revenue and Expenditure Account.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
		A	Interest	4,376,0	4,468,1
49,871,0	50,953,6	B	Principal heads of Revenue	9,003,1	8,477,0
1,637,0	1,709,0	C	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.	1,918,0	1,908,6
1,374,0	1,437,2	D	Civil Administration . .	11,084,0	10,948,0
1,286,0	1,378,5	E	Miscellaneous . . .	3,761,9	3,890,4
		F	Famine	1,500,0	1,500,0
12,189,4	12,224,1	G	Productive Public Works .	11,793,4	11,741,7
619,0	830,6	H	Public Works not classed as Productive	7,210,0	7,165,7
868,0	1,592,2	K	Army Services . .	16,128,0	17,440,2
		L	Exchange . . .	2,775,0	3,081,4
		M	Provincial Surplus + or deficit—	—1,990,0	—1,202,6
			Imperial surplus . .	285,0	706,7
67,844,4	70,125,2		TOTAL .	67,844,4	70,125,2

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.	Other Transactions.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
285,0	706,7	Imperial Surplus as above .	...	...
...	830,5	Extraordinary Receipts .	...	...
...	...	N Productive Public Works Capital Expenditure.	3,250,0	4,665,1
...	2,509,2	O Permanent Debt . .	688,0	...
14,0	...	P Unfunded Debt . .	...	164,6
...	708,0	Q Deposits and advances .	150,0	...
85,0	299,0	R Loans by Government .	...	...
...	1,596,6	S Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies, Capital Accounts.	542,0	...
...	186,2	T Remittances . . .	10,0	...
15,342,0	14,119,1	U Secretary of State's Bills .	15,342,0	15,018,0
17,251,0	17,143,8	V Cash balance, April 1st .	...	...
		Ditto March 31st .	12,995,0	18,251,4
32,977,0	38,099,1	GRAND TOTAL .	32,977,0	38,099,1

2. The details of all these figures will be found in the four statements attached to this Report, namely:—

1.—General Statement of Estimates and Accounts.
2.—Abstract A, showing details of Revenue.
3.—Abstract B, showing details of Expenditure.
4.—Abstract C, showing details of other Transactions.

3. I have first a few general remarks to make under the two heads "Comparison with the year 1881-82" and "Comparison of Accounts with Budget Estimates," and I shall then take up the figures according to the sections lettered A, B, C, &c., in the above abstract.

Comparison with the year 1881-82.

4. A comparison of the accounts of 1882-83 with those of 1881-82 shows the following figures in the Revenue side:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	Difference. + or —
Principal Heads of Revenue . .	53,654,4	50,953,6	—2,700,8
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint .	1,489,7	1,709,0	+219,3
Civil Administration . . .	1,513,1	1,437,2	—75,9
Miscellaneous	1,707,2	1,378,5	—328,7
Productive Public Works . . .	12,260,4*(a)*	12,224,1	—36,3
Public Works not classed as Productive.	727,8	830,6	+102,8
Army Services—			
Ordinary Account	814,0*(b)*	1,007,5	+193,5
War Account	3,007,5	584,7	—2,422,8
	75,174,1	70,125,2	—5,048,9

(*a*) The figure shown here in last year's report was 10,782,1, but the Secretary of State has directed that the figures of East Indian Railway should be shown gross on both sides of the account, instead of net earnings being taken on the receipt side. This adds 1,478,3 to both sides of the account.

(*b*) Assuming as explained last year that all in excess of Budget Estimate belongs to War Accounts.

5. The Financial Statement for 1882-83 announced remissions of revenue, of which the amount may be estimated as follows:—

Abolition of customs duties except on liquors .	1,108,0
Reduction of salt duty from ₹2-14 in Bengal and ₹2-8 elsewhere to ₹2 everywhere . . .	1,400,0
Remission of Patwari cess in the North-West Provinces	241,0
TOTAL .	2,749,0

6. It will be seen that the revenue of 1882-83 fell short of that of 1881-82 by very nearly this amount. But in carrying the comparison into detail we have a falling-off of 362,8 in Opium Revenue (which had of recent years maintained very high figures), and of 71,9 on Land Revenue (a matter of distribution between successive years), made up for by advance of Revenue of about 225,0 in Salt (apart from the reduction of duty), of 182,3 under Excise, and smaller amounts under Customs and Forests.

7. Under the next head the expenditure side must be taken along with the receipt side, as in the telegraph department certain transactions brought an addition to both sides. The real difference, both sides taken together, is an improvement of 82,4, which for the most part represents the better receipts of seignorage upon the excessive silver importations of 1882-83.

8. The receipts of Civil Departments are a little worse, the difference being mostly composed of a special receipt in 1881-82 of 44,0 by sale of cinchona bark and a falling off in 1882-83 of about 20,0 in the receipts classed under Law and Justice.

9. The receipts under Miscellaneous have fallen off by 328,7, which may be regarded as the amount of four exceptional items that came into the accounts of 1881-82, of which the largest was 155,3 premium on Loans.

10. The revenue upon Productive Public Works has been very nearly maintained at the figure it reached by the high Railway receipts of 1881-82; the difference in fact is more than made up for by the consideration that certain receipts have been transferred to the non-productive head; but there has been no advance in receipts to make up for the necessary advance in charges.

11. The receipts from other Public Works have increased by the accession of 138,8 of State Railway receipts of which the greater part last year was reckoned under the productive category.

12. The receipts on ordinary military account are for the most part merely sets-off against expenditure, and are best considered along with it. On the war accounts of course there is no comparison between the figures of the two years.

13. The comparison of the expenditure side is as follows:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	Difference. + or −.
Interest	4,558,1	4,468,1	−90,0
Principal Heads of Revenue	8,220,1	8,477,0	+256,9
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	1,771,7	1,908,6	+136,9
Civil Administration	11,038,5	10,948,0	−90,5
Miscellaneous	4,044,5	3,890,4	−154,1
Famine	1,500,0	1,500,0	0
Productive Public Works	11,127,3(*a*)	11,741,7	+614,4
Public Works not classed as Productive—			
Ordinary Account	6,168,9	7,165,7	+996,8
War Account	224,7	...	−224,7
Army Services—			
Ordinary Account	16,459,0(*b*)	16,138,4	−320,6
War Account	2,402,1	1,301,8	−1,100,3
Exchange	3,556,7	3,081,4	−475,3
	71,071,6	70,621,1	−450,5

(*a*) Last year shown as 9,649,0, as explained under the receipt figures.
(*b*) Taking all excess over Budget as due to war.

14. The interest charge diminishes in ordinary times, because the amount of debt raised is less than that on which the interest becomes an addition to the Productive account. The difference would have been shown at a higher figure than 90,0 but for an arrear payment of 53,4 made in August 1882.

15. Against Revenue there was somewhat heavier expenditure, the difference lying chiefly in 225,0 spent in opium payments.

16. The Post Office head has been discussed on the Revenue side.

17. Under Civil Administration we have saved the heavy census charges (158,6) of 1881-82, and part of the heavy political expenditure connected with the war in Afghanistan, but have had to meet the ordinary demands for growing expenditure.

18. Under Productive Works we have an increased expenditure of 614,4. Of this, 183,7 represents the additional interest chargeable against this head for capital outlay out of Government funds; 343,9 were caused by the necessity of heavy outlay on Revenue account on the East Indian Railway, and the East Indian Railway and Guaranteed Railway Companies' share of profits (chiefly those of the cold weather of 1881-82) has been 184,8 bigger than the amount paid in 1881-82.

19. The Military Expenditure has been reduced from 16,459,0 to 16,138,4, or to put it more correctly, the net expenditure has been reduced from 15,645,0 to 15,130,9.

20. The charge for exchange follows for the most part the remittances by Council Bills, which were 18,412,4 in 1881-82, but only 14,119,1 in 1882-83. But in regarding the effect on the account of exchange, we must add in 1882-83, 1,027,2 of payments in India remitted through the three new channels of the Southern Mahratta and Central Bengal Railway Companies, and the Hong-Kong Military Treasure Chest.

Comparison of Accounts with Budget Estimates, 1882-83.

21. Compared with the Budget Estimate, we find the following differences in the various sections of the account:—

	Better.	Worse.
A Interest	...	92,1
B Principal Heads of Revenue	1,608,7	...
C Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	81,4	...
D Civil Administration	199,2	...
E Miscellaneous	...	36,0
F Famine	...	0
G Productive Public Works	86,4	...
H Public Works not classed as Productive	255,9	...
K Army Services	...	588,0
L Exchange	...	306,4
	2,231,6	1,022,5
Combined Surplus	1,209,1	...

22. The greater part of the excess charge for interest is accounted for by two items, an unexpected arrear payment of 53,4 and a payment of 11,5 which came in in anticipation of 1883-84.

23. Of the improvement under Revenue, about 320,0 is nominal only and is caused by a difference of about 200,0 in the amount of Land Revenue transferred to the productive account, and by about 120,0 of Miscellaneous refunds being taken out of the Revenue account. But apart from this we get 173,1 better Land Revenue, 128,8 better Salt Revenue (or rather 228,8, as we must take into account the fact that the arrangements about carriage and freight excluded 100,0 from both sides of the account—compare the figure in para. 6), 278,6 better Excise Revenue; 115,1 better Customs Revenue; 129,2 better Forest Revenue; 85,0 saved by new arrangements regarding Patwaris in the North-West not being brought into operation within the year, and 67,6 saved by delay in reorganisation of salt arrangements in Madras and Bombay, and 160,2 by certain refunds in Bombay not being made within the year.

24. The improvement in Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint is partly better message revenue in the telegraph, but mainly underestimate of the gain arising from an exceptional absorption of copper coin, and sale of Mint stores.

25. Under Civil Administration 63,3 of improvement comes in by what may be considered cautious estimating of receipts which are not steady in character, and 120,9 in marine charges in England not met within the year. The estimates for the maintenance of prisoners were, owing to the cheapness of the season, found to be nearly 100,0 in excess of actual requirement, but a large part of this saving was swallowed up to meet the excessive charge for administration (59,9 over estimate) and under one or two other heads.

26. Productive Public Works gave 86,4 better on the net account, due mainly to improvement in Railway Receipts, the estimates not venturing to repeat the high figures realised in 1881-82, while as a matter of fact the railways continued in most cases to produce high receipts. It must be remembered that the improvement of 86,4 is produced after diminishing the credit of Land Revenue due to irrigation from 685,0 (Budget) to 469,1 (Accounts), and after bringing an additional charge for interest of about 9,9 to the account of irrigation works by the purchase of the Madras Irrigation Company.

27. The account of Public Works not classed as productive improved on the receipt side by 210,3, and on the expenditure side by 43,7; but as these improvements appeared after the addition of 121,3 to receipts and 136,2 to expenditure, by transfers from the productive account, the real improvement for explanation is 89,0 on the receipt side, and 179,9 on the expenditure side. Of the first of these figures 58,8 came in under the Miscellaneous head of Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services, and 16,1 by new Provincial Railways. Of the last figure 150,0 is accounted for by the transfer of works to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, and though endeavours were made to divert the grants so as to push on more vigorously the construction of State Railways, the excess expenditure which came under the head of Railways was more than recouped by short expenditure under Irrigation, Buildings, and Roads.

28. The difference under Army Services is composed of an improvement in the account of ordinary army expenditure of 129,1 with an addition of unestimated war expenditure, chiefly the expedition to Egypt, of 717,1.

29. The exchange adjustment was increased in consequence of the larger amount of remittances obtained by the Secretary of State by Council Bills and through other channels.

30. The following statement exhibits in a tabular form the leading differences, most of them above alluded to, between the original estimates and the final accounts:—

	Accounts Better.	
	Imperial.	Provincial & Local.
Interest on Debt	—92,1	...
Land Revenue, including that due to Irrigation (see para. 261)	—40,9	214,0
Salt Revenue	226,1	2,7
Excise Revenue	142,6	136,0
Provincial Rates	2	33,8
Expenditure on Patwaris in North-West Provinces saved	...	85,0
Salt Department Re-organization delayed	48,6	19,0
Forest Revenue	34,6	94,6
Customs Revenue	86,6	28,4
Telegraph Department, chiefly Message Revenue	33,0	—1,0
Carried forward	438,7	612,5

Brought forward	438,7	612,5
Mint, chiefly Sale of Copper and gain on Copper Coinage	59,6	...
Refunds in Bombay put off	...	160,2
Marine Charges in England saved	120,9	...
General Administration—Excess Expenditure	—46,9	—12,9
Jail Charges, Saving (including Port Blair)	22,3	82,1
Railway Receipts—Productive Account	116,5	37,8
Irrigation Receipts—Productive Account	14,4	72,6
Railway Construction Excess Expenditure—Frontier Railways	—36,5	...
Provincial Railways	...	—89,8
Saving in Irrigation Charges	14,2	58,7
Charges transferred to Southern Mahratta Railway Company	179,1	...
Less Interest paid them	—33,0	...
Provincial charges for Buildings, Roads, and Services	...	94,9
Receipts under Buildings, Roads, and Services	—6	59,6
Savings in Army Charges	129,1	...
Expedition to Egypt, &c.	—717,1	...
Excess Charge under Exchange	—306,4	...
Re-adjustment of certain charges passed to Imperial but recovered from Provincial—N. W. P. 198,8; Bombay 87,3; Total 28,61	+286,1	—286,1
Not separately explained	181,3	—2,2
TOTAL	421,7	787,4
TOTAL OF BOTH	1,209,1	

Section A.—INTEREST.

1881-82. Accounts.		1882-83. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
4,558,1	EXPENDITURE . . .	4,376,0	4,450,7	4,468,1

31. The increase of expenditure over estimate in respect of ordinary debt was due to a heavy arrear payment of 53,4 in India, and in a smaller degree to unanticipated necessity for borrowing both in India and in England. The estimate on account of interest on other obligations was exceeded chiefly by reason of a charge of 11,5 falling due on Sunday, April 1st, having been admitted to payment the preceding day.

1.—Interest on Ordinary Debt.

1881-82. Accounts.	INDIA—	Rate.	Amount of Debt on March 31st, 1882. Principal.	Interest.	1882-83. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
30,1		5	600,3	30,0	15,0 (a)	...	17,1 (a)
1,068,6		4½	23,445,5	1,055,0	1,055,0	...	1,045,7
2,442,6		4	64,255,5	2,570,2	2,570,2	...	2,645,7
2,0		3½	59,0	2,1	2,1	...	1,6
6,9		Provincial	170,9	7,0	7,0	...	8,1
3,550,2					3,649,3	3,704,6	3,718,2
44,8	DEDUCT—Payable in England . . .				45,0	45,0	45,5
3,505,4					3,604,3	3,659,6	3,672,7
7,1	ADD—Payments on Discharged Loans . .				5,0	4,0	3,2
—14,6	Discount on new loan and Miscellaneous				...	18,0	10,2
3,497,9	Total Interest paid in India . . .				3,609,3	3,681,6	3,686,1
1,986,2	DEDUCT—charged to Productive Public Works				2,132,0	2,173,9	2,169,8
1,511,7	Charged under Ordinary . . .				1,477,3	1,507,7	1,516,3
2,512,4	ENGLAND				2,439,7	2,480,6	2,481,2
4,024,1	TOTAL .				3,917,0	3,988,3	3,997,5

(a) This loan was paid off on June 1st, so that only half a year's interest fell within the year.

32. The estimates under this head are necessarily a matter of calculation upon facts already known; as on the assumption that the amount of arrears handed over from one year to another is about the same, the interest paid each year would be equal to the interest falling due. The only practical uncertainty in this assumption arises in connexion with the 4½ per cent. Loans. There is first the Coupon Loan of 3,130,0, which is mostly held in Europe, and of which the coupons are payable on 15th March; unless the holders send their coupons off in advance of the date of payment, they will not arrive in India till April, and will therefore pass over into the new year of account. As we paid 29,2 in March 1883 against 11,0 in March 1882, the charges of the year 1882-83 ought on this account alone to be 18,2 more than a year's interest. On the other hand, of ordinary 4½ per cent. paper 11,453,2 was held in London on 31st March 1883, against 10,947,7 in March 1882; and as the whole of the interest on this paper necessarily falls on the next year, the transfer of 505,5 during the year relieved March 1883 of interest payments to the extent of 11,4. These calculations would produce on the whole an excess interest payment of 7,8, but as they are really 9,3 less than a year's burden, we have an arrear of 17,1 to be made up in some future year.

33. The *four per cent. Loans* show an increase of 75,5 over Budget Estimate; this is partly caused by payment of about 20,0 in the form of anticipation interest on the new Loan raised in November and December (for which no provision was made in the Estimates);

but mostly by an arrear payment of 53,4 made in August 1882 to the Maharaja of Patiala upon warrants which he had received in June 1881, but held unpaid for over a year.

34. The charge of 10,2, under the *Miscellaneous* head, is the balance of the following transactions:—Discount upon new Loan 27,0, interest upon Stock Notes (see paragraph 258, &c., of Financial Statement for 1882-83) 3,3; total 30,3; less interest on 440,0 of securities held by Government and recredited, 20,1; Net amount 10,2.

As no new loan was provided for in the Estimates, or would have been raised, if the necessity had not arisen for expenditure on the expedition to Egypt, no entries were made on this account in the Budget.

All these differences from the Budget Estimate were known at the time of the Revised Estimates, which it will be seen provided very accurately for the actual expenditure (3,681,6 Revised, against 3,686,1 Actuals), a slight excess under Miscellaneous providing for a small deficiency under interest proper.

35. The *transfer* of part of the interest charge to productive public works is explained in Section G, paragraph 271 below. The amount is the interest on capital found by Government, *plus* the interest charge on the Rupee part of the East India Railway Commutation Stock.

36. In the *English account*, the payment of interest exceeded the Budget Estimate by 41,5; of this amount 21,7 was interest paid on temporary loans received from the Bank of England (see para. 379), and the remainder arose in connexion with the two millions of four per cent. debentures raised in October 1882, which was slightly more costly than the operation originally intended at the time of the Estimates.

2.—Interest on other Obligations.

1881-82. Accounts.	INDIA—	Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
83,2	On Special Loans	90,4	82,7	79,3
3,0	On Treasury Notes	5,0	4,8	2,6
212,9	On Service Funds	223,9	224,6	238,9
212,7	On Savings Banks Deposits	113,4	125,6	128,3
21,5	On Miscellaneous Accounts	24,5	22,9	20,7
7	ENGLAND	1,8	1,8	8
534,0	TOTAL .	459,0	462,4	470,6

37. The interest on *Special Loans* is almost entirely composed of a number of payments made under engagement with the third King of Oudh, which are more in the nature of stipends than of interest payments. These payments have latterly been diminishing in amount, the figures of the past four years being 82,6, 80,0, 78,5, 72,8, and now 69,0. The last of these figures known at the time of the Budget Estimate was 78,5, and the figure taken in the Estimate was 79,6, which in the Revised Estimate was reduced to 72,0. The expenditure has fallen short of this by 3,0. The remaining items under this head are interest in its proper sense, and their amount, 10,3, is more accurately estimated and paid.

38. The estimates under ***Treasury Notes*** and ***Miscellaneous*** appear to have been in both cases somewhat in excess; it is partly a question of precision of classification, and the excess went to meet some charges more properly shown under Savings Banks deposits.

39. The payments of interest on the *Service Funds* are:—

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
73,9	Bengal Civil Fund	75,0	75,6	87,5
54,1	Madras „	59,7	59,0	61,2
38,5	Bombay „	40,3	40,5	40,5
41,4	Bengal Uncovenanted	43,5	44,1	44,1
3,2	Bombay „	3,5	3,5	3,5
1,8	Smaller Funds	1,9	1,9	2,1
212,9	TOTAL .	223,9	224,6	238,9

40. The payments are necessarily slightly progressive as the funds are cumulative; the only difference which demands explanation is the excess against the Bengal Civil Fund,

Section A.—INTEREST —*concluded.*

which was caused by certain interest on Treasury Notes, amounting to 11,5, being passed for payment on March 31st, 1883, instead of April 1st, 1883.

The Bombay Fund was surrendered to Government on December 1st, 1882, but the first interest payment affected by the transfer is that due on April 1st, 1883, so that the figures of 1882-83 remain unaffected by the transaction.

41. The Balances of *Savings Banks* Deposits compare as follows with those of the previous years:—

	March 1881.	March 1882.	March 1883.
Presidency	2,225,6	2,312,1	2,363,6
Districts	703,4	726,2	733,0
State Railways	25,2	50,7	71,8
Post Office	..	...	279,7
Regimental	259,4	183,7	168,3
TOTAL .	3,213,6	3,272,7	3,616,4
Add "Special Accounts"	76,9	93,1	127,7
TOTAL .	3,290,5	3,365,8	3,744,1
One year's interest at 3¾ per cent. . .	123,4	126,2	140,4

The previous year's figures under this head contained two years' payments in respect of Savings Banks. The Budget did not make sufficient provision for the increase of Balances held on Savings Bank terms. The amount charged during the year was 128,3, the increase over Budget being mostly in Bombay, where the Balance in deposit received great accessions.

42. The difference under *England* arises from the fact that no claims were made against 1,0 provided for interest on the accounts of soldiers returned to England.

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
53,654,5	RECEIPTS	49,871,0	50,794,9	50,953,6

43. From the comparison between the two years we must exclude the following actual receipts in 1881-82 on account of revenues, which were remitted after that year:—

Salt duty reduced	about . . .	1,400,0
Customs abolished	,, . . .	1,108,0
Patwari cess in N. W. P. remitted	,, . . .	241,0
	TOTAL .	2,749,0

and the figures of 1881-82 being reduced by this amount, the four figures in the heading would run thus: 50,905,5, 49,871,0, 50,794,9, 50,953,6.

44. It would thus appear that the revenue of the two years allowing for this difference is very nearly the same. Against a falling off of 362,8 in opium, which represents a real loss of revenue, and of 71,9 in Land Revenue, which is more a question of distribution between successive years, we have a gain of 225,0 in Salt (apart from the reduction of duty), 182,3 under Excise, about 65,0 in Customs, and 63,8 in Forests, all of which may be regarded as establishing for the time a higher scale of annual revenue, accompanied, however, in the case of forests, by corresponding increase of expenditure. Stamps and Registration appear to be at present stationary.

45. The improvement in the Revised Estimate over the Budget figures is less than two per cent. on the whole, and occurs under nearly every one of the heads; it may be taken as representing merely the "safeness" of the Estimate

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE —*continued.*

The accounts showed figures only very slightly in excess of the Revised Estimates.

I.—Land Revenue.

1881-82. Accounts	Gross Revenue—	Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
95,0	India	91,8	91,4	88,7
613,7	Central Provinces . . .	607,5	605,4	609,7
1,052,3	Burmah	1,110,0	1,155,0	1,057,9
379,4	Assam	388,5	380,0	385,5
3,794,4	Bengal	3,784,9	3,820,0	3,833,7
5,838,3	North-Western Provinces . .	5,750,0	5,810,0	5,743,8
2,095,3	Punjab	2,086,0	2,062,3	2,076,6
4,688,9	Madras	4,640,0	4,618,0	4,820,9
3,881,9	Bombay	3,713,3	3,690,3	3,728,4
22,439,2	TOTAL .	22,172,0	22,232,4	22,345,2
	Deduct transferred to Productive Public Works Account—			
87,2	North-Western Provinces . .	87,0	87,2	87,3
33,3	Punjab	34,0	38,5	33,8
334,5	Madras	541,0	362,3	314,4
36,2	Bombay	23,0	44,0	33,6
491,2	TOTAL .	685,0	532,0	469,1
21,948,0	LAND REVENUE "ORDINARY" .	21,487,0	21,700,4	21,876,1

46. *India.*—The variations in these figures chiefly arise in respect of the Quetta Revenues.

47. *Central Provinces.*—The variations here are in the item of advance collections. These were heavier than usual in 1881-82 and warranted a short estimate for 1882-83.

48. *Burmah.*—The shortness of the revenue was due to a combination amongst the landholders of the Hanthawadi and Pegu districts to refuse payment of revenue, with the object of forcing on Government a reduction of assessment. The combination failed, but the arrears did not come in till 1883-84 had begun.

49. *Bengal.*—The Budget Estimate was somewhat moderate, and better collections of arrears produced an excess revenue of 48,8 on the whole; the improvement in the Actuals of 1882-83 as compared with 1881-82 may be considered normal.

50. *North-Western Provinces.*—The figures of 1881-82 were increased by arrear realisations of remissions of previous years; the Revised Estimate was raised in view of the actual progress of collections; but about 70,0 of the Estimate failed to be realised till May and June 1883.

51. *Madras.*—The Estimate here was taken a little over the normal figure, as there was in the beginning of the year an unusual amount of arrear. The arrears increased during the year, and the Revised Estimate was taken still lower; but on the stringent orders of Government to push the collections, they came in very rapidly at the end of the year, and produced about 200,0 more than even the normal revenue.

52. *Bombay.*—The Land Revenue has somewhat varied owing to the orders of the Secretary of State that the new "Survey rates" should not exceed 20 per cent. in certain districts. This and remission of revenue on account of destruction by locusts caused a diminution of nearly 120,0 in the revenue as compared with 1881-82,—a diminution which was overestimated in the Budget and in the Revised Estimates. There was a further difference owing to some exceptional receipts coming into 1881-82.

53. The *transfer* of part of the Land Revenue to the head of Productive Public Works is noticed in that section of the accounts.

54. It remains to notice the distribution of the Land Revenue between the Imperial and Provincial Governments. In 1882-83 for the first time the method was adopted of adjusting the total amount of assigned Provincial revenues to the total of assigned Provincial expenditure by including in the former a calculated proportion of Land Revenue.

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE —*continued.*

55. The Provincial contracts however are subject to continual petty variations which are made by consent between the Imperial and Provincial Governments concerned, to provide for services or allow for revenues which either arise in the transaction of business and lie outside the contracts themselves, or which, though they were foreseen at the time of the contract, were expressly excluded from it. The contracts themselves also contain one provision which brings in considerable variation, namely, that when the Provincial Government decides to employ its surplus in Productive Capital Expenditure, the amount which it thus sets apart comes back into the Imperial account. This amount has already, by the Provincial adjustment, been written off the Imperial surplus in the same way as if it had been spent on "ordinary" expenditure, and is therefore held in Provincial balance so that it may be utilized for such expenditure without coming in again as a charge against the Imperial Surplus; but when the Provincial Government gives up the intention to spend it on "ordinary" expenditure, this write-off from the Imperial Surplus has to be reversed, as otherwise we would charge off against ordinary revenue, an amount which never has been, and never will be, used for ordinary expenditure. The simplest way of doing this is to deduct the amount from the Provincial and add it to the Imperial share of Land Revenue.

56. The detail of the distribution of Land Revenue between Imperial and Provincial is shown in the following statement in which the transfers are shown + or − in accordance with their effect on the Imperial account:—

	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.
PROVINCIAL PROPORTION	49·2047	32·8367	63·0222	32·2284	25·4542	40·7193	28·9514	59·8216
Combined Land Revenue divided proportionally—								
Imperial	30,97	63,20	14,26	2,59,82	4,24,11	1,23,06	3,34,76	1,22,17
Provincial	30,00	30,90	24,29	1,23,55	1,44,82	84,53	1,36,41	1,81,89
TRANSFERS for Productive Public Works	...	...	...	...	+ 14,67(*a*)	+ 5,92(*b*)	...	...
Special	...	...	...	− 3,94(*c*)	+ 19,88(*d*)	...	− 1,40(*e*)	+ 8,73(*f*)
Miscellaneous	+ 36	+ 1,25	+ 20	− 3,05	+ 2,61	− 84	+ 59	+ 88
TOTAL TRANSFERS	+ 36	+ 1,25	+ 20	− 6,99	+ 37,16	+ 5,08	− 81	+ 9,61
Corrected Distribution—								
Imperial	31,33	64,45	14,46	2,52,83	4,61,27	1,28,14	3,33,95	1,31,78
Provincial	29,64	29,65	24,09	1,30,54	1,07,66	79,45	1,37,22	1,72,28
Land Revenue not included in the Division—								
Provincial	...	11,69	...	...	5,45	...	...	67,67
Local	...	...	...	...	...	7	10,92	1,11
Total Land Revenue—								
Imperial	31,33	64,45	14,46	2,52,83	4,61,27	1,28,14	3,33,95	1,31,78
Provincial	29,64	41,34	24,09	1,30,54	1,13,11	79,45	1,37,22	2,39,95
Local	...	...	...	...	...	7	10,92	1,11
TOTAL	60,97	1,05,79	38,55	3,83,37	5,74,38	2,07,66	4,82,09	3,72,84

(*a*) For Irrigation 126,2, and for State Railways 20,4.
(*b*) For Amritsar-Patankote State Railway.
(*c*) Ten per cent. on collections from Government estates, which belong to Provincial over and above the provincial share.
(*d*) Repayment to Imperial of Cadastral Survey charges of former years which should have been charged to Patwari Fund, but were borne by Imperial.
(*e*) Special contribution made to the Madras Government to enable it to undertake certain administrative improvements 65,0, less refund to Imperial on account of expenditure upon Local Fund Works 41,0, and Water-works adjustment 1,00. The "Water-works adjustment" is the first annual instalment of 10,0, in repayment to Imperial of 106,5 spent upon Madras Water-works.
(*f*) Of this amount 62,3 is refund of excess allowance made to provincial 251,3 for Land Revenue remissions ordered by the Secretary of State over the actual cost 189,0 of said remissions; and 25,0 is refund of an amount allowed to provincial in 1881-82 for expenditure upon Uru Salt Works, but now withdrawn as these works are to be undertaken from Imperial Funds.

57. The principal items shown in the above account under Miscellaneous arise from two reservations made in the provincial contracts of March 1882, namely, (1) the refund

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE —*continued.*

from Provincial to Imperial of the amount of reduction effected in Customs Establishments, Provincial Governments having been allowed for the full establishment existing before 1882-83. (2) Repayment to Provincial of Census charges, which were not included in the Provincial Contracts as the census operations were just about to end.

II.—Opium Revenue.

1881-82. Accounts.		1882-83. Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
7,465,3	Bengal	6,768,0	6,883,0	6,890,5
2,184,7	Bombay	2,518,7	2,459,2	2,395,6
192,0	Excise	188,1	193,8	198,9
20,4	Miscellaneous	25,2	25,8	14,6
9,862,4	TOTAL	9,500,0	9,561,8	9,499,6

58. *Bengal.*—The following figures compare the sales and produce of the successive years:—

	Chests sold.	Average price.	Produce, ₹	Added to Stock(*a*) Chests.	Balance in Stock, (*a*) March 31, Chests.
1876-77	47,240	1,270	6,000,0	68,051	71,315
1877-78	49,500	1,266	6,269,3	67,167	88,982
1878-79	55,500	1,225	6,798,6	43,140	76,622
1879-80	59,100	1,170	6,914,2	49,961	67,483
1880-81	56,400	1,362	7,683,6	52,969	64,052
1881-82	56,400	1,324	7,465,3	49,732	57,384
1882-83 Budget	56,400	1,200	6,768,0	...	...
1882-83 Actual	56,400	1,222	6,890,5	54,039	52,681

(*a*) The last two columns refer to stock for export only, and exclude three or four thousand chests produced annually for consumption in India.

59. At the end of 1881-82 the prices realised at the opium sales were falling, namely, January 1,336, February 1,288, March 1,257. During 1882-83 the prices realised at the twelve sales were as follows: 1,241, 1,210, 1,302, 1,260, 1,220, 1,228, 1,207, 1,188, 1,149, 1,186, 1,227, 1,240. It will be seen that there was a sudden depression of price from November till January, which was largely caused by the discovery that some of the opium sold in October was seriously damaged. The November sales were put off for a week to allow of examination of the opium intended for sale, but prices did not recover for the next two months. The average for the whole year was ₹1221-11, being ₹21-11 better than the Budget Estimate, which had been taken at Rs. 1200; this upon 56,400 chests gave an improvement of 122,5.

60. The produce of the year (for export) was 54,039 chests, but of this 2,342 chests were wasted and damaged, so that only 51,697 were really available. The sales therefore drew upon stock to the extent of 4,703 chests. The 2,342 chests returned as wasted and damaged were made up for excise opium after examination and removal of the damaged part of the contents.

61. *Bombay.*—For Bombay the following figures compare the exports:—

	Chests.		Rate. (*a*)	Amount.
1876-77	49,136		600	2,948,2
1877-78	45,830		600	2,749,8
1878-79	36,807		650	2,393,0
1879-80	46,211½	650 &	700	3,141,1
1880-81	36,069½		700	2,526,2
1881-82	31,196		700	2,184,7
1882-83 Estimate.	36,000		...	2,518,7
1882-83 Actuals.	36,327	700 &	650	2,395,6

(*a*) Opium which passes the scales at Ajmere pays ₹25 more.

62. The rate on Bombay opium which had stood for some time at ₹700 (and 725 for Ajmere weighments) was reduced to ₹650 (and 675 for Ajmere) from 28th June 1882. This reduction necessarily followed the lower range of prices indicated by the sales in Bengal and the diminution in Malwa exports. Exports again became active, and although a little more than the whole number of chests estimated was actually brought forward, the

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE —*continued.*

reduction of the duty prevented the realisation of the estimated revenue. The months of January and February were rather favourable and caused the Revised Estimates to be placed at a high figure, but March showed a sudden falling off. To a large extent however the chests had actually passed the scales, but were represented by bills outstanding at the end of March, and thus passed into the realizations of next year.

63. *Excise.*—The receipts in each of the provinces concerned exceeded the Budget Estimate. Burmah is the only province which shows a revenue less than last year, and here the reduction was very small, although the number of shops was reduced from 28 to 18. In Assam measures were taken at the end of the year to reduce consumption by raising the price from ₹26 to ₹32 per seer, but the traders in anticipation of the increase took out large stocks and thus caused an increase in the revenue.

64. *Miscellaneous.*—The falling off here is in the recoveries in the Bengal Agencies.

III.—Salt Revenue.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
1,898,1	NORTHERN INDIA SALT DEPARTMENT .	1,729,2	1,570,2	1,569,5
	SEA-BORNE SALT.			
14,8	Burmah	18,5	15,0	12,9
2,371,6	Bengal	1,683,0	1,700,0	1,747,3
5,7	Madras	9,8	4,1	3,3
5	Bombay	2	2,0	1,3
	GOVERNMENT SALT.			
1,452,6	Madras	1,239,7	1,306,3	1,342,8
33,6	Bombay	29,8	30,0	37,4
	EXCISE ON LOCAL MANUFACTURE.			
4,9	Burmah	5,0	3,5	3,5
97,3	Bengal	113,9	73,6	72,8
12,3	Madras	18,3	62,0	42,2
1,458,8	Bombay	1,180,8	1,337,0	1,315,7
25,4	MISCELLANEOUS.	20,8	25,0	29,1
7,375,6	TOTAL .	6,049,0	6,128,7	6,177,8

65. At the beginning of the year, that is, from March 10, 1882, the Salt duty was reduced from ₹2-14 in Bengal and ₹2-8 elsewhere (except in Burmah) to ₹2, which accounts for the general diminution of revenue as compared with 1881-82. The immediate effect of the reduction would be a falling off to the extent of about 1,400,0, but as the comparison between the two years shows a diminution of about 1,200,0, which is composed of 25,0 on account of the depôt plan disappearing from both sides of the account, and 1,175,0 of Salt revenue proper, we must consider the revenue to have advanced, apart from the reduction of duty, by 1,400,0 — 1,175,0, or about 225,0.

66. Of the decrease of Actuals compared with Budget under the first head, 105,6 must be put down as nominal, being due to the abandonment of the depôt plan, by which salt was brought at Government expense to certain central depôts, the outlay being again realised along with the sale proceeds; the corresponding diminution appears in the expenditure. The remainder of the decrease, 54,1, is more than met by the increase under Sea Borne Salt, Bengal, and arises from the fact that Cheshire salt, being relieved of the burden of six annas differential duty, has to some extent taken the place in Northern India of salt supplied from other sources. Notwithstanding this decrease of the area of consumption of Northern India Salt, and a similar encroachment of Bombay salt on the western side, the duty realised by the Northern India Salt Department is a little more than the four-fifths of the realisation of 1881-82 (1,338,0 against 1,667,3) which would correspond to the reduction of duty from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2.

67. In *Sea Borne Salt*, Bengal, the reduction of the Budget compared with last year's Actuals compares pretty closely with the ratio of ₹2-14 to ₹2; but the realisations largely exceed. Part of this has already been explained to arise from the extension of the area of consumption, and the rest of it may be explained as the general increase of consumption which has followed the reduction of duty. Burmah showed a large falling off which was due to consumption being supplied out of accumulation of stocks. The stock of salt in that province has decreased in two years from 17,754 to 11,027 tons.

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE —*continued.*

68. In *Government Salt* the principal figures are those of Madras, and the increase is due in a large degree to administrative measures which have greatly reduced the consumption of illicit salt.

69. In *Excise duty* the chief figures are those of Bombay, where a favourable outturn caused larger exports of salt to other provinces. This has been already alluded to under the first head.

IV.—Stamps.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
2,301,5	Court-fees	2,258,7	2,332,3	2,300,6
1,064,9	Other stamp duties	1,070,8	1,062,5	1,062,6
15,0	Miscellaneous	12,5	16,8	16,5
3,381,4	TOTAL .	3,342,0	3,411,6	3,379,7

70. The revenue under this head is very steady, with a general tendency to improvement, which however has not shown itself this last year. The realisations fell off slightly in the Punjab (attributed to decrease of litigation), and in Madras. The decrease in fact is somewhat larger than at first sight appears, for in Bengal and the North-West some small receipts, which used to be taken in cash, are now arranged for by stamps, and are therefore added to this head, and in Bombay they were redeemed only by a windfall of 7,2 probate duty in a single case. 1881-82 was an exceptional year, and the rate of increase which it showed, 130,8, could hardly be expected to be maintained. The Budget was taken at a moderate figure, and was slightly exceeded.

V.—Excise.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
2,745,7	Liquors and Drugs	2,674,7	2,912,6	2,916,7
665,6	Opium	640,7	686,1	673,5
16,0	Other Receipts	15,6	17,2	19,4
3,427,3	TOTAL .	3,331,0	3,615,9	3,609,6

71. Here every province except Madras shows an increase both over the figures of last year and the figures of the Budget. The Budget Estimate is ordinarily taken at the amount expected to be realised during the year then expiring, so that any increase in the revenue brings in an increase over Budget. An increase may as experience shows be confidently calculated on if the season is one of ordinary agricultural prosperity, and it has been contributed to by administrative measures. The increase was greatest in the North-West (475,2 against 414,7 last year) and in Bombay (701,0 against 650,3).

VI.—Provincial Rates.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
	GENERAL RATE ON LANDS.			
40,0	Central Provinces	37,1	39,9	39,7
74,9	Burmah	81,7	81,4	80,0
32,2	Assam	36,2	36,2	34,1
681,8	Bengal	687,8	693,2	695,3
554,3	North-West	538,3	535,8	545,8
256,3	Punjab	254,2	255,2	256,6
401,8	Madras	401,0	401,0	421,5
229,7	Bombay	226,4	228,5	222,7
2,271,0	TOTAL .	2,262,7	2,271,2	2,295,7
	OTHER RATES.			
5,6	India	5,6	6,0	6,4
16,4	Central Provinces	16,9	14,1	14,9
3,2	Burmah	1,6	1,6	1,5
42,6	Bengal	37,9	40,6	45,2
337,4	North-West	102,9	124,2	100,3
217,0	Madras	220,0	209,2	217,4
2,3	Bombay	1,4	1,5	1,6
624,5	TOTAL .	386,3	397,2	387,3
2,895,5	TOTAL BOTH .	2,649,0	2,668,4	2,683,0

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

72. Under the first head, *General Rate*, there is an improvement in Bengal due to revaluations. The largest difference occurs in Madras and was caused by the active measures taken by the Government, as mentioned under Land Revenue, to bring up collections at the end of the year.

73. Under *Other Rates* the Bengal and Madras figures are affected by the same considerations. In the North-West figures we have to note the reduction of revenue caused by the remission of the Patwari cess, which in the Financial Statement was estimated at 240,0, and almost exactly accounts for the difference between the realisations of the two years. The revenue by rates was somewhat over-estimated in the Revised Estimates of the North-Western Provinces; they fell off largely at the end of the year, just as Land Revenue did.

VII.—Customs.

1881-82. Accounts.		1882-83. Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	1882-83. Accounts.
	IMPORTS.			
152,7	Burmah	96,4	85,0	83,2
617,3	Bengal	137,9	140,0	148,7
143,8	Madras	52,7	50,0	57,0
648,5	Bombay	150,0	142,5	144,5
1,562,3	TOTAL	437,0	417,5	433,4
	EXPORTS.			
487,4	Burmah	458,5	555,0	558,6
204,9	Bengal	162,1	206,7	212,8
49,9	Madras	65,0	35,0	43,8
25,8	Bombay	18,1	24,0	26,4
768,0	TOTAL	703,7	820,7	841,6
31,1	MISCELLANEOUS	40,3	27,1	21,1
2,361,4	TOTAL	1,181,0	1,265,3	1,296,1

74. The Customs duties were abolished from March 10, 1882, with the exception of the import duties on liquors and on arms and ammunition, and the export duties upon rice.

The import duties therefore are now almost entirely liquors, and the exports almost entirely rice; so that the classification of last year may now be discontinued. The net figures after drawbacks and refunds are—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Imports, Liquors	378,9	405,7	418,4
Exports, Rice	715,5	747,8	814,9

The figures under other heads (mostly refunds) being too small for separate mention.

75. The imports of liquors are increasing, just as the Excise duties on liquors are, and though there were variations in the several provinces, the estimates were on the whole fairly followed.

The increase in the duties on rice marks the expansion of the trade, which has been very marked in recent years.

76. Under *Miscellaneous*, the receipts were mostly overestimated in the Budget, that is to say, the effect of the abolition of much of the business connected with Customs was not sufficiently taken into account. The figure is not an important one.

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.

1881-82. Accounts.		1882-83. Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	1882-83. Accounts.
536,8	TOTAL	538,0	525,9	517,8

77. No remarks are here called for; there is a tendency to decline in most of the provinces, which is probably due to the absence of systematic re-assessment.

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*concluded.*

IX.—Forest.

1881-82. Accounts.		1882-83. Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	1882-83. Accounts.
117,3	Central Provinces	100,0	100,0	97,8
223,2	Burmah	175,0	246,3	250,4
106,6	North-Western Provinces	116,0	107,3	101,3
182,8	Bombay	165,0	192,5	209,0
242,3	Other Provinces	250,9	272,7	277,0
2,2	England	2,1	2,8	2,7
874,4	TOTAL	809,0	921,6	938,2

78. Burmah and Bombay are the chief provinces in respect of forest administration. Both of these provinces show extending operations, and the high prices of timber have during the last year or two greatly increased the revenue. The state of the market has been such as to render it advisable, in each of the last two or three years, to push operations towards the end of the year, and thus to bring about a considerable increase over Budget both in revenue and in expenditure. Sales of teak are the chief factor in the increase in Burmah, but in Bombay we have increase not only in the larger timber, but also in sales of railway fuel and sandal-wood.

79. The North-West estimates were the only ones that failed; they estimated for the sale of a large quantity of sleepers that had been for some time in stock, but were not successful in finding a purchaser.

80. Assam and Madras chiefly contributed to the increase in "Other provinces," but sandal-wood sales added to the receipts in Coorg (India) as they did in Bombay.

X.—Registration.

1881-82. Accounts.		1882-83. Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	1882-83. Accounts.
284,7	TOTAL	284,0	285,4	285,8

81. There is singularly little variation in these figures.

XI.—Tributes from Native States.

1881-82. Accounts.		1882-83. Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	1882-83. Accounts.
706 9	TOTAL	701,0	707,9	689,9

82. The variations under this head are caused by slight irregularities in the payments, many of which are due at the very end of the year. Last year's figures included an arrear payment of about 6,0; this year's appear to have fallen slightly behind.

Section B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

1881-82. Accounts.		1882-83. Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	1882-83. Accounts.
8,220,1	EXPENDITURE.	9,003,1	8,735,5	8,477,0

83. The total saving on the Budget is 526,1. Of this, 124,2 is nominal, being merely the transfer to their particular heads of the refunds not coming under Revenue heads. A saving of 160,0 was made in the provision made in Bombay for certain special Land Revenue Refunds, but this also is no real saving, for the payments are only put off to another year. Against this 160,0, however, we had unexpected charges for other refunds, amounting in all to 85,0, so that the expenditure in Revenue refunds was really only 75,0 less than the Budget. Under Salt, the saving is 190,0, of which 100,0 is practically an exclusion from both sides of the account of freight charges recoverable from

Section B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE —*continued.*

purchasers, about 200 is short charge for manufacture, and 67,6 may be described the provision made for administrative improvements in Madras and Bombay which were only in course of introduction when the year closed. The same may be said of the 85,0 provided under Land Revenue for the transfer to Government of the pay of Patwaris in Oudh,—see para. 60 of the Financial Statement.

84. The figures thus specifically mentioned amount to 474,2 out of the 526,1 saved in the estimates, and the remainder is made up of a number of items, some of the major heads slightly exceeding and others falling short of the Budget provision.

85. Compared with last year the chief difference lies in 225,4 additional expenditure upon opium, representing a better crop; and 38,7 under Land Revenue. Salt gave an apparent saving of 37,2 and Customs a real one of 40,1. The other differences were small, except that under refunds, the figures of which are rather irregular upon a comparison of years.

3.—Refunds and Drawbacks.

1881-82. Accounts.		1882-83. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
48,0	Land Revenue	234,4	169,1	91,5
45,3	Salt	31,1	50,4	53,8
37,7	Stamps	34,2	36,6	36,6
73,2	Customs	40,6	54,9	52,4
28,9	Assessed Taxes	17,5	22,1	21,0
39,3	Other Revenue Refunds	29,0	51,1	61,3
...	Law and Justice	42,5	...	...
...	Miscellaneous Refunds	81,7	...	...
273,4	TOTAL	511,0	384,2	316,6

86. The *Land Revenue* refunds are necessarily incapable of accurate estimate, as their amount depends upon claims which for the most part are not yet brought forward. The Estimates of 1882-83, however, provided for the execution of certain orders issued by the Secretary of State, directing a diminution in the rate of enhancement assessed in some of the districts of Bombay. The whole amount to be thus refunded was estimated at 193,3, but as the proceedings took longer than expected, the Revised Estimates showed only 107,5 falling within the year, and as a matter of fact only 33,1 came into the year's accounts, the rest coming into 1883-84. Excluding these figures, the amount of Land Revenue Refunds becomes—Budget 41,1, Revised 94,7, Actuals 91,5, the increase in the latter figures being caused by special payments in Burmah, Bengal, and Madras. Under *Salt*, the payments in Bengal and in Bombay were under-estimated; and under *Customs*, sufficient reckoning was not made of the refunds which the abolition of the duties would bring in as a matter of closing of accounts; the refunds on piece goods in Bombay were 6,0,—nearly half as much as they were in the whole year 1881-82.

87. The charges under "*Other Revenue Refunds*" were very high, the excess over Budget arising in two ways. First there were excise refunds in Bombay chiefly made under agreement with Native States. These were estimated at 15,9, but came to 36,6. The greater part of the charge should have fallen into 1881-82, but the accounts were not settled in time, and the excess over the Budget Estimate is due to the raising of the pass fees upon which they are calculated. In the North-Western Provinces a charge of 9,7 was brought upon the year by the necessity of refunding the Patwari cess that had been collected after the date—March 10th, 1882—of the orders abolishing it.

88. The refunds under *Law and Justice* and other *Non-Revenue* heads were removed to their special major heads under orders of the Secretary of State received in February 1883; they do not therefore appear in this part of the accounts, in the Revised Estimates and in the Actuals.

Section. B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE —*continued.*

4.—Assignments and Compensations.

1881-82. Accounts.		1882-83. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
268,6	India	305,7	316,5	286,3
7,7	Central Provinces	7,5	7,3	7,3
...	Burmah	...	...	...
3,3	Assam	2,8	3,3	3,1
16,4	Bengal	11,3	11,3	11,3
7,2	North-Western Provinces	7,8	6,6	6,6
22,1	Punjab	22,3	21,6	21,5
121,3	Madras	116,3	119,4	119,4
747,8	Bombay	749,4	755,7	739,6
1,194,4	TOTAL	1,223,1	1,241,7	1,195,1

89. The figures under "*India*" are almost entirely salt compensations. The Budget figure shows pretty accurately the annual amount of these compensations, and the Revised added to it about 44,0, the amount stipulated for in some new treaties, and a small amount which had remained undrawn in 1881-82. Out of 152,2, the compensations estimated in the Revised on account of Jodhpoor, Jeypoor, Meywar, Sirohi, and Holkar's States, only 124,9 was paid during the year, and the accounts therefore fell short of the estimate.

90. *Bengal* shows its normal figure, the high figure of 1881-82 being due, as explained last year, to two annual payments of 5,0 coming within the year's accounts.

91. *Madras and Bombay.*—The differences here accounted for in the same way as explained in detail under "India," that is, they are due to irregularities in payment, which are not always under the control of Government officers. In Bombay as much as 16,1 remained undrawn at the end of the year.

5.—Land Revenue.

1881-82. Accounts.		1882-83. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
73,5	India	31,4	36,7	36,9
74,1	Central Provinces	76,0	75,0	75,2
194,1	Burmah	217,8	224,2	215,5
83,4	Assam	91,3	92,0	91,7
310,2	Bengal	323,8	314,5	328,2
647,1	North-Western Provinces	780,9	678,9	667,2
231,6	Punjab	244,6	241,2	235,1
723,8	Madras	731,9	739,8	740,2
665,4	Bombay	669,3	653,0	652,0
3,003,2	TOTAL INDIA	3,167,0	3,055,3	3,042,0
6	Add England	1,0	6	5
3,003,8	TOTAL	3,168,0	3,055,9	3,042,5

92. *India.*—The estimate under this head should for purposes of explanation be divided into two parts, namely—

50,4	Survey of India, Revenue Survey	8,3	11,7	11,7
23,1	Other Charges	23,1	25,0	25,2

For the explanations of the figures in the first of these two lines, it is best to refer to those given against "Survey of India," under "Scientific and other Minor Departments," with which they are closely linked. The estimate should have stood at 11,0, but was reduced by 2,7, on account of savings which were not meant to be made in this particular part of the estimate.

93. The figures shown against the following provinces do not call for remark:—*Central Provinces, Burmah, Assam, Punjab.* The payments are mostly for salaries and have varied only in a small degree from the particulars provided in the Budget.

94. In *Bengal* the estimates appear to have been a little too low, as the expenditure exceeded under most of the heads; the charges being mainly for establishments ought to have been more accurately forecast; the increase was from 323,8 estimated to 328,2 spent. The same remark was made last year, and the mistake arises in part from excessive allowance for "Probable savings," and also apparently from insufficient estimates of expenditure under such heads as "Revenue Survey" and "Government Estates."

Section B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE —*continued.*

95. In the *North-Western Provinces* the difference lies chiefly in the provision made for the payment of Putwaris in Oudh, to which allusion is made in paragraph 60 of the Financial Statement for 1882-83. The pay of these men, about 75,0, hitherto paid by zemindars, was to be undertaken by the Government, and allowing for an increase in their number, 85,0 was provided in the estimates. The new law was not brought into operation during the year, and the money therefore remained unspent. Omitting this the figures of 1882-83 run thus:—Budget 695,9, Revised 678,9, and Actuals 667,2, the difference in which comes for the most part under the single head of Revenue Survey, which is explained under "Scientific and other Minor Departments." These Revenue Survey charges came into the Provincial Estimates for the first time in 1882-83, and it is almost entirely in their amount, 26,3, that the difference between the figures of 1881-82 and 1882-83 lies. In *Madras* there is a slight excess caused by the creation of a new district, Anantapur, and by a slight extension of survey operations.

96. In *Bombay* the charges were increased by operations for the destruction of locusts, and by writing off 4,1 out of a claim against the city of Ahmedabad for City Survey, and by expenditure in setting up boundary-marks in Sind; on the other hand, a large reduction was made by the Government directing a new rate of distribution of the charges for village service between this head and that of "Police," the charges of the two years being thus compared:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Land Revenue	292,1	300,2	271,0
Police	59,6	57,6	78,7
TOTAL	351,7	357,8	349,7

6.—Opium.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
1,931,4	BENGAL— Payments to Cultivators and Manufacturing Charges	2,116,3	2,212,7	2,156,0
123,0	Other Charges	131,7	128,6	124,6
3,0	INDIA, BOMBAY, AND ENGLAND	2,0	3,6	2,2
2,057,4	TOTAL	2,250,0	2,344,9	2,282,8

97. The expenditure on opium in Bengal depends entirely upon the amount of the crop, as it consists chiefly of the payment to cultivators for the crude opium. The estimate was taken sufficiently high to provide for an average crop, and did very nearly meet the charges, the crop being, as shown under the revenue side, rather better than the recent averages. The expenditure promised to run somewhat higher at the time of the Revised Estimate, but fell again in February and March.

98. The provision made in the estimates for establishment and miscellaneous charges appears to have been higher than required. The saving was chiefly under the head of "Commission to employés," expenditure 16,6 against estimate 21,5. This "commission" is practically a part of the employé's salary which depends upon the outturn of the season.

7.—Salt.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
	Northern India Salt Department—			
165,0	Establishment and Contingencies	158,7	153,3	138,9
75,0	Carriage and freight	134,0	66,0	33,5
4,1	Burmah and Bengal	5,7	4,1	3,6
132,8	Madras	182,2	157,0	152,3
109,3	Bombay	158,4	115,0	120,7
	England	...	4,0	...
486,2	TOTAL	639,0	499,4	449,0

99. In the Northern India Salt Department a reduction was shown in both the above divisions of expenditure.

100. In the first division, this reduction is mainly in manufacture charges, which naturally depend greatly on the character of the season. They were taken in the Budget Estimate at 34,0 for Sambhar and 6,2 for Pachbudra, against the actual figures of 1881-82, 19,4 and 4; but the actuals were only 17,6 and 8,1, being 14,5 less than Budget. The saving as compared with last year was in the expenditure on petty construction, and other costs, incurred in 1881-82 in the introduction of the depôt system. The difference under carriage and freight has already been alluded to upon the revenue side, and is due to the abandonment of the depôt plan, which did not, as it was expected to do, tend to the diminishing of the price of salt, and was entirely a source of expense.

Section B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE —*continued.*

101. The diminution of the *Bengal* figures was due to reduction in the preventive establishment in Orissa.

102. In *Madras* a systematic reorganisation of the department was intended, and the following new expenditure was included in the estimates, 30,2 for establishments, 6,9 additional for petty construction (that is, 18,4 against past year's actuals, 11,5), and 8,0 additional for purchase of salt from manufactories, giving a total excess in estimated expenditure of 45,1 on this account. The reorganisation was not nearly complete by the end of the year, and thus the expenditure originally estimated at 182,2 was taken in the Revised Estimates at 157,0 and was really only 152,3.

103. In *Bombay* similarly large provision was made in the Budget for new administrative arrangements. Establishments were proposed for the administration of salt in Portuguese India, and for a preventive line on the Kathiawar frontier, but none of these measures were fully carried out within the year. In fact hardly any new expenditure on the preventive line was actually incurred, and of 12,5 provided for petty construction in connection with it only 1,0 were spent. Thus the expenditure was as a matter of fact reduced to very nearly its old limits, and would indeed have fallen within them, had not the season been unusually favourable for the manufacture of Kharagora Salt.

8.—Stamps.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
59,0	INDIA— Charges for Sales (chiefly Discount)	60,7	59,2	59,0
18,8	Other Expenditure	19,3	19,1	19,5
32,8	ENGLAND	39,0	42,6	44,9
110,6	TOTAL	119,0	120,9	123,4

104. The English expenditure is the only part that calls for remark, and the increase in it was caused by the demands for stores being somewhat larger than usual.

9.—Excise.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
96,9	TOTAL	99,0	95,7	94,4

105. The expenditure, except in one respect, was nearly the same as last year. The difference alluded to is in the expenditure introduced in the North-Western Provinces in 1881-82 by an experimental direct management of the excise farms in two districts,—an experiment which was abandoned in 1882-83. It is in this point also that the principal difference lies between the Budget Estimate and the final outturn.

10.—Provincial Rates.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
53,2	TOTAL	49,0	50,9	53,5

106. The figures of the current year are nearly the same, province by province, as those of 1881-82. The Government of Bengal made a short estimate of 17,8, but its expenditure in both years has been over 23,0.

11.—Customs.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
25,9	Burmah	21,8	20,0	19,6
68,6	Bengal	56,7	58,0	56,8
23,3	Madras	21,0	18,4	18,5
77,3	Bombay	63,5	60,2	61,1
0	England	0	0	0
195,1	TOTAL	163,0	156,6	155,0

Section B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*concluded.*

107. The abolition of most of the Customs duties was followed by considerable reductions in the Customs establishments, the precise amount of which it was not possible to forecast with exactitude in the Budget Estimates. The reduction of expenditure is necessarily far from proportionate to the reduction of revenue, both because the retention of the duties on liquors, on salt, and on rice render it necessary to maintain nearly the same organisation of Customs establishments, and because the statistical work of the Customs Department had still to be maintained. The reduction was, however, a little more than had been at first estimated, or rather, the knowledge that the reductions would cause considerable new expenditure for pensions and gratuities prevented the Budget figure being too far reduced. In future the figures should be still smaller, as the figures of 1882-83 are necessarily still affected by the unreduced establishments.

12.—Assessed Taxes.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
13,1	TOTAL	15,0	13,8	12,9

108. On these figures no remark is required. Three-quarters of the expenditure, both this year and last year, was in Bengal, which estimated 10,5 and spent 9,6 and 9,5.

13—Forest.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
49,6	Central Provinces	50,0	46,0	41,1
115,0	Burmah	110,0	128,5	121,9
91,5	North-Western Provinces	88,0	87,8	83,8
115,0	Bombay	120,0	120,8	126,2
181,2	Other Provinces	207,8	198,3	189,0
5,3	England	5,2	5,3	5,3
557,6	TOTAL	581,0	586,7	567,3

109. The *Central Provinces* estimated for expenditure in the preparation of railway sleepers, for which, however, the expected demand was not made. The provision made for salaries was also more than was required. In *Burmah*, as noticed upon the receipt side, a sudden demand for timber set in at the end of the year, and extra expenditure was sanctioned in order to bring timber to market; this brought the Revised Estimate up to 128,5, and the expenditure would have been nearly the same, but that about 5,0 remained undisbursed when the year closed. The addition made to revenue was 75,4 over Budget, whereas that of expenditure, taking the higher figures of the Revised Estimate, was 18,5.

110. The estimates of the *North-Western Provinces* would have been worked up to, but that 3,8 remained due and unpaid on account of current year's operations when the year closed.

111. For *Bombay* the explanation is almost the same as in the case of Burmah, and has been noticed upon the revenue side. The surplus in both of these provinces was the largest that has ever been realised.

112. The savings on the Budget in the "*Other provinces*" accrued in a number of small sums, none of which requires separate mention.

14.—Registration.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
179,4	TOTAL	186,0	184,8	184,5

113. Under this head Burmah and Assam showed expenditure 1,0 and 2,1 against estimates 2,0 and 2,5. In the first case the saving was due to abolition of registration allowances made to Treasury officers, and in the second to savings in district charges. The charges are mostly commission on fees, but partly also salaries, and it is in Madras that the principal increase of expenditure occurs. The estimates show the following number of offices open in that Presidency—February 1881, 218; February 1882, 252; February 1883, 282. In other provinces the expenditure is stationary.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
1,489,7	RECEIPTS	1,637,0	1,652,8	1,709,0
1,771.6	Expenditure	1,918,0	1,932,2	1,908,6
−281,9	Net	−281,0	−279,4	−199,6
−198,0	Post Office (net)	−206,0	−207,1	−216,2
−67,0	Telegraph (net)	−112,0	−135,7	−80,0
−16,9	Mint (net)	+37,0	+63,4	+96,6

114. The working of the Post Office was a little worse than the Estimate. The Telegraph appears a little worse than last year; but as the Capital Expenditure in India was 150,0 against 106,1 last year, there is really an improvement in current expenditure. The Mint was much better than Estimate, owing to the large importations of silver.

XII.—Post Office.

1881-82. Accounts.	IMPERIAL POST OFFICE.	Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
592,2	Sale of Postage Stamps	579,2	608,8	608,4
242,0	Parcel and other Postage collected in cash	267,0	258,3	257,0
71,7	Money Order Fees	89,6	78,6	80,8
70,7	Other Receipts	52,4	54,0	52,2
976,6	TOTAL	988,2	999,7	998,4
31,3	DEDUCT—Accounted for to other Governments	25,7	25,3	26,8
945,3	NET RECEIPTS	962,5	974,4	971,6
4,6	ADD—District Post	4,5	5,2	6,2
949,9	TOTAL	967,0	979,6	977,8

115. The Estimates under the two first heads must be taken together, as small variations in the system of the department sometimes have the effect of transferring sums from one to the other. The totals of the two heads shew the following figures,—834,2 for 1881-82, and 846,2, 867,1 and 865,4 for 1882-83, shewing a considerable increase in the year's revenue. The *Money Order fees* increase with the Money Order work; the Budget figure should really stand at 70,0 as the remaining part, 19,6 was the Estimate of yearly exchange on the issue of Orders payable in England wrongly taken to this head. Thus explained, it will be seen that the Estimate was largely exceeded. The remittances of the last three years compared with the fees are as follows:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Inland Orders	4,570,9	5,733,5	6,468,4
Overland and Foreign Orders	109,4	174,7	213,0
TOTAL	4,680,3	5,908,2	6,681,4
FEES	51,6	71,7	80,8

Under *Other Receipts* the realizations closely corresponded with the Estimates, which were framed for a reduction of 10,3 in Bullock Train receipts, due to restriction of operations, and of 8,0 in other items.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—*continued.*

XIII.—Telegraph.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
376,6	Indian	438,9	409,5	410,8
92,6	Indo-European	86,1	111,2	134,0
—	Provincial	...	3·	5
469,2	TOTAL	525,0	521,0	545,3

116. The message revenue on the Indian lines, trusting to the effect of the revised rates of January 1, 1882, was taken in the Estimates at too great an advance over the former year, and besides this a sum of 18,3 due from the South Indian Railway was not paid till 1883-84. The increase in the Indo-European receipts was due to the interruptions of the Eastern Telegraph Company's line *viâ* Suez, causing a great accession of traffic to the former line. The common-purse arrangement, however, causes a large share of this increase of revenue to pass out again in the form of payments to the Eastern Telegraph Company. A large amount was received also in the form of recoveries from the Persian Government.

XIV.—Mint.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
43,4	Seignorage on Silver	130,0	125,0	108,9
14,0	Gain on Copper Coinage	6,0	6,0	35,0
	Other Receipts—			
9,6	Calcutta	5,7	5,8	8,0
...	Madras	1	4	6
3,6	Bombay	3,2	15,0	33,4
70,6	TOTAL	145,0	152,2	185,9

117. The seignorage on Silver is of course not capable of estimate, as it depends upon the course of trade. This during the year under review was altogether irregular, as the practical suspension of drawings by the Secretary of State during the last half of 1882 caused large imports of Silver, which found their way to the mints, and produced a large revenue by seignorage.

118. The importations of Silver have been in recent years—

	Net Importation.	Silver Coinage.	Seignorage.
1878-79	3,970,7	7,210,8	141,2
1879-80	7,869,7	10,257,0	212,0
1880-81	3,892,6	4,249,7	76,1
1881-82	5,379,0	2,186,3	43,4
1882-83	7,480,0	6,427,4	108,9

119. The *Gain on Copper Coinage* is brought to account upon an examination of the amount actually passed into circulation, the balance of gain on manufacture being held back till the coin so passes out. The statistics of Copper circulation are only now being brought together, and the absorption appears to go on at a rate which was not anticipated in the Estimates. An unusual quantity had passed out in 1881-82, and it was thought that it would be followed by a falling off in 1882-83, but the rate was still kept up, and the net gain brought to account was 35,0.

120. The *Miscellaneous* receipts in the Calcutta Mint came in through the Mint undertaking certain work in connection with the supply of Cartridge metal to the Dum-Dum Factory; in Madras, through the sale of some old Mint materials; Bombay, through the sale of a large quantity of Copper, which when purchased had been charged to the Service head.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
1,771,6	EXPENDITURE	1,918,0	1,932,2	1,908,6

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—*continued.*

15.—Post Office.

1881-82. Accounts.	IMPERIAL POST OFFICE.	Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
30,7	Chief Post Office	34,9	36,0	36,2
577,6	Presidency and District Offices	622,8	612,7	614,1
308,6	Conveyance of Mails	283,1	300,8	303,1
26,7	Other Charges	25,4	25,6	30,4
943,6	TOTAL	966,2	975,1	983,8
107,5	ADD—District Post Office	103,2	110,5	108,7
1,051,1	TOTAL INDIA	1,069,4	1,085,6	1,092,5
96,8	ENGLAND	103,6	101,1	101,5
1,147,9		1,173,0	1,186,7	1,194,0

121. The introduction of Post Office Savings Banks, and the rapid extension of money order work throw upon the Chief Post Office and the Presidency and District Offices necessity for increase of expenditure. The estimates were framed to allow of this, and they covered the expenditure fully.

The expenditure for *Conveyance of Mails* seems to have been short-estimated, as it stood at 308,6 last year, 303,1 this year, against 283,1 estimated.

Under *Other Charges*, the increase over estimate was mainly in printing charges.

122. The figures of the department, taken net, and allowing for the mis-classification to the exchange alluded to under Receipts, are—

Actuals. 1880-81.	Actuals. 1881-82.	Budget. 1882-83.	Revised. 1882-83.	Actuals. 1882-83.
+36,7	+1,7	—23,6	—7	—12,2

123. Under *District Post Office* the charges slightly exceeded the estimate, and the *English* charges were also increased over estimate by the demands for stores for India.

16.—Telegraph.

1881-82. Accounts.	INDIAN TELEGRAPH.	Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
	CAPITAL ACCOUNTS.			
57,0	India	84,6	83,4	74,2
49,1	England	77,0	77,0	75,8
	REVENUE ACCOUNTS.			
317,8	India	362,7	356,3	340,3
6,9	England	6,0	8,2	7,4
	INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.			
67,3	India	67,6	65,4	62,3
38,1	England	39,1	65,2	63,8
	PROVINCIAL.			
	Bombay	...	1,2	1,5
536,2	TOTAL	637,0	656,7	625,3

124. In the *Capital* Account of the Indian Telegraph in India, the savings of 10,4, as compared with Budget, and 9,2 as compared with Revised, is due mainly to the expenditure of Stores being more largely met from stock than was at first anticipated. The demands for Telegraph construction are increasing with the extension of Railway lines.

125. The figures of England, though within Estimate, largely exceeded those of 1881-82, as heavy demands were made for stores.

126. In the *Revenue* account the Budget Provision included 24,0 for additions to establishments, and provided for the purchase of additional stores, and for maintenance of addi-

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—*concluded.*

tional Railway offices; but the Expenditure fell short mainly by reason of these extensions not being fully carried out. In England there was a slight excess of leave allowances, provided for practically by consequent savings in India.

127. In the *Indo-European* Telegraph the Expenditure in India was within Estimate; that in England was increased by the repayments noticed in the remarks on the Revenue.

17.—Mint.

1881-82. Accounts.		1882-83. Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
40,6	Calcutta Mint	63,9	46,6	46,8
27,9	Bombay Mint(*a*)	40,5	35,0	36,5
19,0	Stores from England	3,6	7,2	6,0
87,5	TOTAL	108,0	88,8	89,3

(*a*) Includes a very small amount in Madras.

128. The figures under *Calcutta Mint* are explained by the provision made for the recoinage of old and shroff-marked rupees, which it was intended to collect at the treasuries and to send in to the Mints. A provision of about 2,50 was made for the loss of weight to be made good in this operation, as it was ascertained that the rupees were seriously deficient in weight; but of the amount only 5,8 was used during the year.

129. In *Bombay* there were savings in establishment for which apparently unnecessarily high provision had been made; the charges, however, were higher than those of last year, as the outturn of work was greater.

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1881-82. Accounts.		1882-83. Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
1,513,1	RECEIPTS	1,374,0	1,434,2	1,437,3

130. This section of the Revenue Account received last year a special credit of nearly 44,0 by sale in England of cinchona supplied from the Government plantations. This special receipt of 1881-82 and a falling off to the extent of about 20,0 under "Law and Justice" account for the main difference between the two years. "Police" and "Marine" also show a falling off, but in both cases the change involves reduced expenditure. Education shows increasing receipts, and it was under this head and under Marine that the Budget chiefly was exceeded.

XV.—Law and Justice.

1881-82. Accounts.		1882-83. Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
271,6	Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures	265,3	259,3	250,9
262,3	Jail Manufactures	261,0	248,5	246,6
143,6	Other Receipts	132,7	154,2	159,4
677,5	TOTAL	659,0	662,0	656,9

131. The figures of the first of these heads partake largely of the character of casual receipts, the regularity of which from year to year is as it were the balance of many chances. The receipts in the three preceding years were 268,5, 268,2, and 271,6, so that the Budget Estimate of 265,3 seemed a pretty sure one. There has been a falling off, however, in several of the provinces, caused to a small extent in Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces by transfer of certain receipts to "Stamps," and the realisations come to only 250,9.

132. Under *Jail Manufactures* the receipts in Burmah were 7,7 below estimate, and those in the North-West were 11,5. Burmah was largely affected by the issue of orders stopping jail manufactures which competed with private industry, and the same cause may have been operative also in the North-West Provinces. In other provinces the receipts more than covered the estimates.

133. Under *Other Receipts* we had unusually large receipts from lapsed estates under the Administrator-General of Bengal (21,9 against Estimate based on the Actuals of

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

1881-82). Receipts by convict labour also considerably increased and were in part a set off against the loss by the restriction of jail manufactures.

XVI.—Police.

1881-82. Accounts.		1882-83. Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
136,7	Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures	128,8	132,4	132,7
111,3	Other Receipts	119,2	94,8	94,9
248,0		248,0	227,2	227,6

134. The decrease under *Fees, &c.*, compared with last year, is the effect of an arrangement introduced in Bengal for farming out the Cattle Pounds, which principally contribute to the receipts under this head, as the revenue from the farmers represents the net and not the gross income. The receipts in Bengal were therefore 36,6 against 40,7 last year.

135. The decrease under *Other Receipts* is mainly in connexion with the arrangements for Municipal and Cantonment Police; the recoveries from Municipalities during the last three years being as follow:—

	Central Provinces.	Burmah.	N.-W. Provinces.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
1880-81	1,3	15,4	11,0	14,2	5,4	47,3
1881-82	8	14,5	11,2	14,4	4,9	45,8
1882-83	2	...	10,4	8,4	5,9	24,9

136. Administrative arrangements are in progress for transferring the cost of such Police from the Municipalities to the Government, and were alluded to in paragraph 65 of the Financial Statement. The effect of these arrangements, so far as regards the head of "Police," is either a reduction of the receipts of Government from Municipalities, or an increase of the Police charges by transfer of them from the Municipalities to the Government. But as the Municipalities were to take over from Government some new charges in lieu of these, the receipts on account of "Police" were retained in the Estimates pending completion of the arrangement.

XVII.—Marine.

1881-82. Accounts.		1882-83. Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
	MARINE DEPARTMENT.			
106,6	Dockyards and Sea-going Vessels	74,4	99,9	100,9
	CIVIL DEPARTMENT.			
	(Ports, Light-houses and River Navigation.)			
17,7	Burmah	19,5	20,1	21,2
108,2	Bengal (chiefly Hooghly Pilotage)	82,3	85,5	95,2
1,1	Madras	3,3	1,8	5
4,3	Bombay	3,5	4,3	4,6
237,9	TOTAL	183,0	211,6	222,4

137. The principal item of increase over estimate in the *Marine Department* is the recovery from local funds of the value (10,7) of the Madras Harbour Steamer *Undaunted*, and in other cases also the receipts for services rendered to other departments exceeded the estimate. In the *Civil Department*, the Hooghly Pilotage receipts, estimated at 77,9, produced, owing to the activity of trade in the port of Calcutta, 88,6. In the comparison with 1881-82, we have to omit from the receipts of 1881-82 about 16,0 of receipts in connexion with the port approaches of Calcutta, which during the course of that year (November 1881) were transferred to the administration of the Port Commissioners.

XVIII.—Education.

1881-82. Accounts.		1882-83. Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
116,9	Fees	113,2	122,3	121,4
72,4	Other Receipts	63,8	77,5	77,2
189,3	TOTAL	177,0	199,8	198,6

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*concluded.*

138. The receipts under *Fees* were taken in the estimate at a little better than the anticipated amount for 1881-82; but the steady increase of revenue produced, especially in Bombay, a considerable advance over last year's figures. Under *other receipts* the estimate was also exceeded. The principal increase was in Bombay and chiefly under "Sale Proceeds of Books" (Government Book Depôt) arising from the opening of new schools, and increase of pupils; but the receipts under other heads also show a progressive revenue.

XIX.—Medical.

1881-82. Accounts.		1882-83. Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	1882-83. Accounts.
	INDIA—			
15,6	Hospital Fees	16,1	28,8	16,3
19,9	Other Receipts	22,9	17,7	37,5
4,0	ENGLAND	2,0	2,1	2,2
39,5	TOTAL	41,0	48,6	56,0

139. The first two figures of the Revised Estimate would be more correctly shown as 16,4 and 30,1, as a receipt of 12,4 was wrongly classified by the North-West Provinces. Thus explained, the figures under *Hospital Fees* require no comment, and the increase under *other receipts* is due to the action of the Government of the North-West Provinces in bringing within their accounts the receipts and charges of certain aided dispensaries hitherto dealt with under Excluded Local Funds. This measure added about 22,0 to the anticipated receipts under this head, against which, however, came a decrease of 2,0 in Madras, an annual contribution not received, and 3,0 in Bombay, the receipts of a hospital which has been removed from the Government accounts.

XX.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

1881-82. Accounts.		1882-83. Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	1882-83. Accounts.
	CINCHONA PLANTATIONS—			
43,7	England	..	1,4	1,4
20,9	India	19,5	28,8	26,6
	INLAND LABOUR TRANSPORT—			
8,8	Fees	9,9	7,3	6,8
10,6	MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT DEPARTMENT	5,3	13,6	8,5
36,9	OTHER ITEMS	31,3	34,0	32,4
120,9	TOTAL	66,0	85,1	75,7

140. The sales of *cinchona* in 1881-82 were England 43,7; Bengal, 18,1; and Madras, 2,8. In 1882-83 the sales in England were limited to 1,4. Bengal realised 15,1, and Madras instituted a system of local sales by auction which realised at three sales 11,4.

The operations under *Inland Labour Transport* were affected by a new Act, I of 1882, regulating emigration in Bengal and Assam.

141. The *Mathematical Instrument Department* received large credits in 1881-82 for instruments supplied to the Public Works Department; the amount has fallen back more nearly to its normal figure, some special receipts taken in the Revised Estimate not having come in within the year.

Under *other items* the changes do not require separate specification.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1881-82. Accounts.		1882-83. Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	1882-83. Accounts.
11,038,5	EXPENDITURE	11,084,0	11,000,9	10,948,0

Section D.—SALARIES & EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

142. The relation between these figures is most easily shown in a tabular form—

	Accounts. 1881-82.	Budget. 1882-83.	Accounts. 1882-83.
Increase over 1881-82 in the charges under General Administration; the Estimates provided for only a small part of the eventual increase	...	10,0	70,0
Margin of provision made in the Estimates for Port Blair Settlement and for Jail charges. Prices being low both in 1881-82 and in 1882-83, this margin was in excess of the figures of both years	...	100,0	...
Additional police expenditure estimated and spent in 1882-83, being chiefly 29,0 in Burmah for additions to the police force, and 50,0 in Bengal, which represented the burden taken over from Municipalities, with reference to the policy explained in para. 65 of the Financial Statement	...	80,0	80,0
General increase of educational expenditure, estimated and incurred in 1882-83	...	70,0	70,0
Census charges,—the work was expected to be completed in 1881-82, but considerable charges nevertheless came upon 1882-83	159,0	3,0	29,0
Excess of Political charges in 1881-82 arising for the most part out of the Afghan War	139,0	...	...
Marine charges in England; the saving in 1882-83 mainly arising from postponement of the charges on account of the new Troop-ship *Clive*	198,0	245,0	124,0
Charges common to all three columns	10,542,5	10,576,0	10,575,0
TOTAL	11,038,5	11,084,0	10,948,0

143. The final figures, the charges common to all three columns, brought out in this statement do not very greatly differ; the Budget Estimates showing a certain margin over the figures of the actual expenditure, a mass of small differences balancing each other but amounting on their whole result to only two or three thousandths of the whole.

18.—General Administration.

1881-82. Accounts.	GOVERNMENTS AND SECRETARIATS.	1882-83. Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	1882-83. Accounts.
320,0	India	327,4	357,4	344,5
14,2	Central Provinces	15,2	14,9	14,8
15,8	Burmah	17,5	16,5	16,8
11,9	Assam	13,3	13,7	12,8
60,3	Bengal	60,0	60,2	62,7
44,4	North-West	46,7	46,8	49,2
42,9	Punjab	44,4	44,9	45,1
71,8	Madras	69,1	76,2	74,1
97,1	Bombay	94,7	96,7	97,5
678,4	TOTAL	688,3	727,3	727,5
678,4	Carried over	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Section D.—SALARIES & EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—General Administration—*continued.*

1881-82. Accounts.		1882-83. Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	1882-83. Accounts.
678,4	Total.—Brought forward	688,3	727,3	717·5
	REVENUE CONTROL AND FINANCIAL OFFICES.			
1881-12. Accounts.		1882-83. Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	1882-83. Accounts.
82,3	India	89·5	86,1	81,3
26,3	Central Provinces	25·7	25,7	25,9
26,2	Burmah	29,2	28,6	27,7
9,8	Assam	10,3	10,6	10,0
122,4	Bengal	124,2	126,4	127,0
104,1	North-West	103,3	103,2	100,5
81,1	Punjab	81,2	82,3	82,8
64,9	Madras	67,2	68,6	69,4
67,4	Bombay	67,4	69,2	72,0
584,5	TOTAL .	598,0	600,7	596,6
231,4	ENGLAND .	217,7	249,7	249,8
1,494,3	TOTAL OF ALL .	1,504,0	1,577,7	1,563,9

144. Under *Governments and Secretariats*, the Budget Estimate for *India* appears to have been too low, following as it did the actual expenditure of an exceptionally low year. The increase over Estimate was first under Tour expenses; 77,3 against an Estimate of 73,6. The expenditure of 1881-82 had been only 71,7, but it would appear that this figure was attained only because some of the expenditure had passed into the earlier year 1880-81, which showed 90,8. A considerable part of the expenditure occurs towards the end of March, so that it may fall irregularly between two years. Next there was an excess of 4,4 by the appointment of an additional Member of the Executive Council; and in the Legislative Council also there were a larger number of paid Members than had been included in the accounts of the former year or in the Budget. The remainder of the details fairly followed the Budget Estimate. The Revised Estimate was pitched too high; it was based upon a review of current expenditure which showed a strong tendency to exceed Budget Estimate.

145. In other provinces also there is a tendency to exceed Estimate which is explained partly by the cost of acting officers, as acting arrangements increase the cost of departments where the seniors are employed and diminish those of the offices from which the substitutes are taken; but in more than one province there is quotation of special expenditure in the way of furniture, &c., which had not been provided for in the Estimates. The figures of Bombay, it should be remembered, tend to increase, in another way, namely, by the payment of allowances to officers of other provinces passing through on leave,—an increase which is, as far as Estimates are concerned, merely a transfer from other provinces.

146. The charges under the second head, *Revenue Control and Financial Offices*, have followed Estimate a little more closely. The saving under India is more nominal than real, as it partly represents provision made in the head-quarters Estimates for casual charges, which when actually incurred fall into the figures of other provinces. The greatest increase is under Bengal, a province in which, both under this and under other heads, the expenditure appears to have been estimated a little too narrowly.

147. The charges under the head of General Administration, naturally perhaps, show a tendency to increase. I have caused the account in the Finance and Revenue Accounts to be drawn up in a classified form, so as more easily to admit of comparison from year to year, and the following may be given as the totals, for the past four years, of the sections into which the account is divided:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Governors and Chief Commissioners	168,6	172,2	165,2	173,2
Councils and Secretariats . .	543,3	544,3	513,2	544,3
Revenue Boards and Commissioners	305,0	311,6	311,5	315,3
Offices of Account and Finance .	245,3	243,0	252,4	257,9
Other charges	16,3	20,4	20,6	23,4

Section D.—SALARIES & EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.—*continued.*

148. The *English charges* also exceeded Estimate, 249,8 against 217,7, but of this increase 27,8 is due to transfer to this head of the charge for providing Currency notes provided under "Stationery," and the rest is mostly caused by payments for telegrams to India.

19.—Law and Justice.

1881-82. Accounts.	COURTS OF JUSTICE AND LAW OFFICERS.	1882-83. Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	1882-83. Accounts.
13,9	India	14,6	13,4	13,5
68,0	Central Provinces	69,4	67,3	68,7
84,4	Burmah	98,1	91,8	94,4
47,8	Assam	51,1	50,1	49,9
722,8	Bengal	736,9	742,0	746,5
392,2	North-West	402,3	391,3	395,5
217,0	Punjab	212,7	218,7	219,1
368,0	Madras	372,4	375,4	377,9
426,5	Bombay	428,5	427,5	431,7
2,340,6	TOTAL COURTS OF JUSTICE .	2,386,0	2,377,5	2,397,2
139,3	Port Blair Settlement	154,8	143,3	132,1
469,1	Jail Charges	548,0	472,5	466,3
225,9	Jail Manufactures	252,3	230,3	213,1
48,5	Refunds	...	43,4	39,7
9,1	Other Charges	4,6	4,3	5,4
2	England	1,3	1,4	1,3
3,232,7	TOTAL .	3,347,0	3,272,7	3,255,1

149. The charges for Law Courts somewhat exceeded the Estimates—(1) in Bengal, owing to the establishment of some new Courts; (2) in the Punjab, where for part of the year there were two additional Judges in the Chief Court; (3) in Madras, partly owing to a similar temporary employment of an additional Judge, and partly owing to special expenditure on account of the Salem riots and another big case; (4) in Bombay, owing to increase in the salaries of Subordinate Judicial officers, and to heavy payments for acting arrangements during the privilege leave of Judges of the High Court. In most of the provinces the charges for Civil and Sessions Judges somewhat exceeded Estimate, as too high an estimate was taken of the saving caused by furlough arrangements (see on the other hand para. 196). The estimates taken all together were exceeded by only 11,2.

150. The expenditure has increased chiefly in Burmah, Bengal, and Madras. The increase in Burmah arises from improvements in the pay of the subordinate judicial officers. This has been already noted in the case of Bombay and will affect other provinces also, as the arrangements foreshadowed in the Financial Statement, paras. 22, &c. In Bengal it arises from the establishment of new subordinate Civil Courts in the latter end of 1881-82.

151. For the *Port Blair Settlement*, and for *Jail charges*, the same explanation holds good, namely, that the prosperity of the season produced low prices, and a low cost of diet.

152. The charges for *Jail Manufactures* were reduced in the same way as the receipts, namely, by a restriction of operations. The figures under this head should in fact be rather taken net than gross, and so taken the comparison is as follows:—

1880-81.	1881-82.	Budget, 1882-83.	Revised, 1882-83.	Accounts, 1882-83.
16,2	36,4	8,7	18,2	33,5

The figures are the balances of rather large transactions, namely, from 200,0 to 250,0 on each side.

153. The *refunds* were estimated at 42,5, but the Estimate was taken, according to the practice in force before the accounts of 1881-82, against the general head of "Refunds."

Section D.—SALARIES & EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20.—Police.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
35,4	India	32,6	35,0	34,4
118,7	Central Provinces	131,0	129,3	130,7
191,7	Burmah	221,0	207,7	223,3
89,1	Assam	84,9	83,2	81,8
408,7	Bengal	458,1	456,9	446,1
597,4	North-West	605,8	595,3	596,8
283,6	Punjab	282,2	284,2	282,6
413,1	Madras	406,0	401,0	396,3
416,2	Bombay	413,4	438,9	450,9
2,553,9	TOTAL	2,635,0	2,631,5	2,642,9

154. In India the provision made for police at Quetta and on the Kandahar State Railway was insufficient.

155. In the *Central Provinces* and in *Bengal* the Government took over the charge of Municipal Police, hitherto paid by Municipalities, and the increase in those two provinces is almost entirely attributable to this measure (see Financial Statement, para. 65), the figures of the two years, under District and Municipal Police, being for the Central Provinces, 106,9 and 117,9 and for Bengal 335,1 and 377,8. The increase in Burmah was due both to increases of pay and to additions made to the Police Force. In Assam the figures show a considerable reduction of the force. In the North-West Provinces the actuals deferred only slightly from last year; whereas the Budget made a rather high provision for supplies and services.

156. In Madras the charges for accoutrements were smaller than usual, and a nominal saving of 10,0 was effected by relieving the Police Department of some of their duties connected with salt, against which head a corresponding increase will be found; this measure being connected with the reorganisation of the Salt Department in that province. The charges under Bombay are swollen by the new distribution of charges for Village Service, alluded to under "Land Revenue," and the charge under this head included also some arrear payments. There were also some arrears to be discharged of the Government contribution towards Railway Police, and in one or two cases (*e.g.*, pay of probationers and repairs of a Police Hulk) the Government incurred considerable expenditure for which no provision was made in the estimates.

21.—Marine.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
	MARINE DEPARTMENT.			
269,1	Dockyards and Sea-going Vessels	237,6	217,6	220,6
	CIVIL DEPARTMENT.			
	Ports, Light-houses, and River Navigation.			
...	Central Provinces	1	...	...
40,2	Burmah	40,9	33,4	40,3
...	Assam	6,0	6,0	6,2
105,5	Bengal	82,8	86,5	95,1
6,2	Madras and Punjab	5,2	1,0	9
4,6	Bombay	3,7	9,9	3,3
197,8	ENGLAND	244,7	191,3	123,8
623,4	TOTAL	621,0	545,7	490,2

157. The decrease of expenditure in the *Marine Department* was due to (1) the reorganisation of the Marine Survey Department; (2) the stoppage of ordinary work in the Bombay Dockyard by the preparations for the Egyptian Expedition; and (3) the late arrival of the *Clive* Troopship, for which provision had been made for four months of the year. The decrease would have been more marked, but for excess charges for supply of coals.

158. In the *Civil Department*, the Revised Estimate in Burmah neglected account of certain debits for repairs and building of vessels that had to come in from the Marine Department, but the figures do not otherwise call for remarks. In Bengal the greater part of the charges relate to pilotage services, and they increased from 62,8 Budget to 68,2 Accounts for the same reason which made the revenue under the same head increase from 77,9 to 88,6. But the account had also to bear a charge of 9,2 for a new pilot vessel, which had not been included in the estimates. Last year's figures in Bengal included part of the time during which the charges on account of Calcutta Port approaches which are now under the Port Commissioners were still borne by Government. The reduction of charges in Madras is due to their transference to the Port fund.

Section D.—SALARIES & EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

159. The *English* estimates included the following items: Pensions and Absentee allowances 37,0, of which the charges are taken in the next section of the account. Contribution to the admiralty 70,0, of which, for various reasons, 25,8 has remained unpaid within the year, and 136,7 for stores for India, including a large part of the cost of the Troopship *Clive*, of which only 78,1 was spent.

22.—Education.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
14,8	India	14,6	14,7	15,1
56,8	Central Provinces	53,8	54,0	57,5
32,4	Burmah	41,6	36,2	32,7
22,5	Assam	26,7	25,0	25,3
279,6	Bengal	296,0	293,5	301,6
163,7	North-West	175,1	166,1	168,4
110,1	Punjab	112,2	111,5	111,4
170,4	Madras	174,3	175,0	183,1
227,9	Bombay	254,3	257,5	250,6
3	England	4	4	3
1,078,5	TOTAL	1,149,0	1,133,9	1,146,0

160. In the Estimates for the *Central Provinces* a deduction of 3,0 was made for charges which it was intended to transfer to Municipal control under the arrangement referred to in paragraph 65 of the Financial Statement. The Chief Commissioner, however, afterwards accepted the charges himself. In *Burmah* the Estimates provided for nearly 10,0 of new expenditure, including 1,2 on inspection, 2,7 on Government schools, 1,8 on grants-in-aid, and other increases. But under the arrangement just quoted, expenditure equal to this increase was transferred to Municipal control, so that the Budget was again relieved to the same extent.

161. The expenditure in *Bengal* is increasing, the last three years showing 248,6, 256,9, 279,6, and now 301,6,—an increase which is confined to no one head, but implies extended operations of the Department. The Budget Estimates did not make full provision for the increase, which this last year was mostly in the form of grants-in-aid, which cost 107,6 against 94,9 last year. The receipts from fees, in Bengal, in the same four years have been 41,4, 43,9, 50,0, and 48,0. In the *North-West Provinces* the expenditure is also slightly increasing; the Budget Estimate provided a large increase under Government Schools and under Grants-in-aid, which was not actually utilised.

162. In *Madras* the expenditure has expanded chiefly under Grants-in-aid, and Payment by Results (Accounts, 1881-82, 46,9; Budget, 1882-83, 43,1; Accounts, 1882-83, 58,4). In *Bombay* the same heads show an increase from 16,6 in 1881-82 to 20,9 in 1882-83, the expenditure on Government schools under Local Funds has increased from 107,0 to 113,6, and Technical Schools, grants-in-aid and other expenditure in Bombay all show increased figures in 1882-83 compared with 1881-82. The Madras Estimates did not provide for these increases and were considerably over-spent, but those of Bombay did. The savings in the Bombay Estimates arise from a grant of 3,5 provided for education of Europeans and East Indians, of which only 8 was spent, and there were some other variations.

163. The expenditure under Education has been slightly swollen by the employment of several of the officers of the Department on the Education Commission.

Section D.—SALARIES & EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

23.—Ecclesiastical.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
162,1	. . . . .	163,0	163,6	161,4

164. These charges vary from year to year only according to the rank of the chaplains and the furloughs they take.

24.—Medical.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
242,4	Medical Establishments	247,0	244,0	244,4
205,8	Hospitals and Dispensaries . . .	212,9	212,9	207,5
227,5	Other Charges	235,6	233,3	233,6
675,7	TOTAL .	695,5	690,2	685,5
7,5	ENGLAND .	7,5	7,5	7,4
683,2	TOTAL .	703,0	697,7	692,9

165. The figures under *Medical Establishment* vary only slightly. In some provinces there is a slight decrease and in others an increase, owing to small changes in the personnel. Under *Hospitals and Dispensaries*, Burmah and Bengal show a decrease, compared with last year, of 5,1 and of 5,8, both of which represent the transfer of dispensaries to the responsibility of Municipal or other Committees. This is, however, counteracted by an increase of 6,7 in the North-West Provinces, which is less a question of administration than the effect of bringing into the figures a number of dispensaries, which though under Government control were not shown in their gross figures in the accounts. Madras shows increasing figures (58,2 against 55,7 last year), owing to the opening of new dispensaries charged mostly against Local Funds; and in Bombay a reduction of 6,0 occurs chiefly through the Gocul Das Tejpal Hospital being removed from the accounts of Government revenue and expenditure.

166. These various changes in the accounts, which necessarily follow changes in the administration, nearly balance each other, and the Estimates which in some cases included these changes, and in some did not, also on their whole result a little more than cover the expenditure. The net result is to exhibit the process of the removal of dispensaries from Government responsibility to the control of Local Fund Committees (in which case they only pass from the Provincial to the Local column of the accounts), and to that of Municipal or other financially independent bodies (in which case the figures pass altogether out of the account of public revenue and expenditure). To the latter category belong the reductions of 5,1 in Burmah, 5,8 in Bengal, and 6,0 in Bombay; and to the former belongs the increase in Madras.

167. The figures under "*Other Charges*" and "*English Charges*" call for no remark.

25.—Political.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
251,0	Political Agencies	231,5	245,7	249,8
53,5	Charges on North-West Frontier . .	50,1	49,8	53,6
184,8	Political Subsidies	116,4	76,4	66,7
14,9	Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs . .	9,3	13,3	19,1
31,5	Durbar Presents and Allowances to Vakeels, &c.	15,1	15,7	14,3
31,9	Refugees and State Prisoners . . .	27,3	35,3	36,1
55,9	Other Charges	43,0	48,4	47,5
623,5	TOTAL INDIA .	492,7	484,6	487,1
25,8	ENGLAND .	27,3	26,8	26,7
649,3	TOTAL .	520,0	511,4	513,8

168. The principal figures under *Political Agents* are India 150,9 against Estimate 141,6, and Bombay 63,0 against Estimate 56,4. The increase in the first case arose for the most part at Quetta and at Kabul. The charges at the first of these two places had not been permanently fixed at the time of the Estimate, and the appointment of a Resident at Kabul was entirely unprovided for. The excess in Bombay was caused by casual

Section D.—SALARIES & EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

expenditure sanctioned outside the Estimates. The charges under this head are nearly the same as last year.

169. Under *Political Subsidies* a provision of 100,0 was made pending consideration of the relations with the Amir of Kabul, and the usual payment of 12,1 to the Khan of Khelat made up the total of the Budget Estimate. On the first of these two accounts only 66,0 was paid and on the second only 2,1. Last year's figures under this head included some specially large payments.

170. These were unanticipatedly high charges for the entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs, under both this head and the general one of other charges. The Government are necessarily liable to sudden calls for expenditure which is often of such a nature that they cannot be regulated by Budget limits. Both last year's report and this year's report show that the estimates take too moderate a view of these casual political charges.

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
135,0	Survey of India	126,0	134,7	137,9
19,9	Geological Survey	20,0	19,9	16,8
46,5	Other Scientific Departments . .	62,6	58,2	62,2
59,8	Cinchona and Botanical Gardens . .	59,8	55,8	57,7
61,0	Other Agricultural Departments . .	79,2	63,4	73,6
158,6	Census	3,4	30,2	28,8
24,8	Other Statistical Charges	33,1	29,8	26,0
34,8	Emigration and Miscellaneous . . .	36,7	48,7	52,8
540,4	TOTAL INDIA .	420,8	440,7	455,8
20,6	ENGLAND .	21,2	26,0	26,0
561,0	TOTAL .	442,0	466,7	481,8

171. With the year 1882-83 a new plan was introduced for the Estimates and Accounts of the *Survey of India*, the Department being brought in the first place under "India" as a whole, and the portion of the charges belonging to Provincial Governments being transferred to the Estimates and Accounts of the province concerned after being first completely made up under India. This new arrangement was introduced both for accuracy of accounting and as a sequence of that part of the new "provincial contracts" which provided that the accounts of Revenue Survey in future should come within the accounts of the province concerned.

172. The following are the figures under this head:—

	Revenue Survey. Budget.	Revised.	Actual.	Scientific Departments. Budget.	Revised.	Actual.
India	11,0	11,7	11,7	133,5	134,7	137,9
Burmah . . .	59,6	59,2	60,8	...	...	...
Assam	5	2,3	2,7	...	...	...
Bengal	7,4	5,7	6,5	...	...	..
North-West Provinces .	31,5	27,2	26,3	...	...	...
Punjab	6,8	3,4	2,0	...	...	...
Bombay Forests . .	...	2,0	1,8	...	...	...
Reduction of Estimate .	—2,7	...	...	—4,8	...	...
TOTAL .	114,1	111,5	111,8	128,7	134,7	137,9
TOTAL BOTH HEADS .				242,8	246,2	249,7

173. Taken as a whole, upon the figures 242,8, 246,3, and 249,7, it will be seen that the Estimates were slightly exceeded; but the excess is largely due to the reduction of Estimate which was made, not with a view of directing any particular reduction of expenditure, but as a difference arising between the local estimates and the gross estimate of the Department, which in the discussion of the arrangements was not settled in time. In fact the arrangements were not definitely laid down till some time after the Estimates were framed, and the first distribution of the Revenue Survey figures was, it will be seen, somewhat in

Section D.—SALARIES & EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*concluded.*

fault in bringing an excessive amount against the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. The arrangements were completed long before the Revised Estimates, which were fairly accurate.

174. There was a saving in the Superintending charges of the *Geological Survey.*

175. The chief feature of difference under *Other Scientific Departments* is the Meteorological Department, which cost 14,9 in 1881-82, but which was taken in the Estimates of 1882-83 at 21,9 as it was intended to widen the scope of its operations. These arrangements, however, were only gradually introduced, and the cost of the whole year was only 18,7. Another department in which special arrangements affected the year was that of repairs to monuments of antiquity; the cost in 1881-82 was only 3,7, but a separate department being temporarily organised, an expenditure of 13,9 was provided for and very nearly all spent. These two charges taken together account for an increase of 17,2 in the Budget over the charges for 1881-82. Against the saving in the actual account of these two departments, there was an expenditure of 1,5 on special astronomical observations, which had not been provided for in the Estimates.

176. Nearly all the provinces show in the Budget Estimates an increased scale of expenditure on *Agricultural Departments.* In India a special provision of 8,1 was made for a scheme of agricultural experiments, which did not meet with the approval of the Secretary of State, and against which therefore no expenditure was incurred.

177. Very little provision was made in the Budget for the *Census* work, as it was expected that the compilation would be complete before the year closed, but considerable expenditure came in, especially in Madras.

178. The increase under the last head was in Burmah, where a system of aided *immigration* introduced by the Chief Commissioner, but not provided for in the Estimates, was taken in the Revised Estimates at 14,4 and actually cost 17,1.

179. The *English* charges were increased by unexpectedly high expenditure incurred in freight of cinchona from India, and in converting it into alkaloids.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
1,707,2	RECEIPTS	1,286,0	1,365,0	1,378,5

179*a*. The accounts produced under most of the heads something better than the Estimates. Last year's figures included 155,3 premium on Loans, 54,3 by investment of English Cash Balances, 69,6 by Local Fund investments brought to account, and 41,7 a special recovery from Patiala,—all of which were noted in last year's report. Deducting these special items we have only 1,386,3 to compare with this year's 1,378,5, as near a coincidence as could be expected under so variable a head.

XXI.—Interest.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
249,9	Currency Investment	250,2	250,2	250,2
358,0	Loans to Municipalities, &c. . . .	349,4	345,6	343,2
155,3	Premium on issue of Loan . . .	...	...	...
77,3	Other Receipts	47,4	68,4	76,4
	ENGLAND—			
54,3	Investment of Cash Balance . . .	5,0	11,0	8,7
...	Premium on Loans	...	12,8	12,8
2,1	Other Receipts	...	...	2,6
896,9	TOTAL .	652,0	688,0	693,9

180. The *Currency Investment* was increased by 7,5 (interest 3) on 15th December 1881, and remained at 6,253,8 nominal (interest 250,2) throughout the year.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

181. The balances under Loans to Municipalities, &c., have in the last three years stood as follows:—

	31st March 1881.	31st March 1882.	31st March 1883.
Native States	1,472,9	1,318,3	1,214,7
Presidency Corporations	5,640,8	5,595,8	5,408,7
Mofussil Municipalities	349,9	382,6	383,9
Landholders and others	655,8	659,9	654,1
Local Fund Committees	140,3	108,0	104,1
	8,259,7	8,064,6	7,765,5
Interest received	354,8	358,0	343,2
Percentage reckoned on balance at end of year	4·295	4·439	4·419

The details of these Loans are shown in Account No. 93 of the Finance and Revenue Accounts, and interest has in most cases been punctually realised. The Budget Estimates provide for the realisation of all the interest due, and the receipts fall slightly short, chiefly because in one or two instances repayments of principal made in advance of due date have reduced the amount of interest realisable.

182. The next head is blank, as the Loan of the year was issued at a discount and not at a premium.

183. Under *Other Receipts*, Bengal received an unexpected credit of 4,0 in the adjustment of an arrear account of drainage advances, and Madras realised 21,5 against estimate 10,6 on account of interest on arrears of revenue. Further excess receipts were brought in by Local Fund officers realising arrears which they had for a short time left outstanding.

184. Under *English Receipts*, the Cash Balance stood during the year at a comparatively low figure, and the interest obtained on its investment was much less than in 1881-82, though more than anticipated in the Estimates. The premium of 12,8 obtained on the issue of two millions of 4 per cent. debentures was not taken in the Estimates.

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
136,1	Subscriptions to Military Funds, India .	135,9	125,8	128,6
28,2	Appropriation from old Military Funds .	30,4	29,8	31,1
86,0	Other Items	40,5	35,9	41,6
106,0	Subscriptions to Widows and Military Funds, England	100,2	101,8	104,0
356,3	TOTAL .	307,0	293,3	305,3

185. The Estimates made in Madras and Bombay for the *Subscriptions to the old Military Funds* do not appear to have taken account of the necessarily diminishing nature of the item. The figures of the last four years have been 173,5, 149,5, 136,1, and 128,6, and a similar decrease should be looked for each year.

186. The *Appropriation* from deposit in aid of charges is now made only in the case of the Bengal Military Orphan Fund, all the others being extinct; it necessarily increases as charges continue to come on the Fund. The *Other Items* stand at about their normal figure, the receipts of 1881-82 having been swollen by an exceptional item mentioned in last year's report. The subscriptions to the Bombay Civil Fund, which was taken over by Government on 1st December 1882, came as new items under this head in the last four months, but the amount added to the accounts in this way was again taken away by an opposite operation, the transfer of the Pension Fund of Local Fund employés to a separate account outside the Government accounts.

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
57,8	TOTAL .	59,0	57,6	57,8

187. The receipts are of a varying nature. Compared with Budget there was a falling

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

off of 6,0 in the Punjab, chiefly in Jail Press receipts, but this was made up for by an improvement in Bengal and sale proceeds of certain press machinery in "India."

XXIV.—Miscellaneous.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
67,1	Unclaimed Deposits and Bills . .	49,9	60,5	51,6
60,3	Rents	59,4	59,1	60,0
12,8	Premium on Bills	15,1	12,8	10,9
240,5	Other Items	137,6	168,7	173,3
	ENGLAND—			
13,0	Fines and Penalties	...	25,0	11,0
2,5	Other Items	6,0		14,7
396,2	TOTAL .	268,0	326,1	321,5

188. Under *Unclaimed Deposits and Bills*, the figures are in the first place reduced by an order issued by me to take the net credit or debit only into the accounts of Bengal, where the deposit transactions reach very high figures, instead of bringing in a very large revenue by lapses, and showing against it a large charge for refunds. The figures of the last two years have been 48,2 and 42,3 on the receipt side, and 29,2 and 29,7 on the expenditure side; but this year we obtain only 27,5 on the receipt side. The same method will in future be adopted in other provinces. Against this, however, considerable receipts were obtained in Bombay by the application in the Presidency Savings Bank there of the rule elsewhere obtaining, that in certain cases deposits are to be removed from the Savings Bank Books and credited, pending claim, to the Government.

189. Under *Premium on Bills*, the Estimate was placed at a higher figure than last year, but the realisations did not come up to it.

190. Under *Other Items*, the figures are on the whole much the same as those of 1881-82 without the special credit of 69,6, referred to in last year's report as increasing the figures of that year. Burmah obtained a temporary credit of 17,1 outside the Estimates, which, however, it had to refund in 1883-84. In India and Bengal also the Miscellaneous Items exceeded the Estimates, and in the Punjab a new frontier arrangement added 5,6 on account of Khyber pass tolls.

191. The *English* Estimates include no specific receipts on account of fines and penalties; and these necessarily, so far as they are not remitted, come into the accounts as a difference from Estimate. The figures on the expenditure side show that more than half was remitted. The other receipts are mainly recoveries on account of Stores lost (11,3) in transit to India; the charge side also shows a considerable set-off against this, but the recoveries appear to have been unusually high in 1882-83. The system of partial insurance, out of which these receipts arise, was laid down in Financial Despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 316, dated 5th October 1882.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
4,044,5	EXPENDITURE . . .	3,761,9	3,905,1	3,890,4

192. The reduction of Customs establishments following the abolition of the Import duties brought extra charges for Pensions and Gratuities, which may be estimated at 50,0, and which were, so far as Budget Estimates were concerned, partly provided for by savings under the head of 10, Customs. A further charge of 14,0 under the same head, "Superannuations," is an anticipation of next year's payments. The Estimates under Stationery and Printing were exceeded by 68,0; they had been framed at too low a figure. These three excesses amount to 132,0, the exact amount by which the accounts exceed the Estimates on the whole,

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES—*continued.*

that is, the excesses and the savings under other heads, of which the largest items are in the English accounts, nearly balance. Thus a charge of 44,0 under Territorial Pensions was postponed till 1883-84, and 19,0 was saved in Civil Furlough Allowances, but about 33,0 of new charges were transferred from other heads to Superannuation Allowances, and about 10,0 of charges were added to Miscellaneous, which were met by a similar addition on the receipt side.

193. Compared with last year's accounts, the figures in the first three heads are nearly the same, but last year's accounts showed specially high stationery charges, which are reduced this year by about 60,0; and under Miscellaneous Refunds we have this year only 23,6 against 99,1 in 1881-82.

27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
156,9	India	152,2	159,6	163,7
39,5	Central Provinces	31,0	42,2	42,5
...	Burmah	...	...	...
3,1	Assam	3,6	3,0	3,1
100,7	Bengal	102,8	105,5	106,4
105,2	North-West Provinces	110,0	104,4	99,6
46,1	Punjab	46,8	44,2	43,3
105,5	Madras	109,1	106,8	105,4
94,0	Bombay	95,3	91,0	90,5
651,0	TOTAL, INDIA .	650,8	656,7	654,5
31,3	England	65,1	31,3	31,2
682,3	TOTAL .	715,9	688,0	685,7

194. *India.*—The figures of the Actuals were increased by the transfer of an item from the accounts of the North-West Provinces, but besides this there was an actual deficiency in the Estimates caused by taking at too low a figure the pensions connected with the ex-King of Oudh.

Central Provinces.—The figures were increased by an arrear payment in settlement of the pension mentioned in last year's report as having lapsed by death.

Bengal.—The figures here refer for the most part to the Nizamat stipendiary arrangements, and have varied latterly in accordance with arrangements made by the Secretary of State for the transactions of the Nizamat Stipend Fund.

N.-W. Provinces.—Of the amount included in the Estimate, 5,0 was transferred during the year to India; the remaining 5,4 either lapsed or remained in arrear unclaimed at the end of the year.

Punjab.—The falling off here is owing to lapses, mainly that of the pension 2,5 of the Nawab of Tonk.

Madras and Bombay.—The differences here are also accounted for by lapses.

195. *England.*—44,0 provided in the Estimates as an advance to Maharaja Dhulip Sing was not paid till 1883-84. On the other hand, 10,0 payable to the Nawab Nazim Said Mansur Ali was finally charged in England instead of being passed on, as at first intended, in debit to India.

28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
217,7	England	230,0	215,0	211,0
4,9	India	4,0	1,5	9
222,6	TOTAL .	234,0	216,5	211,9

196. The reduction was mainly owing to smaller payments being claimed on account of officers on furlough, than was calculated in March 1882. The saving in this account is larger

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES—*continued.*

than the above figures show, as the furlough allowances of Bengal pilots were taken in the Estimates under "Marine," but passed in the accounts to the present head.

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
	CIVIL INCLUDING MARINE—			
51,2	India	46,9	57,4	57,7
15,0	Central Provinces	15,5	14,9	15,1
14,2	Burmah	14,9	21,1	22,5
4,8	Assam	5,8	4,9	5,1
95,1	Bengal	102,8	111,5	118,0
104,4	North-West	112,4	108,0	110,0
53,8	Punjab	52,5	56,1	56,3
85,4	Madras	82,8	85,1	84,3
114,1	Bombay	112,3	118,6	132,4
538,0	TOTAL CIVIL	545,9	577,6	601,4
	DONATIONS TO CIVIL FUNDS—			
42,8	Bengal Civil Fund	42,5	43,7	56,4
75,1	Madras „ „	78,6	80,1	80,1
32,1	Bombay „ „	32,8	29,3	29,3
	MILITARY AND MEDICAL FUNDS—			
106,6	India	17,5	23,6	22,8
15,2	Madras	15,2	15,2	13,2
5,4	Bombay	8,5	8,5	10,5
815,2	TOTAL INDIA	741,0	778,0	813,7
1,367,1	England	1,360,0	1,389,0	1,390,1
2,182,3	TOTAL	2,101,0	2,167,0	2,203,8

197. *Civil.*—The India figure in the Budget Estimates contains only civil charges, but the Revised Estimates and the accounts include the charges of Marine pensions, which before the orders conveyed in the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 374, Financial, dated 23rd November 1882, were reckoned as charges of the Marine Department under 21, Marine. These amount to 14,2 and account for the difference between the two sets of figures. Considerable increases will be observed in Burmah, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, all of which may be put down to the same cause, namely, the pensions and gratuities granted to the Customs establishments whose services were dispensed with in consequence of the abolition of Import duties. These charges were not provided for under this head, and may be reckoned against the savings effected under head 10, Customs. These charges were for the most part fully provided for in the Regular Estimates, the excess over which in Bombay is due to the writing back to a Savings Bank account of a pension fund for local fund employés, which had in past years been erroneously brought to account under the service head. In the Punjab also there was an excess over Budget Estimate caused chiefly by bringing to debit a capitalization charge that had been under dispute with a Native State.

198. Under *Civil Funds*, the excess in Bengal is, like the corresponding payment under 2, Interest on Service Funds (paragraph 40), an anticipation of a payment which properly falls due in 1883-84; the saving in Bombay is caused by the non-payment of a small charge, which would have been paid in January 1883 but for the transfer of the fund to the Government.

199. Under *Military Funds*, it must be borne in mind that the figures of 1881-82 included a special charge of 90,4 for composition with subscribers to the Medical Retiring Funds.

200. In the *English* figures the accounts differ from the Estimates chiefly by reason of certain changes of classification. The Budget Estimate was 1,360,0 for charges which actually came to 1,357,0. But 35,2 charges were added from Marine, under the despatch above quoted, and 19,2 half a year's charges of the Bombay Civil Fund were

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES—*continued.*

also by the transfer of that fund brought against the Government; against this 21,3 was transferred to Army, Non-effective, being Military pensions; so that the actual expenditure came to 1,390,1.

30.—Stationery and Printing.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
	PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS—			
82,3	India	65,2	79,2	77,1
6,0	Central Provinces	5,3	5,8	6,1
11,7	Burmah	12,2	11,4	10,5
2,2	Assam	2,2	2,4	2,4
28,7	Bengal	26,3	26,4	30,8
34,7	North-West Provinces	32,2	32,6	32,4
25,0	Punjab	23,7	24,7	24,1
24,2	Madras	26,6	27,2	30,7
25,3	Bombay	25,5	27,3	27,0
240,1	TOTAL PRINTING	219,2	237,0	241,1
	STATIONERY—			
146,5	Bengal	44,8	59,2	60,0
37,6	Madras	12,7	12,4	18,8
23,0	Other Provinces	32,3	25,3	25,1
118,7	England	131,0	160,5	162,6
325,8	TOTAL STATIONERY	220,8	257,4	266,5
565,9	TOTAL	440,0	494,4	507,6

201. Little can be said regarding the first head of charge, *Printing Establishments*, beyond what was said last year, namely, that there is a tendency on the part of administrative officers to under-estimate their demands upon the presses, and their under-estimate of these demands leads to an under-statement by the presses of their expenditure. Last year the expenditure was 240,1 against Estimates of 224,9, and this year the accounts show 241,1 against an Estimate of 219,1. In both cases it is chiefly under India and Bengal that the excesses have occurred. The large reduction of expenditure estimated for in the first of these two cases was partly the result of a new contract arrangement for form-printing in Calcutta, which was not in the end so successful as at first hoped.

202. In *Stationery*, the Bengal and the English figures should be added together, so as to get a proper comparison, as there has been in recent years more than one alteration in the rules for purchase in India or in England. Thus added we get—

Year.	Bengal.	England.	TOTAL.
1879-80	104,2	94,9	199,1
1880-81	142,0	74,6	216,6
1881-82	146,5	118,7	265,2
1882-83	60,0	162,6	222,6

203. Reduced to terms of the issues from the Bengal Stationery Office we get the following figures—

Year.	Balance April 1st.	PURCHASES. Bengal.	PURCHASES. England.	TOTAL.	Deduct issues.	Balance March 31st.
1879-80	47,9	35,6	105,8	189,3	124,5	64,7
1880-81	64,7	134,6	13,1	212,4	114,5	97,9
1881-82	97,9	143,3	40,6	281,9	174,3	107,6
1882-83	107,6	51,6	111,4	270,6	158,3	112,3

The high issues of 1881-82 were no doubt the reaction after the short issues of the year before; but with the opening of new State Railways and general extension of business and of administration, the consumption of stationery cannot but advance rapidly.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES—*concluded.*

204. The Madras figure was swollen by the addition to it of 6,6 received in debit from England, which, had it not been for a mistake on the part of the Madras authorities, would have been borne upon the English accounts.

31.—Miscellaneous.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
5,1	Allowances, Rewards, &c.	5,2	6,3	7,4
26,9	Remittance charges	30,7	27,4	25,7
5,7	Books and Periodicals	6,5	5,6	5,5
26,9	Charitable payments	29,8	27,3	28,8
11,2	Rewards for destruction of wild animals	11,8	14,0	14,8
87,7	Petty Establishments	85,9	81,4	78,7
2,7	Petty construction and repairs	1,2	4,0	2,8
99,1	Miscellaneous refunds	...	78,0	23,6
81,9	Other charges	81,9	67,2	65,6
347,2	TOTAL INDIA	253,0	311,2	252,9
	ENGLAND—			
11,0	Fines and Penalties remitted	...	8,0	7,9
33,2	Other Items	18,0	20,0	20,6
391,4	TOTAL	271,0	339,2	281,4

205. The excess payments on the first of these accounts were in Bengal and in Bombay, and appear to have been due to short estimating. In Bombay also the charges classified as *Charitable payments* were increased by expenditure in relieving distress caused by floods in Khandesh; but on the other hand there were savings on this account in the North-Western Provinces and in Madras. The enhancements of the rates of *Reward for destruction of wild animals* in Madras raised the charges there from 2,4, Estimate, to 5,0 in the Accounts. The charges for *Petty establishments* are mostly connected with Local funds, the principal portion being in Madras, which showed in its Accounts 51,0 against Estimates 54,8. The difference is to some extent a question of classification, as a small excess appears under the similar charge under "Administration" in Madras, but is mostly due to over-estimates by the Local officers.

206. Under *Refunds*, the Budget Estimate was made under the head 3, Refunds, and amounted to 81,7; the Revised reduced it a little to 78,0, of which the principal shares were Bengal 34,5, North-Western Provinces 15,9, and Bombay 17,2. The Bengal refunds are mostly those of lapsed deposits, which were excluded from the accounts by taking the figures net, as explained in paragraph 188 and a large reduction occurred also in the North-West and in Bombay because the items to which the Estimates referred were more correctly taken in the accounts, in the former case under "Revenue Refunds" and in the latter case under Superannuation Allowances (see paragraph 197).

207. The saving under *Other charges* arises chiefly from Punjab and Madras having provided a sort of Reserve of 11,7 and 17,6 on account of unforeseen charges, against which they had very little expenditure; against which, however, there are excesses in India of 4,3, and in Bengal of 6,5, arising from special commissions of enquiry, Education in the former case, and Village and Railway Police in the second.

208. The *English* charges in their excess over the Estimates are to a large extent sets-off against similar excess in the receipt. The entries under Fines and Penalties remitted are explained on the receipt side; of the other charges, 5,2 is on account of Stores lost in transit to India, and, though not included in the Budget Estimate, may be taken as more than covered by the corresponding receipts.

209. The saving on the *whole head* as compared with last year was mainly in the head of Miscellaneous refunds, and is due to the change of practice with regard to refunds of lapsed deposits, and also to two special items which appeared in the Accounts of 1881-82, namely, 26,2 under India, arising out of investigation and settlement of some old accounts, and 6,7 in Bengal on account of a Nazarana payment.

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
1,500,0	EXPENDITURE	1,500,0	1,500,0	1,500,0

210. The formation of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company to take over that line from the Government caused a repayment to Government of 270,0 of past expenditure to take the place of new outlay of 370,0; so that the accounts received in this way a benefit of 640,0 in all. As much as possible of this amount was utilized in pushing on other protective works, but the 750,0 appropriated in the estimates on this account was in the end reduced to net expenditure 134,3, and the balance added to the amount available for the reduction of debt. Famine expenditure came to only 22,1; so that 1,343,6 was available for reduction of debt.

211. It should be recorded here that the Commissioners for the Reduction of Debt received at their meeting of 12th July 1883 the final report of the expenditure of 1881-82, and their proceedings in respect of it were published in the *Gazette of India, August 25th, 1883.*

32.—Famine Relief.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
34,8	Expenditure	...	25,6	22,1

212. The expenditure is composed of 6,3 in Bengal, 1,1 in the North-West for some petty relief works, 13,5 in Madras, brought on the accounts by credit to Public Works Department, so as to write off from the Public Works Accounts the excess over ordinary rates of the expenditure on the Palar Anicut System, and 1,2 spent in Bombay in districts visited by locusts. The expenditure was provided, according to the usual rule in such cases, by appropriating part of the provision under "Reduction of Debt."

33.—Protective Works—Railways.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
290,1	Southern Mahratta Railway	369,8	—270,0	—278,3
162,2	Rewari-Hissar Railway	102,7	216,9	183,
162,3	Stores	— 50,0	— 95,0	—53,4
...	Saugor-Katni-Bilaspur Survey	...	2,2	2,3
...	Jhansi-Bargarh	...	8,0	7,3
...	Cuddapah-Nellore and Adoni-Guntoor	...	2,0	2,1
...	Vizagapatam-Raepur	...	5,0	4,4
...	Western Deccan	...	3,8	3,5
614,6	TOTAL	422,5	—127,1	—129,1

213. The aspect of the estimates was altogether altered by the formation of a Company, under contract with the Secretary of State, who took over the works in the Southern Mahratta Railway, so that the Government not only incurred no part of the anticipated expenditure of 369,8, but obtained from the Company a large refund of the expenditure incurred the previous year. The works were made over from October 1, 1882.

214. The works on the Rewari-Hissar Railway were pushed on with greater vigour, so as to utilize as much as possible of the current year's grant. The figures under the account of "Stores" are mainly connected with the Railway, and indicate the transfer of the charge from the general head of stores to the particular head of the railway to which they are appropriated. Difficulty of obtaining labour and delay in arrival of stores from England prevented operations being carried on at the end of the year as quickly as intended, and though the net charge is much the same as in the Revised Estimate (129,6 against 121,9) the work was in a somewhat less advanced condition. The works on this line (89 miles) are nearly complete with the exception of the Hansoti bridge, 13 miles from Rewari, 16 spans of 20 feet girders; it is expected to be opened along with the next section to Sirsa,—a total of 140 miles, about 1st April 1884.

215. The remaining charges are for surveys in anticipation of works.

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE —*continued.*

34.—Protective Works—Irrigation.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
135,4	. . . . .	327,5	271,3	263,4

216. The following is the expenditure on Protective Works, Irrigation :—

1881-82 Accounts.		Outlay before 1882-83.	Outlay during 1882-83. Budget.	Revised	Accounts.	Remaining to be spent.
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—					
16,6	Betwa Canal	34,5	105,0	89,0	87,8	179,0
	PUNJAB—					
40,7	Swat River Canal . . .	174,6	50,0	63,8	58,2	121,8
	BOMBAY—					
53,8	Nira Canal	134,7	58,0	57,0	59,9	203,1
15,9	Mhasvad Tank . . .	53,6	40,0	37,6	37,6	90,4
2,4	Gokak Canal	27,2	17,5	17,5	13,5	—2,8
	MADRAS—					
6,0	Survey, &c., for Canal Irrigation to Gopalpore	6,0	...	6,4	6,4	
	RESERVE		57,0	...	...	
135,4			327,5	271,3	263,4	

217. The outlay on the Betwa Canal fell short of estimate owing to delay in acquiring land from the Native States through which the canal passes. Against this the expenditure upon the Swat River was pushed on. The outlay in Bombay was rather less than the estimate. The amount held in "Reserve" in the Budget Estimates was not utilized during the year, except that a small sum was sanctioned for the investigation of projects in Madras.

35.—Reduction of Debt.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
715,2	. . . . .	750,0	1,330,2	1,343,6

218. The reduction of the intended expenditure upon protective works set free, for the operations of the Commission for the Reduction of Debt, a much larger portion of the total grant of one and a half millions than was foreseen at the time of the estimates. This larger amount was duly paid over (so as to bring up the total expenditure to 1½ millions), and was applied, after consultation with the Commissioners, to the reduction of sterling debt, being remitted home to the Secretary of State for that purpose.

219. The account of the Commission in India was as follows :—

	Credits. £	Debits. £
At credit of the Account upon April 1st, 1882 . .	541,098	...
Received for the reduction of debt in India in continuation of the appropriation of last year	1,343,555	...
Redemption of Sicca Loan of 1824-25	...	6,197
„ „ 1828-29	...	4,694
Redemption of 4½ per cent. Loan of 1871 (Reduced 4 per cent. of 1881)	...	22,550
Redemption of Debentures of 1867	...	544,200
Remitted to the Secretary of State by Council Bills and Telegraphic transfers £1,001,393 at average rate 19·576*d.*, being ₹1,22,77,000	...	1,227,700
TOTAL .	1,884,653	1,805,341
Balance carried forward to 1883-84	...	79,312
GRAND TOTAL .	1,884,653	1,884,653

Of this Balance, part must be regarded as appropriated for the redemption of the balance of the above loans, amounting on March 31st, 1883, to 35,614

220. The Secretary of State applied the £1,001,393, which he had received during the earlier months of 1883-84, to the reduction of sterling debt as follows :—

Purchase of £990,000 India 4 per pent. Debentures . .	997,681	
„ £3,584 India 4 per cent. Stock . . .	3,712	1,001,393

Section G.—PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

221. The following is a general statement of the Revenue Accounts :—

	State Railways.	East Indian Railway.	Guaranteed Railways.	Irrigation.	Madras Irrigation Company and Harbour.	TOTAL.
Specific Revenue .	2,646,3	4,601,3	7,813,5	931,0	—5,6	15,986,5
Land Revenue .	...	...	...	469,1	...	469,1
TOTAL .	2,646,3	4,601,3	7,813,5	1,400,1	—5,6	16,455,6
Working Expenses .	1,534,2	1,822,2	4,231,4	501,9	...	8,895,8
Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision .	...	*247,2	558,8	...	1	
Charges in respect of Capital—						
a. Interest on Debt	1,226,7	486,7	...	784,2	20,3	2,517,9
b. Annuities .	...	1,216,7	...	...	...	1,216,7
c. Guaranteed Interest .	...	...	3,317,9	...	24,9	3,342,8
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,760,9	3,772,8	8,108,1	1,286,1	45,3	15,973,2
Net Gain or Loss according to Accounts	—114,6	+828,5	—294,6	+114,0	—50,9	+482,4
Deduct—Exchange .	...	313,0	662,0	...	5,0	980,0
Net Gain or Loss including Exchange .	—114,6	+515,5	—956,6	+114,0	—55,9	—497,6
Compare last year (*a*)	—290,4	+1,071,4	—717,2	+175,0	—87,2	+151,6

222. State Railways have been more prosperous than last year, owing both to extensions and to development of traffic. The East Indian Railway is a good deal worse; both its traffic fell by 109,2 behind the high figures of 1881-82, and by special expenditure upon renewals of way and of locomotives there was 343,9 increase of expenditure. In Guaranteed Railways the increase of expenditure and heavy renewals ran away with more than the increased receipts, and there is also an arrear charge of 40,0 for interest. Under Irrigation, the revenue has increased somewhat more than the expenditure, but the credit for Land Revenue has been somewhat reduced, and the unprofitable works of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company with their heavy interest charge are now included under the head instead of being shown in a separate one.

Section G.—REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
12,260,3	RECEIPTS . .	12,189,4	12,096,0	12,224,1

223. There is little difference apparent in these figures. But taken in detail,

(*a*) These figures are corrected from those of last year's report, where the exchange was wrongly stated. The exchange is now taken in both years at one-fifth of the sterling payments of interest and annuity.

Section G.—REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

the receipts from State Railways showed a normal progress over last year's figures, taken in the Estimates at 219,3. This amount was nearly realised, but as 121,3 passed over to the non-productive category, only 89,8 was shown in this section of the account. On the East Indian Railway the figures fell off by 109,2 from the high traffic receipts of 1881-82, but the Guaranteed, notwithstanding a falling off in Great Indian Peninsula Railway, showed an advance on the whole. The return from Irrigation was also better than last year. The return under all heads was better than Estimate, and would have shown a much greater improvement than 12,224,1 against 12,189,4, had it not been for a faulty system of calculation of Land Revenue receipts due to Irrigation, which set down, in the Budget, to the account of Irrigation, at least 200,0 more than properly belongs to it.

XXV.—State Railways Gross Earnings—including East Indian Railway.

1881-82. Accounts.		1882-83. Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	1882-83. Accounts.
2,556,5	State Railways, Gross Earnings . . .	2,775,8	2,583,0	2,646,3
4,710,5	East Indian Railway, Gross Earnings . .	4,426,4	4,571,7	4,601,3

224. It is most convenient to deal with the question of working expenses along with that of traffic receipts, as they are necessarily closely connected. The following statement therefore repeats the comparative information given in last year's report :—

Accounts, 1881-82. Gross.	Accounts, 1881-82. Maintenance.	Accounts, 1881-82. Net.	Capital, 31st March 1883.		Budget, 1882-83. Gross.	Budget, 1882-83. Maintenance.	Budget, 1882-83. Net.	Revised, 1882-83. Gross.	Revised, 1882-83. Maintenance.	Revised, 1882-83. Net.	Accounts, 1882-83. Gross.	Accounts, 1882-83. Maintenance.	Accounts, 1882-83. Net.	Percentage of charges.
1,012,3	581,5	430,8	9,339,9	Rajputana and Malwa .	1,150,0	650,0	500,0	1,100,0	590,0	510,0	1,113,3	588,7	524,6	52·9
32,9	23,8	9,1	885,2	Sindia . . .	35,0	23,0	12,0	31,0	22,0	9,0	32,0	23,8	8,2	74·4
53,0	44,7	8,3	609,8	Wardha Coal . .	52,1	40,1	12,0	62,5	48,5	14,0	67,3	45,5	21,8	67·6
327,0	286,8	40,2	4,549,9	Punjab Northern . .	375,0	290,0	85,0	235,0	175,0	60,0	231,9	176,3	55,6	76·0
542,6	406,0	136,6	6,888,5	Indus Valley . .	520,0	370,0	150,0	478,5	312,5	166,0	519,3	319,1	200,2	61·4
14,0	...	14,0	1,002,5	Dhond and Manmad .	15,0	...	15,0	15,0	...	15,0	16,0	...	16,0	...
1,981,8	1,342,8	639,0	23,275,8	Total Imperial .	2,147,1	1,373,1	774,0	1,922,0	1,148,0	774,0	1,079,8	1,153,4	826,4	58·3
41,9	24,6	17,3	930,1	Nagpur and Chattisgarh	55,0	40,0	15,0	82,5	52,5	30,0	85,9	49,1	36,8	57·2
152,9	89,7	63,2	1,316,4	Rangoon and Irrawaddy	162,0	92,0	70,0	165,0	94,0	71,0	158,7	98,8	59,9	62·3
16,0	19,7	−3,7	678,0	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	20,0	14,0	6,0	16,8	11,8	5,0	16,5	8.7	7,8	52·7
6,8	5,5	1,3	33,0	Nulhati	6,7	6,3	4	7,0	6,3	7	7,4	5,1	2,3	68·9
57,9	34,9	23,0	645,9	Tirhoot	75,0	42,5	32,5	70,0	46,5	23,5	71,0	44,0	27,0	62·0
192,7	96,0	96,7	2,096,4	Northern Bengal . .	195,0	100,0	95,0	220,0	106,0	114,0	228,0	107,2	120,8	47·0
53,6	34,1	19.5	385,8	Patna-Gya . . .	52,5	32,5	20,0	39,0	26,0	13,0	39,8	27,1	12,7	68 1
13,2	10,7	2,5	113,9	Muttra-Hattras . .	14,0	11,0	3,0	12,5	8,5	4,0	11,7	7,5	4,2	64·1
33,3	22,7	10,6	320,3	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad .	36,0	21,0	15,0	36,5	23,0	13,5	35,5	22,3	12,2	65·0
4,1	3,6	5	72,2	Ghazipur-Dildarnagar .	4,2	3,6	6	4,7	3,8	9	4,9	4,2	7	85·7
2,3	2,1	2	62,9	Achneyra-Muttra . .	8,3	5,0	3,3	7,0	6,2	8	7,1	5,8	1,3	81·7
574,7	343,6	231,1	6,684,9	Total Provincial .	628,7	367,9	260,8	661,0	384,6	276,4	666,5	380,8	285,7	57·1
2,556,5	1,686,4	870,1	29,960,7	Total both .	2,775,8	1,741,0	1,034,8	2,583,0	1,532,6	1,050.4	2,646,3	1,534,2	1,112,1	58·0
4,710,5	1,478,3	3,232,2	...	East Indian Railway .	4,426,4	1,766,4	2,660,0	4,571,7	1,726,5	2,845,2	4,601,3	1,822,2	2,779,1	39·6

225. In its general features we see that on the Imperial lines the gross traffic receipts are nearly the same, but as the figures of last year included the receipts of the Northern section of the Punjab Railway and of the Kandahar line, whereas this year's figures exclude them, there is really an improvement by the amount of these, or 121,3. Besides this, a steady increase in the Rajputana-Malwa traffic has made up for the loss of the war traffic on the Punjab Northern. The Provincial lines also show improved traffic—2,646,3 against last year 2,556,5.

226. Imperial lines show a considerable reduction of expenditure even after allowing for 136,2 spent on the lines above mentioned, the total being 58·3 per cent. of traffic receipts against 67·7 per cent. in 1881-82. The percentage on Provincial lines is also better—57·1 against 59·7.

227. *Rajputana-Malwa.*—The opening of the through line on 1st December 1881 caused a considerable advance to be made in the anticipations of traffic and the Budget Estimate was taken at 1,150,0—650,0 against the figures of 1881-82 which were 1,012,3—581,5. The traffic was diminished by the occurrence of breaches on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India line, and of the Egyptian war; so that the Revised Estimates of traffic were brought down to 1,100,0, which in the result was more than covered. The expenditure upon the complete line had been, as it turned out, over-estimated, and, partly for this reason, partly from economical working, was after all not very greatly in advance of the figures of 1881-82.

Section G.—REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

The net earnings increased from 430,8 to 524,6; the percentage of working charge being reduced from 57·4 to 52·9.

228. *Sindia.*—This line has somewhat disappointed expectations. The opening of the through line and the working agreement with the East Indian Railway were considered to warrant the framing of the estimates for 1881-82 at 45,0—30,0; but the experience of that year showed the necessity of reducing the estimate of traffic to 35,0, and working expenses were also brought down to 23,0. These figures have not been quite reached in either case.

229. *Wardha Coal.*—This line shows increasing traffic mainly owing to increased output of coal. The Revised Estimate taken on the improved working of 1881-82 was put at 62,5—48,5 against Budget 52,1—40,1. The result of the year is 67,3 revenue against the 62,5 estimated, and the charges were improved also by the adjustment of 2,4 to debit of Buildings and Roads Branch (Warora Colliery).

230. *Punjab Northern.*—At the time the Budget Estimates were constructed the whole of this line was shown as productive, and the estimate was framed for 375,0—290,0 against Actuals in 1881-82 of 327,0—286,8. In the Revised Estimates the section north of Rawalpindi was transferred to the non-productive class, and the estimates now stood productive 235,0—175,0; non-productive 65,0—85,0. Total 300,0—260,0. The goods traffic on the line was very low,—a fact attributed to the almost complete cessation of grain traffic after a good harvest. The explanation seems doubtful, but, as was remarked in last year's report, there has been as yet no experience as to what should be the ordinary traffic of this line. The outturn was a little worse, both in respect of revenue and in respect of expenditure, than the last estimate.

231. *Indus Valley.*—The Budget Estimates were taken at 520,0—370,0, which was considered to be as high as the falling traffic after the cessation of war traffic would warrant. These figures, however, included the Kandahar line, but the Secretary of State, as in the last case, ordered the separation of this as a non-productive line, the Revised Estimate showed: Indus Valley 478,5—312,5, and Kandahar 41,5—47,5, the same revenue and rather less expenditure. The growth of wheat traffic at the end of the year raised the receipts to 519,3 and also added something to the expenditure.

232. *Dhond and Manmad.*—The net receipts from the working Company were somewhat better than estimate.

233. *Nagpur and Chattisgarh.*—On this line there is both a development of traffic and an increased mileage has been opened. The Revised Estimates therefore raised the Budget from 55,0—40,0 to 82,5—52,5, and the results were better still.

234. *Rangoon and Irrawaddy.*—The Budget took a slight improvement in the traffic figures of 1881-82, and the Revised again slightly improved the Budget. There was a heavy falling off at the end of the year, so that only 158,7 were realised against estimate 165,0. The expenditure was also exceeded 98,8 against estimate 92,0 and Revised 94,0, but the increase is partly nominal as it is due to supply of permanent-way material for temporary use, which will be returned into store when no longer required.

235. *Calcutta and South-Eastern.*—There is here again a division in the Revised of figures joined in the Budget, namely—

	Budget.	Revised.	Actual.
Calcutta and South-Eastern . .	20,0—14,0	16,8—11,8	16,5—8,7
Sonarpur-Diamond-Harbour . .		5,2—3,7	5,5—2,9

so that the outturn was a little better than the estimate.

236. *Nulhati* shows improved working.

237. *Tirhoot.*—The Budget estimate anticipated the opening of certain extensions and was taken at 75,0—42,5 against last year's 57,9—34,9. The traffic was not as great as expected, and there were also delays in opening the extensions; the Revised was taken at 70,0—46,5, increased expenditure being found necessary; and the results were on both sides a little better.

238. *Northern Bengal.*—The traffic on this line continues to expand, and jute and tobacco especially helped forward the traffic receipts. The Budget Estimate 195,0—100,0, about equal to the results of 1881-82, was improved in the Revised Estimate to 220,0—106,0; the increase of expenditure being caused both by increased requirements of traffic and by outlay at the Sara ferry over the Ganges. The result was somewhat better.

239. *Patna-Gya.*—The working of this line was transferred to the East Indian Railway from January 1, 1883, and the Revised Estimate included three-quarters of the year only, as

the East Indian Railway are to pay half-yearly and their first payment is not due within 1882-83. The return of the line was therefore 39,8 —27,1 against Budget 52,5 —32,5.

240. The four small lines in the North-Western Provinces give, Budget 62,5 —40,6. Revised 60,7 —41,5, Actuals 59,2 —40,8.

East Indian Railway.

241. The estimate was framed for a considerable reduction in the traffic, as it was not considered safe to estimate for the continuance of the very large grain traffic of 1881-82, in which year also a periodical fair at Allahabad had brought a considerable accession of receipts. The returns of the year were however favourable, and had the traffic not suddenly fallen off in the beginning of 1883, would have reached the figure of 1881-82. It fell behind by eleven lakhs only.

242. On the expenditure side, large additions were made to the ordinary annual expenditure of about 1,490,0; and 276,4 was added to provide for heavy renewals of permanent-way near Buxar, for replacement of condemned locomotives, and expenditure to meet the increase of third-class traffic. The estimate was therefore taken at 1,766,4. This estimate was considerably exceeded, mainly in the outlay in the Locomotive Department; and the credits given for returned stores were also smaller than expected.

XXVI.—Guaranteed Railways, Net Traffic Receipts.

Accounts, 1881-82.			Guaranteed Interest, 1882-83.	Guaranteed Railways.	Budget, 1882-83.			Revised, 1882-83.			Accounts, 1882-83.			Percentage of Maintenance.
Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.			Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.	Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.	Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.	
976,5	419,1	557,4	395,0	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,060,0	420,0	640,0	1,010,0	550,0	460,0	1,075,1	553,8	521,6	51·5
584,9	237,3	347,6	154,1	Eastern Bengal	520,0	262,0	258,0	625,0	265,0	360,0	612,3	299,4	312,9	48·5
3,483,3	1,638,8	1,844,5	1,145,5	Great Indian Peninsula	3,200,0	1,550,0	1,650,0	3,490,0	1,725,0	1,765,0	3,508,9	1,737,1	1,771,8	49·5
641,3	429,3	212,0	321,5	Madras	630,0	450,0	180,0	690,0	430,0	260,0	682,0	453,3	228,7	66·5
531,4	325,9	205,5	342,7	Oudh and Rohilkund	530,0	315,0	215,0	495,0	335,0	160,0	479,4	324,2	155,2	67·6
1,009,7	691,8	317,9	553,8	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	1,050,0	660,0	390,0	1,020,0	660,0	360,0	1,018,0	676,1	342,2	66·5
379,0	248,4	127,6	203,2	South Indian	380,0	240,0	140,0	375,0	240,0	135,0	370,4	240,2	130,1	64·8
7,603,1	3,987,0	3,615,5	3,317,8	Total	7,370,0	3,897,0	3,473,0	7,775,0	4,205,0	3,570,0	7,816,3	4,284,1	3,582,1	54·2

243. These figures for 1881-82 will be found not to agree, except in their net column, with those in last year's report. The reason is that the figures hitherto shown have been—

On Receipt Side.	On Expenditure Side.
1. Traffic earnings of the Railway itself.	3. Maintenance.
2. Traffic earnings received on account of other Railways.	4. Traffic earnings paid over to other Companies.

244. The account thus made up may from one point of view be considered correct as regards each Railway taken by itself, but it is obvious (1) that in the totals of all the accounts taken together, the traffic earnings passed in transfer from one Railway to another are reckoned twice over, (2) that the percentage of working expenses to traffic earnings is overstated. The account accordingly has been corrected by taking item (4) as a deduction from the Receipt side, instead of as an addition to the Expenditure side, and gross traffic earnings must be understood to mean the earnings of each line taken by itself *after* settlement of the transfers with other Railways on account of through traffic, which are almost entirely transfers of traffic earnings.

245. The figures taken together show net earnings 3,582,1 in 1882-83 against 3,615,5 in 1881-82 and 3,473,0 estimated for 1882-83. The falling off was mainly in the figures of the Great Indian Peninsula line, which the grain traffic had raised to a very high figure in 1881-82. A continuance of that high traffic was not expected, but the figures were still very high in 1882-83, and the falling off was nearly compensated for by improvements in other lines.

246. *Bombay, Baroda, & Central India.*—The revenue was estimated 888,0 in 1880-81, but a considerable accession of traffic came in in 1881-82 by the through opening of the Rajputana line during that year, and the realizations were 976,5. As this increase would operate still more in the year 1882-83 the traffic was put down in the estimates at 1,060,0, but the stagnation of trade caused by the Egyptian War and serious breaks in the line in September so much affected the traffic that in the Revised Estimate it was put down at 1,040,0

only. At the end of the year came a great increase of through traffic from the Rajputana Railway, and the receipts were raised to 1,075,4. The expenditure was put down at 420,0 against 419,1 in the last year. The break of September 1882 caused heavy outlay for restoration of communications, and there were also large renewals; the Revised Estimate was put at 550,0, which was very closely followed.

247. *Eastern Bengal Railway.*—The Estimate of traffic earnings was placed at 520,0, being considerably less than the earnings of 1881-82 (584,9), in which there had been an unusual jute traffic. This traffic, however, increased still more, and the Revised was taken at 625,0, even this being more than realized.

The Estimates provided on the Expenditure side for heavy repairs; and they were very slightly exceeded.

248. *Great Indian Peninsula Railway.*—The Receipts of 1881-82 were raised to an unusually high figure by the wheat traffic, but a continuance of this was not estimated for, and the figures were placed at 3,200,0 against 3,483,3 received in 1881-82. The grain traffic continued, and raised the earnings to 3,508,9.

Renewals and additional working expenses caused large additions to be made to the originally estimated expenditure, and 1,737,1 were spent against an Estimate of 1,550,0.

The net outturn was 1,771,8 against the Budget Estimate of 1,650,0.

249. *Madras Railway.*—The Estimates provided for nearly the same rate of Receipts as 1881-82 but added 23,7 to Expenditure to provide for renewals of Rolling Stock and other charges. By improved traffic and economy in working, the final outturn became 682,6—433,3=249,3 against Budget Estimate of 630,0—450,0=180,0.

250. *Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.*—The traffic on this line fell off, and the result was only 479,4 against 531,4 last year. The expenditure on the other hand was increased from 315,0 Budget to 324,2 Actuals, chiefly by heavy renewals. So that the result on the whole was a great falling off in the net return.

251. *Sind, Punjab, and Delhi.*—The traffic was taken in the Estimate at a little over the figures of 1881-82, and the amount was nearly realized. The Estimate of Expenditure was placed at 660,0 against 691,8 in 1881-82, in the hope that economical management would bring about a better result. This hope was only partially realized.

252. *South Indian Railway.*—Both traffic and expenditure continue at about the same figure.

XXVII.—Irrigation and Navigation, Direct Receipts.

1881-82. Accounts.		1882-83. Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
	Imperial—			
49,1	North-West Provinces	...	...	...
233,0	Punjab	224,0	215,5	225,4
15,2	Madras	11,0	13,6	21,3
24,5	Bombay	22,8	26,7	24,2
321,8	Total Imperial	257,8	255,8	270,9
	Provincial—			
125,5	Bengal	120,0	120,0	130,3
418,3	North-West Provinces	466,0	507,5	528,3
543,8	Total Provincial	586,0	627,5	658,6
2	England	2	1,4	1,5
865,8	Total	844,0	884,7	931,0

253. The Imperial item under *North-West Provinces* in 1881-82 has been made provincial from the beginning of 1882-83.

254. The *Punjab* receipts of 1881-82 were swollen by arrear collections of 1880-81; and a smaller figure was therefore taken in the estimates for 1882-83; from the Revised Estimates, some receipts were by error under-estimated, but the Budget Estimate was ultimately realized.

255. The revenue in *Madras* includes about 5,5, which had been estimated under "Land Revenue."

Section G.—REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

256. The revenue in *Bombay* fell slightly below the expectation of the Revised Estimate, owing to non-realization, within the year, of certain receipts assessed on the Mittrau and Krishna Canals.

257. The *Provincial* Revenue in Bengal was slightly better than estimate, owing to an improvement in Miscellaneous receipts on the Sone Canal. In the North-West Provinces, the figures of 1882-83 include the revenue which was imperial in 1881-82. The favourable receipts of *Kharif* revenue raised the Revised Estimates from 466,0 to 507,5, and the actual receipts turned out even better.

258. The excess in *England* was a casual receipt not included in Budget.

Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, Net Traffic Receipts.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
7,6	Earnings	...	...	9
16,5	Working Expenses	...	...	6,5
—8,9	Net Earnings	—15,0	—5,4	—5,6

259. The works were taken over by Government on 6th July 1882, and the figures of 1882-83 therefore show only the transactions of three months.

XXVIII.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
87,2	North-West Provinces	87,0	87,2	87,3
33,3	Punjab	34,0	38,5	33,8
334,5	Madras	541,0	362,3	314,4
36,2	Bombay	23,0	44,0	33,6
491,2	TOTAL	685,0	532,0	469,1

260. This revenue comes in by transfer from the ordinary head of Land Revenue. The North-West and Punjab figures require no explanation.

261. In *Madras* an investigation has been made by the Agricultural Department into the subject of Irrigation Revenue, and the amount of deduction to be made on this account has been worked out, at various times pending this investigation, upon different principles, so that the results in Budget, Revised, and Actuals considerably differ. One result of this readjustment has not been foreseen: the effect is obviously to transfer about 226,6 from Land Revenue due to irrigation (a wholly Imperial head of receipt) to ordinary Land Revenue (of which in Madras about $\frac{3}{10}$ is Provincial). By this transfer Provincial has gained, and Imperial has lost, Land Revenue to the extent of $\frac{3}{10}$ of 226,6 or about 68,0.

262. In *Bombay* an addition to the revenue transferred on this account has been made in consequence of the Desert Canal and the Eastern Nara works being transferred to the category of Productive during 1881-82. This transfer raised the receipts from 18,9 in 1880-81 to 36,2 in 1881-82, and in the same way raised the Budget of 1882-83, 23,0, to the Revised of 44,0. But only 33,6 were actually transferred.

Section G.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS REVENUE ACCOUNT.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
11,127,3	EXPENDITURE	11,793,4	11,643,4	11,741,7

263. The Budget Estimate provided for 54,6, increase on State Railways, mainly due to extension of traffic and mileage; and for 288,1, increase on East Indian Railway, due to special requirements; for 133,2 for payment of surplus profits to the Guaranteed lines, and for the usual increase of charges on account of interest on the increased capital account. There was a saving by the

Section G.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS REVENUE ACCOUNT—*continued.*

transfer of charges on the Punjab and Kandahar lines to Non-productive, but on the other hand the expenditure on the East Indian Railway was even more than estimated.

36.—State Railways, Working Expenses:—Including East Indian Railway.

	EXPENDITURE—			
1,686,4	State Railways	1,741,0	1,532,6	1,534,2
	EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—			
1,478,3	Working expenses	1,766,4	1,726,5	1,822,2
184,7	One-fifth surplus profits paid to Company	...	...	216,2
13,5	Contribution to Provident Fund of 1 per cent. on net traffic earnings	214,7	247,1	31,0
1,1	Payment for Land	...	...	...
1,677,6	Total East Indian Railway	1,981,1	1,973,6	2,069,4

264. The first two figures in the statement have been fully explained in the remarks upon the receipt side.

The payments in respect of net earnings of the East Indian Railway were in the Budget Estimate calculated upon the Revised Estimate of earnings for 1881-82 (3,110,0), and the Budget Estimate of earnings for 1882-83 (2,660,0). The outturn, however, was 3,261,8 and 2,779,1, and the payments were proportionally increased.

37.—Guaranteed Railways, Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
	MOIETY SURPLUS PROFITS—			
86,4	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	100,0	83,5	83,5
57,9	Eastern Bengal Railway	84,2	76,4	76,4
186,9	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	265,0	326,2	326,7
2,1	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway	...	...	...
74,7	LAND AND CONTROL	92,0	85,0	72,2
408,0	TOTAL	541,2	571,1	558,8

265. The estimates of payment of *Surplus profits* require no further explanation than that the difference in the Actuals as compared with Budget follows the differences in the Net Revenue explained on the Revenue side.

266. Under *Land and Control*, the largest items in the estimates were the acquisition of land for the Benares Bridge works and for the northern extension of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway. In the former case a saving was caused by delays in the settlement of compensation, and in the latter case the route was not settled in time to admit of the land being taken up.

38.—Irrigation and Navigation, Working Expenses.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
85,3	Punjab	90,9	95,4	96,6
73,0	Madras	109,7	116,1	78,4
22,2	Bombay	22,0	24,0	24,1
180,5	TOTAL	222,6	235,5	199,1
	PROVINCIAL—			
104,1	Bengal	106,0	107,2	114,8
170,9	North-West Provinces	174,4	183,5	187,8
275,0	TOTAL	280,4	290,7	302,6
2	England	...	2	2
455,7	TOTAL	503,0	526,4	501,9

Section G.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS REVENUE ACCOUNTS—*continued.*

267. Under Imperial, the Budget Estimate in the Punjab provided for the same scale of expenditure as was estimated for in 1881-82, although the Actuals of that year showed certain savings; but in the Revised Estimates new expenditure for building offices at Amritsar, and for emergent repairs at the head-works of the Bari Doab Canal, were added. The slight excess in the actual expenditure was caused by some refunds.

268. In *Madras* the Budget Estimate provided a considerable increase in the appointment of Revenue Establishments. The charges of the maintenance of the old Irrigation Works was, under orders of Government, transferred to the Non-productive category, and the Actuals by so much fell short of the Estimates.

269. The addition made in the Revised Estimates and in the Actuals in *Bombay* is caused by the transfer to "Productive" of the canals mentioned in paragraph 262 above.

270. Under *Provincial*, the Bengal charges were increased by works on the Orissa Canals for strengthening the distributory channels, and by unexpectedly heavy charges for establishment on the Sone Canals. The increase in the North-West is mostly a matter of account; that is, the short expenditure on capital caused a larger proportion of establishment to be charged against the Revenue account.

Madras Irrigation and Canal Company—Land and Supervision.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
5	Land and Control	2	...	1
	See Receipt side.			

39.—Charges in respect of Capital.

(*a.*)—Interest on Debt.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
	INTEREST ON CAPITAL FOUND BY GOVERNMENT—			
1,160,5	State Railways	1,242,6	1,226,4	1,226,7
81,0	East Indian Railway	155,0	141,0	138,3
726,4	Irrigation	734,0	785,9	784,2
17,9	Public Improvements	...	20,2	20,3
1,985,8	TOTAL .	2,131,6	2,173,5	2,169,5
	INTEREST ON OTHER CAPITAL—			
	East Indian Railway Commutation Stock—			
4	Rupee . . .	4	4	3
203,6	Sterling . . .	204,6	204,6	202,6
145,5	East Indian Railway Debentures	119,9	119,9	119,9
3,7	3½ per cent. E. I. R. Annuity Redemption Stock .	17,5	23,6	25,6
2,339,0	TOTAL .	2,474,0	2,522,0	2,517,9

271. The particulars of the charges for *Capital found by Government* will be understood from the following statement of the Capital Account, excluding East Indian Railway:—

	State Railways.	Irrigation.	Public Improvements.	TOTAL.	Interest Rate per cent.	Amount of interest.
Capital Expenditure during 1881-82	1,635,2	565,8	68,9	2,269,9	4	90,8
Capital account at end of 1881-82	29,703,7	18,442,6	483,2	48,629,5	4	1,945,2
Capital transferred from ordinary, 1882-83	15,2	...	...	15,2	4	6
Capital Expenditure during 1882-83	1,647,3	2,324,3	49,8	4,021,4	4	160,8
Capital account at end of 1882-83, being the sum of the last three lines . . .	31,366,2	20,766,9	533,0	52,666,1	4	2,106,6

Section G.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS REVENUE ACCOUNTS—*concluded.*

272. From these figures calculating the interest at the rate of 4 per cent. we get:—

	State Railways.	Irrigation.	Public Improvements.	Total.
Interest on Capital account at beginning of the year .	1,188,2	737,7	19,3	1,945,2
Interest on Capital transferred	6	...	...	6
Half interest on Capital spent	32,9	46,5	1,0	80,4
TOTAL INTEREST CHARGED	1,221,7	784,2	20,3	2,026,2
Add ½ per cent. on the Holkar Loan of a crore which bears 4½ per cent. interest .	5,0	...	...	5,0
TOTAL AS ABOVE . .	1,226,7	784,2	20,3	2,031,2

273. The *East Indian Railway* figure in this part of the account is the reckoning at the contract rate of 4½ per cent. on the advances on Capital and Stores Accounts. Part of the increase compared with 1881-82 is accounted for by the charge to Capital for the discharge of debentures which brings about a corresponding reduction under the next portion of the charges.

274. Under *Interest on other Capital*, which at present is all connected with East Indian Railway, we have a reduction on account of discharge of debentures (as just mentioned); and an increase under the head of 3½ per cent. annuity redemption stock. The debt account shows that during the year 480,3 of this stock was issued in redemption of annuity, under which it will be found that a decrease of charge occurs.

(*b.*)—Annuities in Purchase of Guaranteed Railways (including Sinking Funds).

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
	ENGLAND—			
262,0	4 per cent. on the deferred annuity . .	262,0	262,0	262,0
949,8	Annuity of 1,179,0; unredeemed portion .	957,3	955,4	922,7
26,6	Investment made in respect of the redeemed portion			30,9
1,0	Contribution to Management . . .			1,1
1,239,4	TOTAL ENGLAND .	1,219,3	1,217,4	1,216,7

275. The charge in respect of the annuity, including both the redeemed and the unredeemed portion, is:—

1881-82	. Actuals	3,7	+949,8	+26,6	+1,0	=981,1
1882-83	. Budget	17,5		+957,3		=974,8
1882-83	. Actuals	25,6	+922,7	+30,9	+1,1	=980,3

(*c.*)—Guaranteed Railways Interest.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
	GUARANTEED RAILWAYS INTEREST—			
7,0	India	5,8	5,8	8,0
3,264,8	England	3,278,0	3,269,5	3,309,9
3,271,8	TOTAL .	3,283,8	3,275,3	3,317,9
50,0	MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL CO. . .	50,0	25,0	24,9

276. The charge on account of Railways interest includes an arrear of 40,3 coming down from the accounts of 1867 and not anticipated in the Estimates. Apart from this, there was a saving of 6,2 chiefly owing to debentures not being replaced by other debt as soon as expected. Under the last head the Budget provided for a whole year's interest, but as the Company was purchased on 30th June 1882, only one half-year's interest came under payment.

Section H.—RECEIPTS ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
727,8	RECEIPTS . . .	619,0	771,5	830,6

277. As the figures now included under State Railways were last year shown under other heads, they should be omitted in the comparison from the Revised Estimates and Accounts of 1882-83; which then stand at 648,4 and 691,8 against 727,8 in 1881-82 and 619,0 for Budget of 1882-83.

278. The differences are mainly in the receipts on account of Civil Buildings, &c. Under this head, there were first exceptional receipts of about 70,0 in 1881-82, which the Budget at least did not expect to recur, but which did in a great measure come into the account at the end of the year; and there were also about 20,0 of receipts in 1881-82, which were in 1882-83 more properly classified as Land Revenue.

XXIX.—State Railways.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts
	IMPERIAL—			
0	Bhopal Railway	0	1,7	1,4
0	Kandahar Railway	0	41,5	48,4
0	Punjab Railway, Northern Section . .	0	65,0	72,9
0	TOTAL .	0	108,2	122,7
	PROVINCIAL—			
0	Sonarpur-Diamond Harbour Railway .	0	5,2	5,5
0	Kawnia-Dhurla Railway . .	0	9,7	10,6
0	TOTAL .	0	14,9	16,1
0	TOTAL BOTH .	0	123,1	138,8

279. Of the Railways whose receipts are now shown under this head, the Kandahar and the Punjab Railways were, in the Budget Estimate, included in the figures of the Indus Valley and Punjab Northern Railways respectively. The returns from both these lines are very poor, but they turned out slightly better than Estimate.

280. Of the Bhopal Railway, 12 miles south of the Nerbudda were opened and produced a small revenue.

281. For the Sonarpur-Diamond Harbour Railway, the Budget Estimate was included with the Calcutta and South-Eastern; and for the Kawnia-Dhurla, with the Estimate under Civil Buildings, &c. In both cases, the revenue was a little better than Estimate.

XXX.—Subsidized Railways.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
2,3	BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY . . .	1,0	3,7	3,7

282. This is a small receipt of interest on investment of money deposited by the Bengal Central Railway, which is practically a reduction of the charge for interest which the Secretary of State has to allow the Company.

Section H.—RECEIPTS ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE —*continued.*

XXXI.—Irrigation and Navigation.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
3 + 0	India	8 + 0	8 + 0	8 + 0
0 + 3,2	Burmah	0 + 3,6	0 + 3,6	0 + 4,3
0 + 2	Assam	0 + 5	0 + 2	0 + 1
1,3 + 71,3	Bengal	1,5 + 70,0	1,0 + 71,3	0 + 78,2
1 + 11,8	North-West Provinces . .	0 + 12,2	0 + 12,5	0 + 14,7
13,6 + 2,9	Punjab	12,3 + 2,0	12,6 + 2,9	11,9 + 2,6
3,1 + 12,6	Madras	2,4 + 11,7	3,1 + 12,9	1,3 + 15,1
10,8 + 0	Bombay	16,0 + 0	11,0 + 0	10,0 + 1
29,2 + 102,0	TOTAL .	33,0 + 100,0	28,5 + 103,4	24,0 + 115,1
131,2		133,0	131,9	139,1

These figures are in two sets, Imperial and Provincial.

283. The decrease in Imperial is mainly in Bombay, and is due to the transfer to the Productive category of the Desert Canal and the Eastern Nara works. But the realizations on Non-productive works were also somewhat less than anticipated, a result owing in part to arrears being handed over to next year.

284. In the Provincial figures, nearly all the figures show a fair increase both over Budget and over last year's figures; the chief share coming in from navigation receipts on the Calcutta Canals.

XXXII.—Military Works.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
27,2	India	23,0	25,5	29,2
4,7	Madras	3,0	3,0	2,8
12,1	Bombay	11,2	11,2	9,6
6,3	Other Provinces	1,9	2,4	2,7
50,3	TOTAL .	39,1	42,1	44,3

285. The figures are better than Estimate. They fall a little behind last year, in which there were some exceptional receipts; but, as they still, under India, include some special receipts by sale of materials, they are better than an ordinary year's revenue.

XXXIII.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
23,3	India	4,8	6,7	5,7
13,6	England	16,0	14,1	14,4
36,9	TOTAL .	20,8	20,8	20,1
	PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL—			
0 + 1,8	India	0 + 1,9	0 + 1,9	0 + 2,0
2,9 + 12,9	Central Provinces . .	2,6 + 8,9	2,6 + 12,2	2,3 + 12,3
10,9 + 4,1	Burma	4,5 + 4,1	4,9 + 4,1	5,6 + 4,2
8 + 10,5	Assam	7 + 9,3	7 + 10,5	1,6 + 11,3
24,0 + 53,6	Bengal	18,5 + 51,7	19,0 + 52,6	21,3 + 52,3
20,9 + 105,8	North-West Provinces . .	14,5 + 80,7	18,2 + 85,5	51,1 + 81,8
2,6 + 62,4	Punjab	3,1 + 57,6	3,8 + 59,2	4,0 + 58,5
26,4 + 59,9	Madras	15,3 + 53,7	15,8 + 56,7	8,2 + 62,7
65,0 + 42,6	Bombay	63,4 + 34,6	70,2 + 32,0	72,5 + 32,9
153,5 + 353,6	TOTAL .	122,6 + 302,5	135,2 + 314,7	166,6 + 318,0
544,0	TOTAL .	445,9	470,7	504,7

286. On the Imperial Account, we have fallen back to ordinary figures, after the special receipts included in the accounts of 1881-82. The English receipts are fees from students at the Royal Engineering College, the number of whom was less than last year.

287. Under Provincial and Local, the figures are separately stated for receipts in charge of Public Works officers and receipts in charge of Civil officers. Under the first of these, the Estimates provided for less revenue than 1881-82, chiefly because of the special receipts (7,0 + 10,9 + 13,4 = 31,3) included in that year's figures. The Revised estimated an

Section H.—RECEIPTS ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE —*continued.*

improvement in the North-West, mainly profits from Roorkee Work-shops, and a large addition in Bombay by sales of buildings, and by sale of land belonging to the Kurrachi Harbour Works. Some unusual transactions came into the Roorkee Work-shops after the Revised Estimates—first, in connexion with work done for sugar-mills for a firm in Bengal, and second, advance receipts on orders received at the end of the year. The receipts of these work-shops were 30,8 more than entered in the Revised Estimate. A decrease in Madras arose from restrictions imposed upon the Madras Work-shops; and in other provinces there were slight excesses which do not call for remark.

288. Under receipts in charge of Civil officers, a small increase in the Revised Estimates and in the Actuals in the Central Provinces arises from the receipts of the Saugor Work-shops being shown under this head instead of, as formerly, under Miscellaneous.

289. In the North-West Provinces, an amount of about 18,5, receipts of the Bhabar Improvement Fund, have been transferred from the head of Public Works to their proper head of Land Revenue, and this accounts for the diminution of figures there in 1882-83. The changes in the other provinces may be described as ordinary variations, the class o receipt mostly concerned being tolls.

Section H.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
6,393,5	EXPENDITURE	7,210,0	7,313,3	7,165,8

290. Although on the whole the Budget Estimates have been nearly followed, there have been great differences in detail. The general scheme of the year was for more liberal expenditure than last year on construction of Railways (592,0 against 247,7), on Irrigation (974,0 against 789,9), and on Civil Buildings, &c. (4,371,0 against 4,043,2); but the formation of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, and the transfer to it of much of the work included in the Estimates both of this section of the account and of the Famine Section, placed the Government in funds to push on the Railways under construction in Bengal, the North-West, and the Punjab, and 89,8 was added to the cost of Provincial Railway construction. To this amount of extra expenditure we must add 136,2 on working account of Railways transferred from Productive, giving a total excess expenditure of 226,0, about equal to the amount saved to Government by the Southern Mahratta Railway, 150,0, and the savings in Irrigation caused apparently by the grants not being worked up to.

40.—State Railways, Capital Account.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
70,0	Bhopal Railway	55,0	55,0	55,0
22,8	Director General and Store-keeper	21,0	21,7	21,9
8,4	Other Establishments	12,5	6,5	6,4
...	Hubli to Portuguese Frontier	150,0	— 50,0	—29,1
20,2	Other charges	53,1	27,8	23,4
121,4	TOTAL	291,6	61,0	77,6
	PROVINCIAL—			
91,8	Diamond Harbour Railway	88,8	109,2	118,1
20,3	Dinagepur Railway	60,0	51,5	48,6
...	Kawnia Dhurla	...	2,1	2,4
3,1	Cawnpore-Furrukhabad Extension	100,0	114,3	120,7
...	Jumna Bridge	30,0	67,4	68,2
11,0	Various Railway Surveys	21,6	32,7	26,1
1	Other charges	...	7	6,1
126,3	TOTAL	300,4	377,9	390,2
247,7	TOTAL BOTH	592,0	438,9	467,8

Section H.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE —*continued.*

291. Of the *Bhopal Railway*, the first 12 miles from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Hoshangabad were opened for traffic on 1st June 1882. Satisfactory progress was made with the bridge over the Nerbudda (which was finished in May 1883). The Gadaria Viaduct, another large work, was nearly completed. The earthwork on the ghats and on the rest of the line proceeded rather more slowly than expected, and the terminal buildings at Bhopal were commenced only in the cold weather. The line is expected to be opened in October 1884.

292. The Estimates provided 150,0 for the construction of part of the Southern Mahratta Railway from *Hubli to the Portuguese frontier*, but a concession was made to a private Company in respect of this line, and the Company were to take over the works already completed and repay an amount which in the Revised Estimate was taken at 50,0, on account of them. As mentioned under "Protective Works," these repayments were not settled before the end of the year, and the full amount expected was not received.

293. The other charges under Imperial are mostly surveys, and the savings in them are due to the fact, first, that a reserve of 30,0 for new demands arising during the year was not fully utilised; and secondly, that part of the charges budgetted for was transferred to other heads—7,6 for Punjab Northern Railway, Northern Section to Frontier Railways; 5,3 for Rewari-Ferozpur Survey to Protective Railways; and 7,2, Patna-Bahraich Survey to the Bengal and North-West Railway Company.

294. The *Provincial Railways* were all pushed on more rapidly than had been estimated for, as it was desirable, the money being available, to bring the works to an end as soon as possible. The expenditure here rose from Budget 300,4 to Actuals 390,2.

Of the Diamond Harbour Railway, the 15 miles to Mugrah Hát were opened on 18th December 1882; and the Diamond Harbour station was under construction at the end of the year.

Of the Dinagepur Railway, 9 miles (nearly a half) were opened on 1st July 1882. The earthwork on the rest was almost completed, and the bridge work also in a very advanced state.

295. On the Cawnpur-Farukhabad Extension, the works were not commenced till October 1882. By the end of the year one-third of the earthwork had been finished, more than half the material for bridges had been collected, and masonry work had been commenced, and 25 miles of ballast had been delivered. The line is to be 102 miles long, and to cost 450,0.

296. The Jumna Bridge at Muttra is meant to connect the North-West metre lines with the Rajputana system; it was sanctioned at a cost of 87,6, to which provision for road traffic costing 15,0 was added in England. The estimated expenditure for the year was raised from 30,0 to 68,0; and at the end of the year all the wells had been sunk from 15 to 30 feet below water level (an old town being discovered, in the operation, 15 feet beneath the bed of the river), and the work on the approaches more than half completed. The girders were not expected from England till December 1883.

41.—State Railways, Working and Maintenance.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
...	Bhopal Railway	...	2,1	2,0
...	Kandahar Railway	...	47,5	51,4
...	Punjab Railway,—Northern Section	...	85,0	84,8
...	TOTAL	...	134,6	138,2
	PROVINCIAL—			
...	Sonarpur-Diamond-Harbour Railway	...	3,7	2,9
...	Kaunia-Dhurla Railway	...	8,7	9,0
...	TOTAL	...	12,4	11,9
...	TOTAL BOTH	...	147,0	150,1

297. It is explained on the Revenue side that these Railways were at the time of the Budget Estimate for the most part included as part of works which are reckoned under

Section H.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE —*continued.*

the Productive section, and that the Original Estimates were, therefore, included with these works. The expenditure on Kandahar and Punjab Railways in both cases somewhat exceeds the earnings, but it is said to be impossible to reduce it.

42.—Subsidized Railways.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
17,5	Bengal Central Railway	50,0	63,3	34,5
...	Bengal and North-West Railway	...	6,5	3,7
...	Rohilkund-Kumaon Railway	...	4	4
17,5	TOTAL	50,0	70,2	38,6
	PROVINCIAL—			
...	Tarkessur Railway	...	...	1,1
...	Rohilkund-Kumaon Railway	0	5	...
...	TOTAL	0	5	1,1
17,5	TOTAL BOTH	50,0	70,7	39,7

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
...	Southern Mahratta Railway	0	33,1	33,0

298. The figures against the *Bengal Central Railway* are mostly provision for the acquisition of land; the increase in the Revised, as compared with the Original Estimate, was due to short outlay in 1881-82, which was noticed in last year's report. The amounts included in the Revised did not, however, come under actual payment in 1882-83. Of the original provision made for interest payment, 16,5, also included against this head, only 13,3 was required.

299. The provision made under *Bengal and North-West Railway* was also for acquisition of land. That against Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway is the charge on account of guarantee of interest, which, though a Provincial charge, has to be classed as Imperial in the first place, because it is paid in the English accounts, and it is afterwards adjusted in India between the two Governments. A certain provision for land for this line is shown as a Provincial charge.

300. The charge against the *Southern Mahratta Railway* is the payment of interest at 4 per cent. upon the Capital of the Company; the Company not being formed at the time of the Budget, it did not appear till the Revised Estimates.

43.—Frontier Railways.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
420,9	Punjab Railway, Northern Section	223,0	281,5	295,5
	Kandahar Railway			25,3
	Stores, India			1,6
363,5	Stores, England	...	...	—62,9
784,4	TOTAL	223,0	281,5	259,5
559,7	Deduct transferred to War Account	...	...	...
224,7	NET	223,0	281,5	259,5

301. The Budget Estimate as at first framed was afterwards increased by additional grants, in order that the works might be the sooner brought to completion. The short outlay occurs mainly in respect of stores, that is, the stores, purchased for and held under the account of Frontier Railways, were very largely disposed of by transfer to other heads of charge, and this brought in great deductions from expenditure.

Section H.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE —*continued.*

302. On the Punjab Northern, the line from Khairabad on the Indus to Peshawur, 41 miles, was opened on May 1st, 1882, and at the end of the year the only part of the line from Lahore to Peshawur yet unopened was the section between Campbellpore and Khairabad on which are the Attock Bridge and its approaches. This section was so nearly complete that it was opened on 1st June 1883.

44.—Irrigation and Navigation.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
7,3+ 0	India	12,2+ 0	9,0+ 0	7,2+ 0
0+ 49,8	Burmah	0+ 119,3	0+ 85,6	0+ 92,4
0+ 3,6	Assam	0+ 12,3	0+ 5,5	0+ 4,7
77,7+ 262,1	Bengal	85,0+ 261,4	85,0+ 240,1	76,3+ 236,7
6+ 21,6	North-West Provinces	1,8+ 26,7	1,6+ 27,1	1,6+ 21,9
35,5+ 1,7	Punjab	49,0+ 1,6	48,8+ 1,4	50,0+ 1,5
154,1+ 25,2	Madras	221,6+ 29,9	207,8+ 40,8	208,9+ 35,3
150,7+ 0	Bombay	153,0+ 0	165,9+ 0	163,4+ 0
... ...	England	2+ 0	1,3+ 0	1,2+ 0
425,9+364,0	TOTAL	522,8+451,2	519,4+400,5	508,6+ 392,5
789,9		974,0	919,9	901,1

The two sets of figures distinguish the Imperial and the Provincial (including a small amount of local) works.

303. Taking first the *Imperial*, the India Estimate was reduced in the Revised by the omission of the amount held as a reserve for demands afterwards arising in all provinces. The Revised Estimate reduced the intended expenditure in Madras, owing to delay in the inception of works on the Palar Anicut System, but added an equal amount to Bombay, where demands were made for the clearance of silt, and repair of flood damages on the Sind canals.

304. The accounts fell short of the Estimates mainly in Bengal.

305. Under *Provincial* in Burmah, the Budget estimated provided for two items on which no outlay was required during the year, namely, the purchase of a steam dredger and a navigation project in the Henzada plain. These were omitted in the Revised Estimate, but heavy expenditure upon embankments made up for part of the decrease. The similar reduction in the Revised in Assam was due to the arrangements for a daily steamer service not being completed within the year. Bengal made a reduction in its Revised Estimates, and Madras made an increase, caused in both cases by alterations in the scheme of working mapped out for the year.

45.—Military Works.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
714,7	India	671,5	658,3	638,0
30,9	Central Provinces	37,2	32,7	26,0
50,5	Burmah	33,7	36,2	36,4
22,0	Assam	25,0	24,1	25,2
14,4	Bengal	23,2	36,1	32,1
2,8	North-West Provinces	1,9	8	7
63,7	Punjab	32,5	30,5	29,3
49,0	Madras	62,0	69,0	66,0
122,5	Bombay	113,0	111,1	108,8
...	England	0	1,2	1,8
1,070,5	TOTAL	1,000,0	1,000,0	964,3

306. The grant for these is 1,000,0 a year, and both the Budget and the Revised Estimates worked up to this figure, but the expenditure fell a little short of the Estimate. The differences between Estimates and Actuals run over a variety of items and hardly require separate specification.

Section H.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE—*continued.*

46.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.

1881-82. Accounts.			1882-83. Budget.		1882-83. Revised.		Accounts.
		IMPERIAL—					
204,1		India . . .	207,0		241,7		249,5
138,0		Bengal . .	129,6		141,2		130,7
124,5		Other Provinces .	83,4		133,9		122,5
96,0		England . .	90,7		86,8		82,2
562,6			510,7		603,6		584,9
		PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL—					
4,3	+ 1,6	India . . .	5,3	+ 1,1	4,6	+ 1,2	2,8 + 1 0
93,3	+ 34,2	Central Provinces .	107,4	+ 29,4	113,1	+ 29,4	104,2 + 29,1
317,8	+ 19,1	Burmah . .	355,2	+ 19,0	370,0	+ 18,2	365,1 + 17,6
99.4	+ 28,5	Assam . . .	47,5	+107,4	54,3	+100,0	51,3 + 91,0
668,7	+ 397,0	Bengal . . .	578,3	+469,4	605,7	+404,8	670,0 +370,9
444,2	+ 42,4	North-West Provinces . .	526,4	+ 34,1	533,5	+ 30,0	486,9 + 31,0
303,0	+ 4,2	Punjab . . .	372,0	+ 4,3	373,9	+ 3,9	376,1 + 3,9
149,6	+ 373,9	Madras . . .	228,2	+412,2	161,6	+423,5	181,6 +406,6
481,9	+ 17,5	Bombay . .	542,5	+ 20,6	568,1	+ 22,8	554,3 + 22,0
2,562,2	+918,4	TOTAL . .	2,762,8	+1,097,5	2,784,8	+1,033,8	2,792,3 +973,1
3,480,6			3,860,3		3,818,6		3,765,4
4,043,2		TOTAL . .	4,371,0		4,422,2		4,350,3

307. Under *Imperial*, the Estimate was for 510,7, rather less than the previous year's grant; but 92,9 were added to it by new grants made during the course of the year, chiefly for Public Offices at Simla and for the Uru Salt Works in Bombay. The final expenditure differed from the Revised Estimate chiefly in saving of grants for expenditure on the Mint in Calcutta, and in the slower progress of the salt works referred to which were under construction by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. Against this additional grants were sanctioned for the Simla buildings.

308. Under *Provincial and Local*, the two sets of figures show the expenditure in charge of the Public Works Department and of Civil Officers respectively. In the first of these two cases, there can be little comparison between the rates of expenditure in the two years, because it depends greatly upon the disposition of the Local Governments to utilize the balances at their credit upon Provincial account. Bengal estimated to open the year with 708,8, the North-Western Provinces with 1,062,6, Punjab with 301,7, and Bombay with 552,1, all being very high, and all higher than the previous year. All of these therefore increased their rate of expenditure, except Bengal, which had considerable railway construction in hand, and which made up for its moderation in Estimate by largely exceeding its Budget provision. In Assam some administrative arrangements caused a transfer of part of the works from the category of Departmental to that of Civil Officers.

309. The Budget Estimates were accordingly framed for 2,762,8 Departmental and 1,097,5 Local against last year's 2,562,2 and 918,4.

310. As regards the former the several Governments, in the course of the year, made considerable additions to their grants by sanctioning new works for which Budget provision had not been made. These excesses were, in Burmah and Assam, mostly for new roads, and in Bengal, Punjab, and Bombay, for new civil buildings. Thus the Revised Estimate added 5,7 in Central Provinces; 14,8 in Burmah; 6,8 in Assam; 27,4 in Bengal; 7,1 in North-West Provinces; 1,9 in Punjab, and 25,6 in Bombay. Bengal greatly overspent its increased Estimate, but in other provinces they were not worked up to. The excesses in Bengal were chiefly on original works, and although the probability of the excess was known at the time, it was considered unnecessary to make special provision for it in the Estimates, as it was also known that an equal amount of savings in the same head of Civil Buildings, &c., would come in to meet it.

Section H.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE—*concluded.*

The outlay in Madras was very far short of the grants.

Upon the whole Estimate the excesses and defects balanced each other, and the outturn was 2,792,3 against Estimate 2,762,8.

311. Of the expenditure under charge of Civil Officers, about 80,0 must be considered as a transfer in the Province of Assam from Departmental Public Works expenditure; and of the other provinces, where the expenditure is largely that of Local Funds under the management of Local Committees, Bengal and Madras both estimated more liberally than they had spent in the former year, their local balances being in both cases high. The Local Committees in Bengal utterly failed to work up to their Estimates; they estimated for 469,4 and spent 370,9, just as in 1881-82 they estimated for 477,4 and spent 397,0. The figures elsewhere do not call for remark.

K.—ARMY SERVICES.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
3,821,5	Receipts . .	868,0	1,526,0	1,592,2
18,861,1	Expenditure . .	16,128,0	17,509,3	17,440,3
15,039,6	Net Expenditure	15,260,0	15,983,3	15,848,1

312. The principal difference between the Budget Estimate and the final figures is the inclusion in the latter of the transactions arising in connexion with the Egyptian Expedition. Allowing for these the Budget figures were fairly followed. The figures of 1881-82 in the same way included special receipts and expenditure arising in connexion with the war in Afghanistan.

313. Excluding the special war expenditure, the net figures under "Army" are:—

Accounts, 1881-82, excluding 409,5 which were estimated last year to be really war expenditure, 15,645,0; Budget, 1882-83, 15,260,0; Revised, 1882-83, 15,186,1; Accounts, 1882-83, 15,130,9.

Section K.—RECEIPTS BY MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

XXXIV.—Army.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
657,7	Commissariat	532,0	568,3	576,6
90,7	Clothing	73,9	77,7	78,9
102,9	Ordnance	71,5	92,0	113,7
242,1	Other Receipts	136,1	175,0	163,2
1,093,4	TOTAL INDIA .	813,5	913,0	932,4
68,3	ENGLAND	54,5	73,0	75,1
1,161,7		868,0	986,0	1,007,5

314. The excess over Budget in Commissariat was due to a special recovery of 10,0 from Mysore, and to continued sales of transport cattle, alluded to in the last year's report; the greater part of the increase was anticipated in the Revised Estimate.

315. Under Clothing no remark is necessary; under Ordnance, the excess in the Revised Estimates arose out of supplies of tents, for the Egyptian Expedition, made to Her Majesty's Government; but a still greater excess comes into the accounts for large sales of condemned stores in Bengal, and issues to the Hyderabad Contingent and to Native States.

316. The excess under "Other Receipts" came in connexion with the closing of transactions on account of the war in Afghanistan. The accounts would have fairly agreed with the Revised Estimate, but that the latter included credits for issues to other departments, which in the accounts were properly taken by deduction from expenditure.

Section K.—RECEIPTS BY MILITARY DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

317. The increase of receipts in England was due to payments made by the Admiralty for services performed by Indian Troop-ships in connexion with the Egyptian Expedition.

318. The receipts of the year 1882-83 have on the whole fallen behind those of 1881-82, but nearly the whole explanation lies in the special revenues credited in 1881-82 under the head of Commissariat. See para. 187 of last year's report.

XXXV.—Military Operations in Afghanistan.

1881-82. Accounts.	India—	Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
75,5	Commissariat	...	...	...
279,3	Other Receipts	...	...	...
354,8		...	...	...
2,305,0	Add—English Contribution	...	...	...
2,659,8	Total	...	...	...

319. No transactions: see Expenditure side.

Military Operations in Egypt.

1881-82. Accounts.	India—	Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
...	Commissariat	...	...	47,7
...	Other Receipts	...	...	37,0
...		...	40,0	84,7
...	Add—English Contribution	...	500,0	500,0
...	Total	...	540,0	584,7

320. This special account was opened during the year, and 40,0 was entered in the Revised Estimate as the amount of probable recoveries in India. The recoveries came to 84,7. The English contribution was determined just before the Revised Estimates were passed, and the amount was duly credited before the end of the year.

Section K.—ARMY SERVICES.

EXPENDITURE.

47.—Army.

1881-82. Accounts.	India—	Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
500,6	Army and Garrison Staff	487,6	483,4	485,6
6,470,1	Regimental Pay, &c.	6,306,9	6,111,9	6,112,8
3,178,8	Commissariat	2,446,4	2,429,6	2,399,9
389,1	Medical	559,4	559,1	546,8
576,9	Ordnance	521,7	542,3	610,3
1,336,0	Other Effective Charges	1,062,0	1,293,7	1,280,9
641,1	Pensions	640,7	686,4	702,0
92,3	Other Non-Effective Charges	78,3	96,5	100,9
13,184,9	Total India	12,103,0	12,202,9	12,239,2
	England—			
831,7	Regimental Pay	840,0	810,0	788,2
344,2	Transport Charges	368,6	327,7	327,5
575,2	Stores	628,9	584,0	529,7
14,5	Other Effective Services	29,0	24,0	23,1
2,231,9	Retired Officers' Pensions and other Non-Effective Services	2,158,5	2,223,5	2,230,7
3,997,5	Total England	4,025,0	3,969,2	3,899,2
+ 33,8	Unaudited Expenditure			0
17,216,2	Total	16,128,0	16,172,1	16,138,4

Section K.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

321. The fluctuations under the first head are mere questions of the rank of the officers on duty; the saving as compared with 1881-82 is partly a transfer of certain charges to "Medical."

322. In the Revised Estimate, there was a saving in *Regimental pay*, both as compared with the Budget Estimate and as compared with last year, which was owing to reductions in the Native Army carried into effect from 1st July 1882; a further part of the apparent saving is only nominal, being caused by the transfer of the pay of Medical Officers of British Regiments to the "Medical" Grant. The accounts closely followed the Revised Estimate.

323. The Estimates under *Commissariat* were very closely followed. The charges under this head for the five preceding years have been 2,273,9, 2,362,8, 2,689,6, 2,677,5, and 3,178,8. This last was entirely due as was explained in last year's report to the inclusion of heavy war charges; but these being eliminated we have now an immediate reduction to peace level.

324. The *Medical* Grant provided in 1882-83 for Medical Officers who formerly had been attached to regiments, but are now posted to stations as required. Apart from this transfer there is a real reduction in the amount of the charge, as there is a reduction in the number of officers.

325. Under *Ordnance* there was a considerable increase (35,9) in charges in Bengal mainly on account of stores purchased for the Egyptian Expedition but not sent; of a similar excess over Budget in Bombay 52,3 the explanation is nearly the same, namely, the stores were purchased for, and sent to, Egypt, but not being used there, were on their return charged off to the ordinary head.

326. The chief part of the increase over Budget under *Other effective Services* was due to gratuities of 83,3 paid to men of reduced Native Regiments, and there was also an increase under "Sea Transport" in consequence of the hire of a steamer to take to Burmah mules returned from Egypt.

327. Under *Pensions* the increase of charge is caused by the reductions last alluded to, and also by increase of family payments consequent on the Afghan war. Other Non-effective Charges" were increased by nearly 20,0 by certain retired officers commuting their pensions and drawing the capitalized value in India.

328. The English figures shew a decrease under *Regimental pay*, chiefly of regiments during the voyage to and from India; a considerable decrease under Transport charges, due to the late commencement of the troop season, and to the postponement till 1883-84 of certain repairs; and stores, chiefly Ordnance and Medical, cost nearly £ 100,0 less than estimated.

329. Of the increase under *Retired Officers, &c.*, 30,5 was a short estimate of the effect of the measures taken to promote retirements, and 21,3 is a transfer to this head of charges shown in Budget against "Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances."

330. The adjustment for unaudited expenditure was found to be blank, as the Military Accounts were found to show a slightly larger debit than was calculated upon the issues to them from the Civil and other Departments. The starting point for these adjustments was taken at April 1st 1878, and the figures show that the audit was, upon March 31st 1883, behind the actual expenditure by a smaller amount than it was behind it on April 1st 1878.

48.—Military Operations in Afghanistan.

1881-82. Accounts.	India—	Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
1,366,0	Commissariat	...	...	14,5
281,5	Other Military Charges	...	...	3,4
258,1	Civil and Telegraph Charges	...	...	...
571,5	Public Works Charges	...	...	...
2,477,1	Total Audited	...	...	17,9
...	Add—Unaudited Expenditure	...	...	...
—845,1	Deduct—Expenditure already brought to account	...	...	...
1,632,0	Total India	...	...	17,9
13,0	Add—England	...	...	...
1,645,0	Total	...	...	17,9

Section K.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

331. This account was kept open in 1882-83 to receive such arrears of adjustments as might turn up in closing the account. There were no receipts, and as will be seen above the expenditure adjusted was very small.

Military Operations in Egypt.

1881-82. Accounts.		1882-83. Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
...	Commissariat	...	...	379,1
...	Ordnance	...	...	63,2
...	Sea Transport Charges	...	...	35,4
...	Other Military Charges	...	...	768,5
...	TOTAL AUDITED	...	1,219,2	1,246,2
...	ADD—Unaudited Expenditure	...	...	...
...	DEDUCT—Value of Stores included in the above figures, but afterwards charged off to the ordinary account	...	...	70,0
...	TOTAL INDIA	...	1,219,2	1,176,2
...	ADD—England	...	118,0	107,8
...		...	1,337,2	1,284,0

332. Necessarily there was no Budget provision for these charges. When the expedition was first determined on (in August) the probable estimate of expenditure was put down at 1,800,0. The expenditure was nearly complete at the time of the Revised Estimates in which it was put down at net 1,297,2.

333. The following is the statement of the whole account of the Expedition to Egypt, the first figures in each case being the actuals of 1882-83 and the second being the revised estimates of 1883-84.

	India.	England.
Spent	1,176,2+44,3	107,8+5,9
Deduct Recoveries	84,7+1,3	...
Net Expenditure	1,134,5	113,7

Being true sterling £1,035,5 of which £500,0, was repaid by Her Majesty's Imperial Government.

Section L.—EXCHANGE ON TRANSACTIONS WITH LONDON.

XXXVI & 49.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
3,798,5	On Secretary of State's Bills	3,118,5	3,240,0	3,238,9
...	On Southern Mahratta Railway	...	126,5	114,0
15,3	On Hong-Kong Bills	...	48,0	44,9
3,813,8	TOTAL	3,118,5	3,414,5	3,397,8
	DEDUCT CREDITS—			
	On Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies' Transactions—			
38,5	Capital Transactions	—1,1	24,4	36,9
67,7	Revenue Stores	94,9	96,0	102,1
46,7	On Capital Transactions, East Indian Railway	150,0	95,2	92,3
104,2	On Miscellaneous Transactions	99,7	83,3	85,1
257,1		348,5	298,9	316,4
3,556,7	NET EXCHANGE	2,775,0	3,115,6	3,081,4

Section L.—EXCHANGE ON TRANSACTIONS WITH LONDON—*concluded.*

334. The Estimate on account of Secretary of State's drawings was taken at sterling 15,592,5 (including Hong-Kong Bills 250,5); exchange 3,118,5; Rs. 18,711,0, the exchange being taken at 20*d*. The actual outturn was sterling 14,119,1; exchange 3,238,9; Rs. 17,358,0, the rate being 19·522 pence. The Revised, made when the transactions of the year were nearly complete, differed only very slightly from this. These figures, it must be remembered, exclude the transactions on which the exchange was charged to the account of the Commission for the Reduction of Debt.

335. The exchange on transactions of the *Southern Mahratta Railway* arose out of the arrangements made during the course of the year for booking the transactions of that Company, capital receipts and capital expenditure in India having to be brought to account at the rate of $\frac{5}{6}$ under capital and $\frac{1}{6}$ under exchange; and a further small adjustment having to be made every half year for the difference between the result thus obtained, and the terms of the contract depending upon the rate of Council Bills for each half year. The Company's transactions accordingly brought 114,0 exchange to debit of the Revenue account, their expenditure in India being nearly 578,0.

336. The exchange on *Hong-Kong* Bills was not separately estimated in the Budget, but was taken along with Secretary of State's Bills, as the Bills drawn on India for the supply of the Hong-Kong Treasure chest were to come in in reduction of them. The drawings at the end of the year were less than estimated.

337. The difference under *Guaranteed, &c., Companies'* transactions arose chiefly in those of the Bengal Central Railway, which was taken in the Budget as likely to draw through the Government 250,0 sterling with a loss by exchange of 50,0, but which took only 185,0 with an account loss of 31,3.

The other Companies' transactions, as explained in the report of 1880-81, are nearly always net gain, and the outturn on account of them was not very different from the Estimate.

338. On transactions of the *East Indian Railway* the Budget Estimate was placed at 150,0, being 750,0, the estimated expenditure on stores in England, brought to debit of the Rupee capital account by a credit of 150,0 to exchange. The expenditure fell far short of this (see paragraph 366), and of course the exchange did the same also.

339. On *Miscellaneous Transactions* the credits are mostly of a casual nature. They come in by Family Remittances of Military officers, by payments received on account of stores supplied to Native States, and also Public Works stores supplied to Provincial Governments, by money-order remittances to the United Kingdom (those on the Continental Governments are not remitted through the remittance account, and therefore produce no exchange), and by many other transactions.

The Original Estimate would have been better followed had not a charge come in in Bengal by the remittance through the Government account of £28,767 out of the Bruce Legacy, to which Government had to add the exchange in paying it out in India.

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT.

Provincial and Local Revenue as by Budget.	Provincial Balance. April 1st, 1882.	Provincial Balance. March 31st, 1883.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
15,8	5,2	9,5	India	—3,3	—2,2	4,4
739,2	200,2	231,8	Central Provinces	—9,4	18,3	31,6
1,204,3	441,5	242,1	Burmah	—254,0	—138,5	—199,4
451,4	103,8	117,5	Assam	—31,5	—11,3	13,7
4,361,8	918,1	369,3	Bengal	—699,7	—555,1	—548,8
3,591,7	1,358,7	1,076,0	North-West Provinces	—471,5	—376,7	—282,8
1,616,9	409,9	305,9	Punjab	—121,9	—92,7	—104,0
3,060,9	647,7	710,2	Madras	—74,4	—18,8	62,5
3,739,0	732,7	552,9	Bombay	—324,4	—348,4	—179,8
18,781,0	4,817,8	3,615,2	TOTAL	—1,990,1	—1,525,4	—1,202,6

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

340. The Provincial Governments had all of them high balances at the beginning of the year, partly the result of enforced economy during the Afghan war, and partly through the return to them, as part of the new provincial contract of 1882, of 670,0 levied from them during the period of financial pressure (paragraph 42 of the Financial Statement), and the further grants mentioned in paragraph 64 of the Financial Statement. Naturally, therefore, they estimated for high expenditure,—that is, to spend not only the income of the year, but, out of previous accumulations, the further sums above mentioned.

341. The chief improvement in the *Central Provinces* came in in Railway Receipts, which were estimated at 55,0, but produced 85,9.

342. In *Burmah* the Provincial Revenue under Excise, Customs, and Forest gave an advance of 90,9 over Budget, against which the Provincial share of Land Revenue fell short by 30,6.

343. In *Bengal* the scale of transactions is so large that the difference under Provincial, which amounts to an improvement over Estimate of 150,9, is a little more than three per cent. of the whole, and perhaps requires no special explanation.

344. The *North-Western Provinces,* though they had to bear the new demand of 198,8, alluded to in paragraph 56, note *d,* saved 85,0 in Land Revenue charges (see paragraph 95), and very much short-spent the provision for Public Works. In the final outturn therefore they were better in their Provincial balance by 188,7.

345. In the *Punjab* the difference was not very great, and of that under *Madras* nearly 68,0 is accounted for by the different treatment of Land Revenue alluded to in para. 261

346. In *Bombay* the Land Revenue was worse than the Estimates by about 90,0, but that was almost made up by improvement in Excise of 55,0; and in Forests of over 20,0. The chief differences in Bombay lay in the special Land Revenue refunds referred to in paragraph 86, for which 193,3 was provided in the Estimates, but 33,1 only spent within the year.

EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.

347. These are two in number, and they are classed as Extraordinary because, although as a matter of account-keeping they must come in on the receipt side, they form no proper part of the year's revenue.

348. The first is the cancellation, upon the Books of Government, of the balance hitherto held under "Unfunded Debt" at credit of the Bombay Civil Fund. The assets and liabilities of this fund were taken over by Government upon December 1st, 1882, in accordance with Act of Parliament, 45 and 46 Victoria, Cap. 45. The future receipts and expenditure on account of the fund will be classified as Government Revenue and Expenditure (taking the place of the past payments of interest and donation to the fund), but the accumulated balance had to be charged off under "Unfunded Debt, Deposits of Service Funds," and credited *per contra* as an Extraordinary receipt.

349. The second is the addition of expenditure already incurred and charged off in former years to the Capital Account of Productive Public Works. When it is decided that the work is to reckon as Productive, the Capital Account must necessarily be increased, and this can be done only by a *per contra* entry of receipt.

Section N.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (CAPITAL ACCOUNT).

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
3,311,4	EXPENDITURE	3,250,0	4,844,4	4,649,9

350. The capital expenditure on State Railways and on Irrigation both fell behind the expectation of the Budget Estimates, but the total charge was made up by expenditure not included in that Estimate, namely, 480,3 on redemption of East Indian Railway Annuity, 1,762,6 on purchase of the works of the Madras Irrigation Company, and 49,8 expenditure upon the Madras Harbour Works.

Section N.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—*continued.*

50.—State Railways.

1881-82. Accounts.		Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Account
613,5	INDIA— Rajputana	468,9	331,3	314,9
34,8	Sindia	20,0	16,5	16,3
15,3	Holkar	11,3	7,8	6,8
	CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
237,3	Nagpur-Chattishgarh	97,2	129,6	106,2
15,8	Wardha Coal	15,5	18,9	16,5
	BURMAH—			
25,2	Rangoon-Irrawadi	41,7	38,7	58,6
210,6	Rangoon-Sittang	376,1	352,6	360,8
	BENGAL—			
—34,1	Tirhoot	28,5	70,8	86,5
301,1	Tirhoot-Extension	316,8	226,7	226,8
...	Dacca-Mymensingh	...	40,0	39,1
9,7	Other Lines	17,3	19,7	4,9
48,9	NORTH-WEST PROVINCES	40,2	36,0	17,9
	PUNJAB—			
317,8	Indus Valley	262,2	180,5	162,1
79,2	Punjab Northern	34,7	57,0	56,5
20,2	Amritsar-Patankote	180,0	187,0	186,8
2,5	BOMBAY	12,8	7,1	5,7
1,897,8	TOTAL	1,923,2	1,720,2	1,666,4
...	ADD—Reserve	...	...	...
262,6	DEDUCT—Excess Credits Store Account	55,2	45,8	19,1
1,635,2	TOTAL	1,868,0	1,674,4	1,647,3
	Out of which in England	550,0	372,0	370,1

351. The Budget Estimate provided for the expenditure of the usual annual grant of 1,800,0 plus 67,7 expected to lapse from the previous year, which lapse, however, actually amounted to 369,4. This gives the following account of the fixed grant:—

	Revised, 1882-83.	Actuals. 1882-83.
Available for 1882-83	2,169,4	2,169,4
Transferred from Irrigation Portion	100,0	100,0
TOTAL	2,269,4	2,269,4
Expended in 1882-83	1,674,4	1,647,3
Carried forward to 1883-84	595,0	622,1

352. The large saving in the original grants is accounted for by delay in receipt of stores from England, difficulty in obtaining labour, and transfers of stores and tools to works classed as unproductive. The expenditure as originally sketched out in the Budget Estimates is liable to many alterations as the year goes on, partly by new projects being sanctioned, and partly by transfer of grant from works on which money seems likely to be saved, to works where it is found possible to push on the expenditure more rapidly.

The following details of the principal works are given.

353. *Rajputana Line.*—The principal works on this line are extensions of the station works and buildings at Rewari, Bandikui, and Jeypore; a large number of official residences, office buildings, &c., at Ajmere; completion works to earthwork ballast, &c., on the Neemuch-Nasirabad section which was opened on 1st December 1881; and the extension to Ujjain begun in November 1882, and to be opened, it is hoped, by the monsoon of 1884. The saving in the original budget was entirely due to the postponement of expenditure which it was thought could be deferred, nearly 70,0 on the Ajmere buildings,

Section N.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (CAPITAL ACCOUNTS)—*continued.*

another 10,0 on tools and machinery for the Ajmere shops, and also certain new Locomotives.

354. *Sindia Railway.*—The principal works were additional sleepers between Agra and Gwalior; and stone-pitching, &c., at the Chambal bridge. There was a slight saving on the estimates.

355. *Holkar Railway.*—There was considerable saving on this estimate, which was mainly for stations and buildings, and for extension of shops at Khandwa.

356. *Nagpur-Chattisgarh.*—On the Amgaon section, the bridge over the Wainganga river was still incomplete, and the traffic was carried by a temporary bridge. The permanent bridge was completed and opened on 7th June 1882. Construction was actively carried on from Amgaon, 95 miles, to Nandgaon, 145 miles; more money being made available for the work than at first intended. The Revised Estimate was stated at an unnecessarily high figure.

357. *Rangoon-Irrawadi.*—The expenditure on this line was mostly reconstruction with iron girders, of bridges built in the first place of timber. The large excess on the estimates occurs in the suspense account, and represents the charge for rolling-stock which when completed will be charged to the Sittang Line.

358. *Rangoon-Sittang.*—This line 166 miles long, of which the construction commenced in 1881-82, was in progress throughout the year. The first 92 miles are likely to be opened by January 1884. The saving in the estimate reckons in part against the excess on the last mentioned line.

359. *Tirhoot Railway.*—The expenditure against this head is mostly the construction of a new connection with the East Indian Railway by the extension of the line to the banks of the Ganges, opposite Mokameh. The work was for the most part provided for by additional grants made after the Budget Estimate, and the extension was ready in November 1882, but could not be opened till May 1883, as the East Indian Railway had not made their Ghât line from the Mokameh Station.

360. *Tirhoot Extensions.*—There were three extensions of this Railway under construction, *viz.*, Mozaffarpore to Bettiah, 76½ miles; Durbhunga to Pipra Ghat, 24½ miles; Mozaffarpore to Hajipur, 44 miles.

The first, it was hoped, would be opened within the year, but the contractors were unable to fulfil their contracts and a part of it only, to Motihari, 49½ miles, was opened on February 1st, 1883. The Pipra Ghat Extension was opened the same day, the work having been carried on departmentally after the contractors' failure. The Hajipur Extension was only under survey and estimate.

The short expenditure on these extensions was due to the failure of the contractors above noticed, and also in part to debit not being received within the year for rolling-stock under construction at the Saidpur Workshops of the Northern Bengal Railway.

361. *Dacca-Mymensing Railway.*—The sanction for the construction of this line, 86 miles, was not received in time for its being entered in the Budget Estimates. The construction was put in hand on 1st December 1882, and better progress was made with the earthwork than anticipated in the Revised Estimates.

362. *Indus Valley.*—The work here done is raising of embankments, miles 160 to 202; additional bridging, especially three bridges at the part of the line, miles 483, 491, and 494, damaged by floods; fencing; large offices, workshops, and barracks at Sukkur.

These works (except the fencing) were for the most part carried out as intended, but a large provision had been made for the commencement of the bridge at Sukkur over the Indus, which was not begun within the year.

363. *Punjab Northern Railway.*—The works here include a new siding and dock for the Chenab Ferry Trains; additions to the Wazirabad and Lala Musa Stations; commodious Stations at Rawalpindi; new permanent-way between Kharian and Jhélum; staff quarters at Rawalpindi.

The addition in the expenditure over the Estimate was mainly a transfer of stores from the Northern Section of the line, which is not now on the Productive list.

364. *Amritsar-Patankote.*—66 miles from the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway to Patankote. The works began practically with 1882-83, and good progress had been made by the end of the year, the expenditure reaching a slightly higher figure than the Estimates. The line will be open by November 1884.

Section N.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (CAPITAL ACCOUNT)—*continued.*

East Indian Railway.

1881-82. Accounts.		1882-83. Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
586,3	Redemption of Annuity	...	450,0	480,3
455,2	Other Capital Transactions	485,0	263,2	148,2
1,041,5	TOTAL	485,0	713,2	628,5

365. The transaction under *Redemption of Annuity* was not inserted in the Estimates as it enters on both sides; that is, it is charged to the Capital account of the Railway, but re-appears as a receipt for Permanent debt incurred.

366. The principal works included in the Capital outlay are (1) completed: additional goods sheds and sidings at Cawnpore, flood openings at Arrah; (2) in progress: additional accommodation of all kinds at Howrah, with goods sheds, sidings, pontoon stage, &c., doubling of the line from Buxar to Mogul Serai.

The Hooghly bridge and connexion with the Eastern Bengal Railway at Naihati was sanctioned on 7th December 1882.

The Revised Estimate fell largely behind Budget Estimate owing chiefly to delay in the supply from England of the materials for the Hooghly Bridge; and the Expenditure was shorter still owing to the same cause which produced an excess in the Revenue Account,—the non-transfer of stores from Revenue.

51.—Irrigation and Navigation.

1881-82. Accounts.		1882-83. Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
	BENGAL—			
71,2	Soane Project	49,6	50,5	37,2
33,3	Orissa Project	60,6	67,0	36,5
11,1	Midnapur Series	29,8	22,5	12,2
	N.-W. PROVINCES—			
108,4	Lower Ganges Canal	129,5	94,1	88,9
23,8	Other Works	70,5	39,6	37,4
	PUNJAB—			
315,1	Sirhind Canal	169,2	145,6	201,6
—129,4	Less Contributions			—63,8
42,1	Other Works	60,8	60,8	53,4
39,5	MADRAS	100,0	108,2	99,1
	BOMBAY—			
14,4	Deccan	30,0	17,3	15,8
36,3	Sind		43,5	43,4
0	RESERVE	197,0		0
565,8	TOTAL	897,0	649,1	561,7
0	Purchase of Madras Irrigation Company's undertaking	0	1,763,5	1,762,6
565,8	TOTAL	897,0	2,412,6	2,324,3

367. There was considerable short expenditure everywhere during the year, and as this became evident, transfers of the grant were made—100,0 to State Railways and 44,2 to the Madras Harbour Works.

368. In all the projects in *Bengal* there was a large lapse of the grant, and in all three cases it is explained to arise from delay in sanctioning the works for which the money was granted; in other words, too sanguine an estimate of the rate at which the works could be prepared and entered upon. The Bengal Government did not report the lapses in time for the reduction to be made in the Revised Estimates.

369. In the *North-West Provinces* the short expenditure is explained in the same way, namely, want of sanctioned estimates and inability of the establishments to work up to the larger grants now given for irrigation works. At the end of the year some moneys came in by large sales of the surplus plant belonging to the Lower Ganges Canal, and reduced the expenditure below the Revised Estimate.

Section N.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (CAPITAL ACCOUNTS)—*continued.*

370. In the *Punjab* the expenditure on the Sirhind Canal fell somewhat short of estimate owing to difficulty in finding labour, and delay in making payments for land. The difference would be greater, but for a falling off also in the contributions from the Native States, which however are in most cases very well up to date. On the Western Jumna Canal, the short expenditure was due to delay on sanctioned Estimates for distributories, and to retardation of the works by the heavy rains of January 1883.

371. The Estimates in *Madras* were heavy, compared with previous year's expenditure, and they were nearly worked up to.

372. The Original Estimates for *Bombay* were supplemented by grants of 41,9 for the Eastern Nara Works and the Desert Canal which were transferred to the Productive category and 10,0 emergent works on the Bewari Canals. The presence of water in the bed of the River Nara impeded the works, and this, together with the postponement of work on the Mutha Canal, reduced the total charges to 59,2.

373. The purchase of the *Madras Irrigation Company's* undertaking not having been carried out in 1881-82 it was not considered necessary to make any entry in the Budget on account of it. The terms however were settled and the purchase completed on 30th June 1882. The following are the details of the purchase:—

Redemption of Capital Stock	1,051,0
Redemption of Mortgage Debentures	338,4
Compensations and miscellaneous	14,8
Write-off of unrecovered portion of advance made to the Company	358,4
TOTAL	1,762,6

52.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

1881-82. Accounts.		1882-83. Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
68,9	Madras Harbour	...	44,2	49,8

374. No provision was made in the Estimates for the Madras Harbour Works. The state of these works was under investigation at the time of the Estimates, and any expenditure which Government might determine upon making was left for after-consideration. It was eventually provided for by deduction from the grant of Irrigation works in which a large "Reserve" had been provided.

Section O.—PERMANENT DEBT.

	1882-83. Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
INDIA—			
Incurred	...	2,680,0	2,670,1
Discharged	590,0	638,0	634,5
NET	—590,0	2,042,0	2,035,6
ENGLAND—			
For redemption of East Indian Railway Annuity	...	450,0	480,3
Other debt incurred	1,950,0	2,000,0	2,000,0
Total incurred	1,950,0	2,450,0	2,480,3
Discharged	2,048,0	2,023,4	2,006,8
NET	—98,0	426,6	473,5
NET	—688,0	2,468,6	2,509,1

375. In *India* the question of raising new debt was left open in the Estimates, as it was doubtful if the necessity would arise. In July, when it became known that a military expedition would be made from India to Egypt, of which the immediate cost was calculated at 1,800,0, it was considered advisable to raise a loan of 2,500,0, which was accordingly notified on 26th September 1882, and was raised at an average rate of Rs: 98-14-7 annas. The balance is mainly Stock-notes, of which 169,2 were issued; the issues of these

Section O.—PERMANENT DEBT—*continued.*

were experimental (see Financial Statement, paragraph 258), and the item was not shown in the Estimate.

376. The discharge of loans was that falling under the operations of the Commissioners for the Reduction of Debt, namely, two small Sicca loans, aggregating 37,9 and the 5 per cent. debentures amounting to 600,3 falling due on June 1st. The Sicca loans were dischargeable on 27th March, 1882, but as a matter of fact the payments nearly all came after 31st March. 590,0 was taken as the amount coming under payment on this account, and 631,2 were paid.

377. The first figure shown against *England* is the operation of redeeming the East Indian Railway Annuity by issue of 3½ per cent. stock; the entry on the payment side coming into the account of Capital Expenditure on that Railway.

The remaining part of the English operations, according to the Budget Estimate, were the raising of 1,950,0, 3½ per cent. stock to pay off East Indian Railway Debentures of that amount and some other small amounts falling due. Later in the year it was determined to raise instead a 4 per cent. Debenture Loan of 2,000,0; and the discharges against this were a little short of the Estimate by reason of small amounts remaining unclaimed at the end of the year.

Section P.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

	1882-83. Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
INDIA—			
Incurred	2,722,0	2,937,1	3,082,5
Discharged	2,211,5	2,233,3	3,250,7
NET INCURRED	510,5	703,8	—168,2
ENGLAND—			
Incurred	4,0	4,254,0	4,254,1
Discharged	500,5	4,250,6	4,250,6
NET INCURRED	—496,5	3,4	3,5
NET INCURRED	14,0	707,2	—164,7

378. The *Indian* figures are much affected by the exceptional operation of the transfer to Government, under Act of Parliament (45 & 46 Vic., Cap. 45) of the Bombay Civil Fund. The balance of the Fund on December 1st, 1882, 815,3, is charged to this head and credited as an extraordinary receipt. Omitting this charge the result in India would be net incurred, 647,1. This is better than the Budget Estimates, mainly by reason of the net receipts of the Post Office Saving Banks. These were a new institution in 1882-83, and were reckoned in the Estimates at only 80,0, but they received net deposits, 279,7.

379. The *English* Estimate provided for repaying 500,0 of temporary loan borrowed in 1881-82; but as the repayment was made before the beginning of the year, this provision was not required. The Secretary of State, however, borrowed 4,250,0 during the time for which he failed to place his Bills on India, but was able to repay it by his excessive drawings towards the end of the year.

Section Q.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.

	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
INDIA—			
Provincial Balances (net)	..... — 1,990,0	..... — 1,525,4	..... — 1,202,6
Commission for Reduction of Debt (Indian Account)	+ 750,0—0 = 750,0	+ 1,330,2 — 1,227,0 = 103,2	1,343,6 — 481,0 = + 862,6
Other deposits and advances	+19,016,4—18,426,4 = 590,0	+20,467,0 — 20,282,3 = 184,7	+21,871,4 — 22,320,5 = — 449,1
England	... + 500,0	..... +1,500,0	..... +1,497,1
	— 150,0	..... + 262,5	..... +708,0

380. The Provincial Governments were upon their whole accounts better than Budget by 787,4, as mentioned in paragraph 30, so that the deposit account of their balances was short drawn on to this extent.

Section Q.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—*continued.*

381. The Commission for the Reduction of Debt estimated to receive their usual yearly sum of 750,0, against which there would be no operations, because the discharge of debt would be placed in the accounts against the head of permanent debt. In the Revised Estimate their transactions were known to be a receipt of about 1,330,2 (see paragraph 218) against which they would bear the charge of a million Sterling of Bills (or in Rs. 1,227,0). As these bills were issued only at the end of the year they did not all come in course of payment before March 31st, and the result appeared in short charge against this head. The intentions of the Secretary of State not being fully known, the full charge was taken in the Revised against this head, and the short charge against the head of Secretary of State's Bills paid, whereas in the accounts the opposite was done.

382. It is not possible to give a very satisfactory account of the whole of the difference under other deposits and advances. Of the estimated receipts 460,0 were to come in from a transaction which it became advisable to postpone as soon as it was decided to raise a loan of 2,500,0; and of the rest of the difference it may be said generally that the transactions on both sides are very large, and that they are affected by a variety of circumstances that are hardly capable of estimate.

383. In the English account the figures are, in the Budget Estimate the receipt of the annual payment on account of English contribution to the Afghan War, and in the Revised Estimates and the Accounts the further receipt of £1,001,393 by remittance from India of the amount at credit of the Commission for the Reduction of Debt.

Section R.—LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, NATIVE STATES, &c.

	Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
India	210,0—125,0	231,7—126,5	390,5—91,5
	85,0	105,2	299,0

384. The advances were not drawn up to the full amount; on the other hand some re-payments were received from Native Chiefs in anticipation of the due dates.

Section S.—CAPITAL OF GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES.

Guaranteed Companies.

	Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
INDIA—			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	7,8	110,0	141,7
Eastern Bengal	22,0	32,1	52,0
Great Indian Peninsula	281,9	256,7	337,7
Madras	91,7	88,9	79,4
Oudh and Rohilkund	—530,0	—253,5	—118,2
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	121,0	103,8	104,2
South Indian	28,6	33,5	38,8
TOTAL	23,0	371,5	635,6

Subsidized Companies.

Central Bengal	—250,0	—154,2	—148,6
Southern Maharatta	...	—668,3	—578,0
TOTAL	—250,0	—822,5	—726,6
	—227,0	—451,0	—91,0
ENGLAND	—315,0	1,543,0	1,687,7
TOTAL	—542,0	1,092,0	1,596,7

Section S.—CAPITAL OF GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES —*continued.*

385. Under the *Guaranteed Companies* the principal transactions in India are the credits given to capital by issue of stores for revenue purposes.

386. The better receipts on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India line are due to heavy issues of stores in connection with the repairs of flood damages alluded to in paragraph 246, and to recoveries from Government at the end of the year of outlay on the Uru Salt Works (see paragraph 307). On the Eastern Bengal Railway there were unexpected recoveries on account of loss of a river flat and for iron issued for construction of wagons out of revenue. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway besides better recovery of stores there has been short outlay in the Engineering Department. The main difference under Oudh and Rohilkund Railway was that out of 350,0 provided for expenditure upon the Northern Extension only 45,1 were spent. There was a saving on the main line also, as of 145,0 provided on account of Benares Bridge Works only 72,8 was spent.

387. The issues to the *Subsidized Companies* in India are mainly moneys advanced to them for their capital expenditure against receipts in England. The Bengal Central Railway did not take so much as it estimated for, and the Southern Mahratta Railway made its arrangements only after the year had commenced.

388. The net receipts in *England* from the other Companies did not greatly differ from the Estimates, but the Southern Mahratta Railway paid in net 1,593,6, of which of course there was no entry in the Estimates. The credit of 358,4 on account of advance to the Madras Irrigation Company, which is mentioned in paragraph 373 above, also came in in excess of the Budget Estimate.

Section T.—REMITTANCES.

	Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
Money Orders (net)	18,0	5	14,2
Other Local Remittances (net)	2,0	—35,0	84,0
Other Departmental Accounts (net)	—11,0	— 4,5	3,6
Accounts between Civil and other Departments (net)—			
Post Office	0	0	17,6
Telegraph	0	0	—3
Guaranteed Railways	0	215,8	...
Marine	0	0	—7
Military	0	0	—8,9
Public Works	0	300,0	53,2
Remittance account between England and India (net)	—19,0	—168,4	23,5
TOTAL (NET)	—10,0	308,4	186,2

389. These amounts are the balances of large transactions carried forward; the only large figures are those against Guaranteed Railways and Public Works in the Revised Estimates, and those against other local remittances in the actuals. In the first two cases the amounts practically represent the sum by which the detailed Estimates of the departments concerned (both service heads and debt heads) appeared, from their transactions with the Civil Department, to be short estimating their receipts, and were necessarily entered so as to bring out the real anticipated closing cash balance upon the Revised Estimate. The latter arises in a new account opened for the adjustment of outstanding arrears and represents for the most part credits, by debit to military service heads, for services in other departments, outstanding in account on 1st April 1882.

Section U.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS.

	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Drawings	15,342,0	14,042,0	14,119,1
Payments	15,342,0	14,468,0	15,018,0

390. The Original Estimate of requirements, 15,342,0, was reduced by 1,300,0 by the Secretary of State when he found he was to receive large deposits from the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. For a long time during the year he failed to place his bills at the rates he had fixed, but he took advantage of the heavy demand at the end of the year

Section T.—REMITTANCES—*continued.*

to bring up the arrears, and as he was able to draw about a million sterling more than his estimated amount, it was arranged that advantage should be taken of this demand to remit home money on account of the Commission for the Reduction of Debt.

391. The Bills drawn during the year are thus arranged by month of allotment:—

	£	₹	Rate in pence.
March 1882	73,1	8,72	20·12
April ,,	973,9	1,15,96	20·16
May ,,	773,5	92,47	20·07
June ,,	353,1	42,33	20·02
July ,,	202,9	24,35	20·00
August ,,	1,183,9	1,42,00	20·01
September ,,	250,4	30,05	20·00
October ,,	345,1	41,67	19·88
November ,,	591,6	72,32	19·63
December ,,	2,421,4	3,03,50	19·15
January 1883	4,234,1	5,27,54	19·26
February ,,	2,153,2	2,65,88	19·44
March ,,	562,9	69,01	19·58
TOTAL	14,119,1	17,35,80	19·52
Besides bills drawn in March on account of Commission for the Reduction of Debt	1,001,4	1,22,77	19·58

And the payment account is as follows:—

	£	Rs.
Bills outstanding, March 31st, 1882	1,471,5	1,76,17
Drawn in 1882-83	14,119,1	17,35,80
TOTAL FOR PAYMENT	15,590,6	19,11,97
Paid in 1882-83	15,018,0	18,41,53
Outstanding, March 31st, 1883	572,6	70,44

392. It will be seen that the payments advanced very largely as compared with the drawings. This was due in part to the fact, of which account was taken in the Revised Estimates, that the arrear on March 31st 1882 was unusually large, but also and chiefly to the circumstance that as all drawings after about 14th March were taken against the account of the Commission for the Reduction of Debt, there were only about one week's bills, instead of about three, *en route* from England to India when the year closed. The Secretary of State's intentions not being fully known, this excess payment was provided in the Revised Estimates, under the deposit account, instead of against the remittance account (see paragraph 381).

Section V.—CASH BALANCE.

	Budget.	1882-83. Revised.	Accounts.
Opening Balance	17,251,0	17,143,8	17,143,8
Closing Balance	12,995,0	16,877,1	18,251,4
NET DECREASE	4,256,0	266,7 INCREASE	1,107,6

393. Every item that has been under explanation in the report has its part in the explanation of difference of Balance, but the main items in the difference of 5,363,6 between estimate and actuals are—

(1) the surplus of revenue over expenditure which was 1,209,1 better than Estimate; and so far as its effect upon the cash balance was concerned was better by a further amount of 593,6 or by 1,802,7 in all. This 593,6 being the amount estimated for outlay on Protective Works, but afterwards diverted for Reduction of debt, and still held in the cash balances on March 31st.

(2) the loan raised in India of 2,500,0; and 500,0 taken in the Estimates for repayment of Temporary Debt in England, but coming into the account before the year began.

Section V.—CASH BALANCE—*continued.*

(3) a net receipt of 1,593,6 from the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, less 1,404,2 paid out in the purchase of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's undertaking. These two items may, as a matter of ways and means, though not as a matter of account, be reckoned against each other.

394. The closing balances compare as follows with the Estimates—

	Budget.	Accounts.	Accounts Better.
England	2,146,6	3,429,8	1,283,2
India	10,848,4	14,821,6	3,973,2
TOTAL	12,995,0	18,251,4	5,256,4

Of these last figures the following analysis may be given:—

ENGLAND.	Budget.	Accounts.	Accounts better or worse.
In the English Account the Secretary of State estimated to open with a balance of	+3,051,3	...	
and to pay off out of it a temporary loan of	—500,0	...	+69,6
As a matter of fact he paid off this temporary loan before the year began, and thus opened with a balance of	...	2,620,9	
Under loan operations he estimated to raise	+1,950,0	...	...
and to pay off	—2,048,0	...	...
And against this, he raised 50,0 more	...	2,000,0	
and paid off 41,2 less	...	—2,006,8	+91,2
A further loan transaction in connection with the Capital Account of the East Indian Railway brought into the accounts.	...	+480,3 / —480,3	0
The transactions on various deposit accounts were estimated at 7,0 —3,5	+3,5	...	
but were actually 11,9 —12,7	...	—8	—4,3
The receipt of the Afghan War contribution which is credited under suspense, followed the estimate	+500,0	+500,0	0
On Guaranteed Companies' Accounts, he estimated to receive 1,055,0 and spend 1,370,0	—315,0	...	
But the transactions of the Southern Mahratta Railway came into the account, and altered these figures to 3,226,5—1,538,8	...	+1,687,7	+240,1
Placing the Secretary of State in funds to meet the unestimated requirement for the purchase of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	...	—1,762,6	
The transactions to be provided for by Drawings on India were—			
Net Ordinary Expenditure	—13,947,2		
Productive Public Works	—550,0		
And Expenditure on Remittance Account	—1,340,0	—15,837,2	
Requiring Drawings to the extent of	...	15,342,0	
The actual disbursements under the three classes mentioned were	—13,800,0		
	—370,1		
	—1,059,0	—15,229,1	—114,8
And as he received a Contribution towards the Egyptian war of		500,0	
It was found enough to raise money by Drawings to the extent of		14,119,1	
These produce a better result in the final cash balance by	...	...	+281,8
To which we have to add the receipts on account of reduction of debt	...	...	1,001,4
Giving a total addition to the estimated closing cash balance of	...	...	1,283,2

Section V.—CASH BALANCE *concluded.*

INDIA	Budget	Accounts	Accounts better
The opening balance was here somewhat better than estimated, owing to better results in the transactions at the end of 1881-82	14,199.7	14,522.9	323.2
On Revenue Account we have better results, the surplus in India being	12,242.2	12,804.0	561.8
The expenditure on Productive Public Works was short of Estimate by	2,700.0	—2,036.9	+663.1
Under Permanent Debt we raised a new loan, not entered in the Estimates of	.....	2,500.0	2,500.0
And the other transactions under permanent debt were nearly the same as Estimate	—590.0	—464.4	+125.6
The unfunded debt (excluding the cancellation of the Bombay Civil Fund) brought in somewhat better results, mainly through Savings Bank Deposits	+510.5	+647.1	+136.6
Deposits and Advances, excluding Provincial Balances, gave worse results	+1,340.0	+413.7	—926.3
But under Loans, &c., we got some unexpected repayments	+85.0	+299.0	+214.0
Under Guaranteed Companies' Capital Accounts there were considerable variations though not very large in the net results	—227.0	—91.1	+135.9
Under Remittances in India, the net figures are necessarily small	+9.0	+162.6	+153.6
But under Remittance Account with England, we get	+1,321.0	+1,082.7	—238.3
Under Council Bills we made up a great part of the short drawings by bringing the payments much more nearly up to the amount drawn	—15,342.0	—15,018.0	+324.0
TOTAL			3,973.2

Budget Estimates . . . . 1882-83.

Revised Estimates. . . . 1882-83.

Accounts . . . . . 1882-83.

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„ D.	„	Provincial and Local Balances	88

[The figures here shewn as the Revised Estimates of 1882-83 are those presented to Parliament as such. They differ, in the English column, from those appended to the Financial Statement of March 1883.]

Section V.—CASH BALANCE—*concluded.*

INDIA.	Budget.	Accounts.	Accounts better.
The opening balance was here somewhat better than estimated, owing to better results in the transactions at the end of 1881-82	14,199,7	14,522,9	323,2
On Revenue Account we have better results, the surplus in India being	12,242,2	12,804,0	561,8
The expenditure on Productive Public Works was short of Estimate by	—2,700,0	—2,036,9	+663,1
Under Permanent Debt we raised a new loan, not entered in the Estimates of	.....	2,500,0	2,500,0
And the other transactions under permanent debt were nearly the same as Estimate	—590,0	—464.4	+125.6
The unfunded debt (excluding the cancellation of the Bombay Civil Fund) brought in somewhat better results, mainly through Savings Bank Deposits . . .	+510,5	+647,1	+136.6
Deposits and Advances, excluding Provincial Balances, gave worse results	+1,340,0	+413,7	—926,3
But under Loans, &c., we got some unexpected repayments	+85,0	+299,0	+214.0
Under Guaranteed Companies' Capital Accounts there were considerable variations though not very large in the net results	—227,0	—91,1	+135 9
Under Remittances in India, the net figures are necessarily small	+9,0	+162,6	+153.6
But under Remittance Account with England, we get .	+1,321,0	+1,082,7	—238.3
Under Council Bills we made up a great part of the short drawings by bringing the payments much more nearly up to the amount drawn	—15,342,0	—15,018,0	+324.0
TOTAL	...	...	3,973.2

Budget Estimates . . . . 1882-83.

Revised Estimates. . . . 1882-83.

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[The figures here shewn as the Revised Estimates of 1882-83 are those presented to Parliament as such. They differ, in the English column, from those appended to the Financial Statement of March 1883.]

General Statement of Accounts and Estimates.

Rs. 10 = £1.

Receipts.	For details, *vide* Abstract.	Accounts, 1881-82.	Budget Estimate, 1882-83.	Revised Estimate, 1882-83.	Accounts, 1882-83.
		£	£	£	£
Revenue—					
B.—Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	...	21,948,022	21,487,000	21,700,400	21,876,047
Opium	...	9,862,444	9,500,000	9,501,800	9,499,594
Salt	...	7,375,620	6,049,000	6,128,700	6,177,781
Stamps	...	3,381,372	3,342,000	3,411,600	3,379,681
Excise	...	3,427,274	3,331,000	3,615,900	3,609,561
Other Heads	A	7,659,729	6,162,000	6,376,500	6,410,947
Total Principal Heads	...	53,654,461	49,871,000	50,794,900	50,953,611
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	...	1,489,699	1,637,000	1,652,800	1,708,994
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments	A	1,513,083	1,374,000	1,434,200	1,437,246
E.—Miscellaneous	,,	1,707,226	1,286,000	1,365,000	1,378,515
G.—Revenue from Productive Public Works	,,	12,260,347	12,189,400	12,096,000	12,224,100
H.—Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive	,,	727,799	619,000	771,500	830,582
K.—Receipts by Military Departments	,,	3,821,475	868,000	1,526,000	1,592,183
Total Revenue	...	75,174,090	67,844,400	69,640,400	70,125,231
Extraordinary Receipts—					
Assets of the Bombay Civil Fund taken over by Government	...	...	...		815,345
Credit for Public Works "Ordinary" Expenditure now taken as Productive and charged to Capital	...	...	...	...	15,214
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
O.—Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	...		2,408,600	2,509,150
P.—Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	,,	335,853	14,000	707,200	...
Q.—Deposits and Advances (net)	,,	...	...	202,500	708,023
R.—Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c. (net Recoveries)	,,	195,183	85,000	105,200	209,042
S.—Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies (net Receipts)	,,	...	...	1,092,000	1,506,619
T.—[illegible]ttances (net)	,,	877,478	...	308,400	186,211
[illegible] of State's Bills drawn	,,	18,412,429	15,342,000	14,042,000	14,119,128
Total Receipts	...	94,995,033	83,285,400	88,026,300	90,373,963
[illegible] 1st—England	...	4,127,749	3,051,349	2,620,909	2,620,909
India	...	13,371,101	14,199,651	14,522,913	14,522,913
[illegible]ND TOTAL £	...	112,493,883	100,536,400	105,770,122	107,517,785

Disbursements.	For details, *vide* Abstract.	Accounts, 1881-82.	Budget Estimate, 1882-83.	Revised Estimate, 1882-83.	Accounts, 1882-83.
		£	£	£	£
Expenditure—					
A.—Interest	B	4,558,100	4,376,000	4,450,700	4,468,132
B.—Direct Demands on the Revenues	,,	8,220,111	9,003,100	8,735,500	8,476,968
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	,,	1,771,662	1,918,000	1,932,200	1,908,569
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	,,	11,038,504	11,084,000	11,000,900	10,947,971
E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges	,,	4,044,532	3,761,900	3,905,100	3,890,407
F.—Famine Relief and Insurance	,,	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
G.—Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account)	,,	11,127,289	11,793,400	11,643,400	11,741,747
H.—Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive	,,	6,393,531	7,210,000	7,313,300	7,165,747
K.—Army Services	,,	18,861,142	16,128,000	17,509,300	17,440,250
L.—Exchange on Transactions with London	,,	3,556,700	2,775,000	3,115,600	3,081,433
Total	...	71,071,571	69,549,400	71,106,000	70,621,224
M.—*Add*—Provincial Surpluses, that is, Allotments to Provincial Governments, unspent by them	End of B	1,804,773	22,800	112,400	167,372
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, that is, Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	,,	—284,981	—2,012,800	—1,637,800	—1,369,998
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	...	**72,591,363**	**67,559,400**	**69,580,600**	**69,418,598**
N.—Productive Public Works, Capital Account—					
Expenditure during the year	End of B	3,311,423	3,250,000	4,844,400	4,649,898
Expenditure formerly treated as Ordinary now transferred to Capital by credit as an Extraordinary Receipt	...	...	...	...	15,214
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
O.—Permanent Debt (net Discharged)	C	466,895	688,000	...	...
P.—Unfunded Debt (net Discharged)	,,	...	...	...	164,601
Q.—Deposits and Advances (net)	,,	140,969	150,000	...	..
R.—Loans to Municipalities and Native States, &c. (net Advances)	,,	...	...	...	...
S.—Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies (net Withdrawals)	,,	502,414	542,000	...	...
T.—Remittances (net)	,,	...	10,000	...	...
U.—Secretary of State's Bills paid	,,	18,336,997	15,342,000	14,468,000	15,018,050
Total Disbursements	...	95,350,061	87,541,400	88,893,000	89,266,361
V.—Balance on March 31st—England	...	2,620,909	2,146,649	3,937,109	3,429,874
India	...	14,522,913	10,848,351	13,840,013	14,821,550
GRAND TOTAL £	...	112,493,883	100,536,400	105,770,122	107,517,785
Revenue		75,174,090	67,844,400	69,640,400	70,125,231
Expenditure chargeable thereon		72,591,363	67,559,400	69,580,600	69,418,598
Surplus		+2,582,727	+285,000	+59,800	+706,633

Abstract A.—*Details of Revenue.*

The figures in thick type are those which appear in the General Account.

R10 = £1.

	Budget Estimate, 1882-83.					Accounts, 1882-83.				
	England (Imperial).	India.			Total.	England (Imperial).	India.			Total.
		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	
B.—Principal Heads of Revenue—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	...	13,338,700	8,030,900	117,400	21,487,000	...	13,733,600	7,843,200	123,600	21,700,400
II.—Opium	...	9,500,000	...	...	9,500,000	...	9,561,800	...	...	9,561,800
III.—Salt	...	6,020,700	28,300	...	6,049,000	...	6,097,600	31,100	...	6,128,700
IV.—Stamps	...	1,687,900	1,654,100	...	3,342,000	...	1,721,800	1,689,800	...	3,411,600
V.—Excise	...	1,676,900	1,652,800	1,300	3,331,000	...	1,822,700	1,791,900	1,300	3,615,900
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	400	639,700	2,008,900	2,649,000	...	500	622,500	2,045,400	2,668,400
VII.—Customs	...	1,006,600	174,400	...	1,181,000	...	1,065,500	199,800	...	1,265,300
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	...	269,000	269,000	...	538,000	...	262,900	263,000	...	525,900
IX.—Forest	2,100	396,100	384,100	26,700	809,000	2,800	423,200	495,600	...	921,600
X.—Registration	...	142,500	141,500	...	284,000	...	143,100	142,300	...	285,400
XI.—Tributes from Native States	...	701,000	...	...	701,000	...	709,900	...	...	709,900
TOTAL	2,100	34,739,800	12,974,800	2,154,300	**49,871,000**	2,800	35,542,600	13,079,200	2,170,300	**50,794,900**
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—										
XII.—Post Office	...	962,500	3,400	1,100	967,000	...	974,400	3,200	2,000	979,600
XIII.—Telegraph	31,300	493,700	...	...	525,000	74,900	445,800	300	...	521,000
XIV.—Mint	...	145,000	...	...	145,000	...	152,200	...	...	152,200
TOTAL	31,300	1,601,200	3,400	1,100	**1,637,000**	74,900	1,572,400	3,500	2,000	**1,652,800**
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments—										
XV.—Law and Justice	...	40,800	617,600	600	659,000	...	54,500	607,200	300	662,000
XVI.—Police	...	—200	210,500	37,700	248,000	...	5,700	180,600	40,900	227,200
XVII.—Marine	...	74,400	108,600	...	183,000	...	99,900	111,700	...	211,600
XVIII.—Education	...	1,500	124,900	50,600	177,000	...	1,200	126,900	71,700	199,800
XIX.—Medical	2,000	—300	35,000	3,700	41,000	2,000	100	30,800	15,600	48,500
XX.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	500	8,500	40,300	10,700	66,000	*2,800	16,500	56,300	9,500	85,100
TOTAL	2,500	124,700	1,143,500	103,300	**1,374,000**	4,800	177,900	1,113,500	138,000	**1,434,200**
E.—Miscellaneous—										
XXI.—Interest	5,000	623,800	10,400	12,800	652,000	23,800	633,900	14,200	16,100	688,000
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuations, &c.	100,200	172,300	31,000	3,500	307,000	101,800	164,300	27,100	100	293,300
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	7,000	52,000	...	59,000	...	10,000	47,600	...	57,600
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	6,000	38,900	120,300	102,800	268,000	25,000	44,000	158,800	98,300	326,100
TOTAL	111,200	842,000	213,700	119,100	**1,286,000**	150,600	852,200	247,700	114,500	**1,365,000**
G.—Revenue from Productive Public Works—										
XXV.—State Railways (Gross Earnings)	200	2,147,100	628,700	...	2,776,000	...	1,922,000	661,000	...	2,583,000
East Indian Railway (Gross Earnings)	...	4,426,400	...	...	4,426,400	200	4,571,500	...	...	4,571,700
XXVI.—Guaranteed Railways (net Traffic Receipts)	...	3,473,000	...	...	3,473,000	...	3,530,000	...	...	3,530,000
XXVII.—Irrigation and Navigation (direct Receipts)	200	257,800	586,000	...	844,000	1,400	255,800	627,500	...	884,700
Madras Irrigation and Canal Co. (net Traffic Receipts)	...	—15,000	...	...	—15,000	...	—5,400	...	...	—5,400
XXVIII.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	...	685,000	...	...	685,000	...	532,000	...	...	532,000
TOTAL	400	10,974,300	1,214,700	...	**12,189,400**	1,600	10,805,900	1,288,500	...	**12,096,000**
H.—Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive—										
XXIX.—State Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	108,200	14,900	...	123,100
XXX.—Subsidized Railways	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	3,700
XXXI.—Irrigation and Navigation	...	32,900	99,000	1,100	133,000	3,700	28,500	102,200	1,200	131,900
XXXII.—Military Works	...	39,100	...	...	39,100	...	42,100	...	...	42,100
XXXIII.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	16,000	4,800	311,700	113,400	445,900	...	6,700	330,600	119,300	470,700
TOTAL	17,000	76,800	410,700	114,500	**619,000**	14,100	185,500	447,700	120,500	**771,500**
K.—Receipts by Military Departments—										
XXXIV.—Army	54,500	813,500	...	...	868,000	73,000	913,000	...	...	986,000
XXXV.—Military Operations in Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXV.—Ditto ditto Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	500,000(a)	40,000	...	...	540,000
TOTAL	54,500	813,500	...	...	**868,000**	573,000	953,000	...	...	**1,526,000**
	219,000	49,172,300				825,500	50,089,500			
TOTAL REVENUE	49,391,300		15,960,800	2,492,300	**67,844,400**	50,915,000		16,180,100	2,545,300	**69,640,400**
						831,990	50,365,884			
						51,197,874		16,354,787	2,592,570	**70,125,231**

(a) English Contribution for war in Egypt.

Abstract B.—*Details of Expenditure.*

The figures in thick type are those which appear in the General Account.

Rio = £1.

	Budget Estimate, 1882-83.					Revised Estimate, 1882-83.					Accounts, 1882-83.				
	England (Imperial).	India.			Total.	England (Imperial).	India.			Total.	England. (Imperial).	India.			Total.
		Imperial.	Provincial..	Local.			Imperial	Provincial.	Local.			Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	
A.—Interest—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Ordinary Debt (excluding that charged to Productive Public Works)	2,439,700	1,470,300	7,000	...	3,917,000	2,480,600	1,500,500	7,200	...	3,988,300	2,481,147	1,508,267	8,055	...	3,997,469
2.— Do. on other Obligations	1,800	453,200	...	4,000	45,000	1,800	456,800	...	3,800	462,400	831	466,783	55	2,994	470,663
TOTAL	2,441,500	1,923,500	7,000	4,000	**4,376,000**	2,482,400	1,957,300	7,200	3,800	**4,450,700**	2,481,978	1,975,050	8,110	2,994	**4,468,132**
B.—Direct Demands on the Revenues—															
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	...	164,900	339,100	7,000	511,000	...	190,900	186,600	6,700	384,200	...	188,424	121,731	6,451	316,606
4.—Assignments and Compensations	...	537,100	686,000	...	1,223,100	...	545,000	696,700	...	1,241,700	...	516,771	678,316	...	1,195,087
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*—															
5.—Land Revenue	1,000	257,700	2,575,600	333,700	3,168,000	600	259,800	2,462,300	333,200	3,055,900	459	248,802	2,464,946	328,284	3,042,491
6.—Opium (including cost of Production)	100	2,249,900	...	...	2,250,000	1,600	2,343,300	...	...	2,344,900	1,585	2,279,329	1,902	...	2,282,816
7.—Salt (including cost of Production)	...	575,500	63,500	...	639,000	4,000	438,000	57,400	...	499,400	...	387,104	61,926	...	449,030
8.—Stamps	39,000	23,500	56,500	...	119,000	42,600	24,800	53,500	...	120,900	44,895	24,936	53,567	...	123,398
9.—Excise	...	49,600	48,600	800	99,000	...	47,500	47,400	800	95,700	...	47,029	46,723	679	94,431
10.—Provincial Rates	...	—100	5,900	43,200	49,000	...	...	4,700	46,200	50,900	...	...	4,684	48,771	53,455
11.—Customs	...	—200	163,200	...	163,000	...	...	156,600	...	156,600	...	...	154,982	...	154,982
12.—Assessed Taxes	...	7,700	7,300	...	15,000	...	6,900	6,900	...	13,800	...	6,426	6,427	...	12,853
13.—Forest	5,200	282,500	268,100	25,200	581,000	5,300	262,400	319,000	...	586,700	5,325	255,269	306,724	...	567,318
14.—Registration	...	93,200	92,800	...	186,000	...	92,700	92,100	...	184,800	...	92,451	92,050	...	184,501
TOTAL	45,300	4,241,300	4,306,600	409,900	**9,003,100**	54,100	4,211,300	4,083,200	386,900	**8,735,500**	52,264	4,046,541	3,993,978	384,185	**8,476,968**
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—															
15.—Post Office	103,600	967,300	36,000	66,100	1,173,000	101,100	986,100	37,100	62,400	1,186,700	101,471	994,467	36,701	61,371	1,194,010
16.—Telegraph	122,100	514,900	...	...	637,000	150,400	505,100	1,200	...	656,700	147,018	476,811	1,450	...	625,279
17.—Mint	3,600	104,400	...	...	108,000	7,200	81,600	...	...	88,800	6,031	83,211	...	38	89,280
TOTAL	229,300	1,586,600	36,000	66,100	**1,918,000**	258,700	1,572,800	38,300	62,400	**1,932,200**	254,520	1,554,489	38,151	61,409	**1,908,569**
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—															
18.—General Administration	217,700	570,800	686,300	29,200	1,504,000	249,700	601,400	702,000	24,600	1,577,700	249,836	585,623	703,362	25,061	1,563,882
19.—Law and Justice	1,300	174,400	3,171,100	200	3,347,000	1,400	163,400	3,107,800	100	3,272,700	1,278	152,063	3,101,624	106	3,255,071
20.—Police	...	79,000	2,271,500	284,500	2,635,000	...	84,400	2,276,900	270,200	2,631,500	...	80,951	2,282,284	279,657	2,642,892
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	244,700	238,600	137,700	...	621,000	191,300	218,000	136,400	...	545,700	123,808	220,896	145,496	...	490,200
22.—Education	400	9,200	771,100	368,300	1,149,000	400	9,400	732,900	391,200	1,133,900	342	9,316	733,579	402,733	1,145,970
23.—Ecclesiastical	1,000	162,000	...	...	163,000	400	163,200	...	...	163,600	316	161,161	...	...	161,477
24.—Medical	7,500	13,500	571,100	110,900	703,000	7,500	13,600	532,100	144,500	697,700	7,362	13,734	529,172	142,604	692,872
25.—Political	27,300	492,200	400	100	520,000	26,800	483,500	700	400	511,400	26,702	485,872	816	401	513,791
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	21,200	249,500	136,000	35,300	442,000	26,000	252,000	153,200	35,500	466,700	26,041	255,153	164,939	35,683	481,816
TOTAL	521,100	1,989,200	7,745,200	828,500	**11,084,000**	503,500	1,988,900	7,642,000	866,500	**11,000,900**	435,685	1,964,769	7,661,272	886,245	**10,947,971**
E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—															
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	65,100	650,800	...	...	715,900	31,300	656,700	...	...	688,000	31,265	654,496	...	...	685,761
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	230,000	4,000	...	...	234,000	215,000	1,500	...	...	216,500	210,988	920	...	...	211,908
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,360,000	243,800	496,300	900	2,101,000	1,389,000	260,300	517,000	700	2,167,000	1,390,146	273,843	524,435	15,347	2,203,771
30.—Stationery and Printing	131,000	—39,000	345,300	2,700	440,000	160,500	—15,300	346,600	2,600	494,400	162,588	—22,152	362,632	4,505	507,573
31.—Miscellaneous	18,000	39,800	114,500	98,700	271,000	28,000	45,600	164,200	101,400	339,200	28,527	43,012	132,278	77,577	281,394
TOTAL	1,804,100	899,400	956,100	102,300	**3,761,900**	1,823,800	948,800	1,027,800	104,700	**3,905,100**	1,823,514	950,119	1,019,345	97,429	**3,890,407**
F.—Famine Relief and Insurance—															
32.—Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,600	...	25,600	...	6,294	15,809	...	22,103
33.—Protective Works, Railways	...	422,500	...	...	422,500	...	—127,100	...	...	—127,100	...	—129,101	...	...	—129,101
34.—Protective Works, Irrigation	...	327,500	...	...	327,500	...	271,300	...	...	271,300	...	263,443	...	...	263,443
35.—Reduction of Debt	...	750,000	...	...	750,000	...	1,330,200	...	...	1,330,200	...	1,343,555	...	...	1,343,555
TOTAL	...	1,500,000	...	...	**1,500,000**	...	1,474,400	25,600	...	**1,500,000**	...	1,484,191	15,809	...	**1,500,000**
G.—Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account)—															
36.—State Railways (Working Expenses)	...	1,373,100	367,900	...	1,741,000	...	1,148,000	384,600	...	1,532,600	...	1,153,390	380,786	...	1,534,176
East Indian Railway (Working Expenses)	...	1,981,100	...	...	1,981,100	...	1,973,600	...	...	1,973,600	...	2,069,398	...	...	2,069,398
37.—Guaranteed Railways (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	...	541,240	...	...	541,240	...	571,120	...	...	571,120	...	558,772	...	...	558,772
38.—Irrigation and Navign. (Working Expenses)	...	222,600	280,400	...	503,000	200	235,500	290,700	...	526,400	206	199,091	302,639	...	501,936
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Land and Supervision)	...	—200	...	...	—200	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	75
39.—Charges in respect of Capital—															
a. Interest on Debt—															
State Railways	...	983,100	259,500	...	1,242,600	...	968,900	257,500	...	1,226,400	...	969,122	257,580	...	1,226,702
East Indian Railway	342,000	155,400	...	...	497,400	348,100	141,400	...	...	489,500	348,992	138,571	...	...	486,663
Irrigation and Navigation.	...	272,300	461,700	...	734,000	...	326,200	459,700	...	785,900	...	325,532	458,656	...	784,188
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,200	...	...	20,200	...	20,327	...	...	20,327
b. Annuities in purchase of Guaranteed Railways (including Sinking Funds)	1,219,300	...	...	...	1,219,300	1,217,400	...	...	...	1,217,400	1,216,735	...	...	...	1,216,735
c. Guaranteed Railways (Interest)	3,278,000	5,760	...	...	3,283,760	3,269,500	5,780	...	...	3,275,280	3,309,834	8,038	...	...	3,317,872
Madras Irrign. & Canal Co. (Interest)	50,200	...	...	...	50,200	25,000	...	...	...	25,000	24,903	...	...	...	24,903
TOTAL	4,889,500	5,534,400	1,369,500	...	**11,793,400**	4,860,200	5,390,700	1,392,500	...	11,643,400	4,899,770	5,442,316	1,399,661	...	**11,741,747**
Carried over	9,930,800	17,674,400	14,420,400	1,410,800	43,436,400	9,982,700	17,544,200	14,216,600	1,424,300	43,167,800	9,947,731	17,417,475	14,136,326	1,432,262	42,933,794

Abstract B.—*Details of Expenditure*—continued.

R10 = £1.

	Budget Estimate, 1882-83.					Revised Estimate, 1882-83.					Accounts, 1882-83.				
	England (Imperial).	India.			Total.	England (Imperial).	India.			Total.	England (Imperial).	India.			Total.
		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought over	9,930,800	17,674,400	14,420,400	1,410,800	43,436,400	9,982,700	17,544,200	14,216,600	1,424,300	43,167,800	9,947,731	17,417,475	14,136,326	1,432,262	42,933,794
H.—Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive—															
40.—State Railways, (Capital Account)	...	291,600	300,400	...	592,000	...	61,000	377,900	...	438,900	...	77,611	390,165	...	467,776
41.—State Railways, (Working and Maintenance)	...	...	...	...	...	...	134,600	12,400	...	147,000	...	138,185	11,937	...	150,122
42.—Subsidized Railways	16,500	33,500	...	...	50,000	13,700	56,500	500	...	70,700	13,671	24,932	1,060	...	39,663
Southern Mahratta Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,100	...	...	33,100	...	32,950	...	...	32,950
43.—Frontier Railways	103,000	120,000	...	...	223,000	79,000	202,500	...	...	281,500	78,302	181,198	...	...	259,500
44.—Irrigation and Navigation	200	522,600	442,300	8,900	974,000	1,300	518,100	391,100	9,400	919,900	1,234	507,344	391,104	1,433	901,115
45.—Military Works	...	1,000,000	...	...	1,000,000	1,200	998,800	...	...	1,000,000	1,771	962,225	311	...	964,307
46.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	90,700	420,000	2,265,900	1,594,400	4,371,000	86,800	516,800	2,258,200	1,560,400	4,422,200	82,238	502,691	2,304,798	1,460,587	4,350,314
TOTAL	210,400	2,387,700	3,008,600	1,603,300	7,210,000	182,000	2,521,400	3,040,100	1,569,800	7313,300	177,216	2,427,136	3,099,375	1,462,020	7,165,747
K.—Army Services—															
47.—Army	4,025,000	12,103,000	...	...	16,128,000	3,969,200	12,202,900	...	...	16,172,100	3,899,208	12,239,220	...	...	16,138,428
48.—Military Operations in Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,869	...	...	17,869
48.—Military Operations in Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	118,000	1,219,200	...	...	1,337,200	107,811	1,176,142	...	...	1,283,953
TOTAL	4,025,000	12,103,000	...	...	16,128,000	4,087,200	13,422,100	...	...	17,509,300	4,007,019	13,433,231	...	...	17,440,250
L.—49.—Exchange on Transactions with London	...	2,775,000	...	...	2,775,000	...	3,115,600	...	...	3,115,600	...	3,081,433	...	...	3,081,433
TOTAL	14,166,200	34,940,100	17,429,000	3,014,100	69,549,400	14,251,900	36,603,300	17,256,700	2,994,100	71,106,000	14,131,966	36,359,275	17,235,701	2,894,282	70,621,224
		49,106,300					50,855,200					50,491,241			
Transfers between Provincial and Local		...	+ 199,300	—199,300			...	+ 201,100	—201,100				+ 195,903	—195,903	
SURPLUSES		+ 285,000	+ 21,300	+ 1,500			+ 59,800	+ 105,000	+ 7,400			+ 746,945	+ 156,083	+ 11,289	
DEFICITS		...	—1,688,800	—324,000			...	—1,382,700	—255,100			...	—1,252,900	—117,098	
TOTAL AS PER ABSTRACT A		49,391,300	15,960,800	2,492,300	...		50,915,000	16,180,100	2,545,300	...		51,238,186	16,334,787	2,592,570	...
N.—Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account)—															
50.—State Railways	550,000	1,318,000	...	...	1,868,000	372,000	1,302,400	...	...	1,674,400	370,114	1,277,138	...	...	1,647,252
East Indian Railway	...	485,000	...	...	485,000	450,000	263,200	...	...	713,200	480,333	148,197	...	...	628,530
51.—Irrigation and Navigation	...	897,000	...	...	897,000	...	649,100	...	...	649,100	...	561,726	...	...	561,726
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertakings	...	...	...	...	...	1,763,500	...	...	...	1,763,500	1,762,582	...	...	...	1,762,582
52.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,200	...	...	44,200	...	49,808	...	...	49,808
TOTAL	550,000	2,700,000	...	...	3,250,000	2,585,500	2,258,900	...	...	4,844,400	2,613,029	2,036,869	...	...	4,649,898

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts and Disbursements other than Revenue and Expenditure.*

The figures in thick type are those which appear in the General Account.

	Budget Estimate, 1882-83.			Revised Estimate, 1882-83.			Accounts, 1882-83.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (from Abstract A)	219,000	67,625,400	67,844,400	825,500	68,814,900	69,640,400	831,990	69,293,241	70,125,231
Extraordinary Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	815,345	815,345
								15,214	15,214
O.—Permanent Debt incurred—									
India 3½ p. c. Stock	1,950,000	...		450,000	...		480,333	...	
4 p. c. Rupee Loan	...	...		...	2,500,000		...	2,500,000	
India 4 p. c. Debentures	...	...		2,000,000	...		2,000,000	...	
Stock Notes	...	...		...	180,000		...	169,200	
Miscellaneous	...	...		...	...		...	910	
TOTAL	1,950,000	...	1,950,000	2,450,000	2,680,000	5,130,000	2,480,333	2,670,110	5,150,443
NET	...	...	0	...	...	2,468,600	...	...	2,500,150
Carried over	2,169,000	67,625,400		3,275,500	71,494,900		3,312,323	72,793,910	

	Budget Estimate, 1882-83.			Revised Estimate, 1882-83.			Accounts, 1882-83.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure (from Abstract B)	14,166,200	55,383,200	69,549,400	14,251,900	56,854,100	71,106,000	14,131,966	56,489,258	70,621,224
Add Provincial Surpluses transferred to "Deposits"*	...	+ 22,800	+ 22,800	...	+ 112,400	+ 112,400	...	+ 167,372	+ 167,372
Deduct Provincial Deficits charged against "Deposits"*	...	—2,012,800	—2,012,800	...	—1,637,800	—1,637,800	...	—1,369,998	—1,369,998
Productive Public Works Capital Expenditure.	550,000	2,700,000	3,250,000	2,585,500	2,258,900	4,844,400	2,613,029	2,036,869	4,649,898
								15,214	15,214
O Permanent Debt discharged—									
East India Bonds	70,000	...		62,200	...		59,600	...	
India 5 p. c. Stock	28,000	...		11,200	...		7,585	...	
5½ p. c. Loans	...	...		...	...		...	1,960	
5 p. c. Loans	...	...		...	...		...	1,220	
5 p. c. Debentures	...	590,000		...	602,500		...	597,700	
4 p. c. Loans	...	...		...	34,700		...	33,572	
Debentures, &c., E. I. Railway	1,950,000	...		1,950,000	...		1,939,600	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...		...	800		...	56	
TOTAL	2,048,000	590,000	2,638,000	2,023,400	638,000	2,661,400	2,006,785	634,508	2,641,293
NET	...	...	688,000	...	...	0	...	...	0
Carried over	16,764,200	56,683,200		18,860,800	58,225,600		18,751,780	57,973,223	

* See first entry under "Deposits" below.

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts and Disbursements other than Revenue and Expenditure*—continued.

R10=£1.

	Budget Estimate, 1882-83.			Revised Estimate, 1882-83.			Accounts, 1882-83.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	2,169,000	67,625,400		3,275,500	71,494,900		3,312,323	72,793,910	
P Unfunded Debt—									
Temporary Loans	...	...		4,250,000	...		4,250,000	...	
Special Loans	...	...		...	5,300		...	1,275	
Treasury Notes	...	341,100		...	325,900		...	339,569	
Deposits of Service Funds	4,000	745,900		4,000	814,100		4,099	840,429	
Savings Bank Deposits	...	1,635,000		...	1,791,800		...	1,901,263	
Total	4,000	2,722,000	2,726,000	4,254,000	2,937,100	7,191,100	4,254,099	3,082,536	7,336,635
Net	...	...	14,000	...	...	707,200	...	...	0
Q Deposits and Advances—									
Unspent Balances of Provincial Allotments	...	22,800		...	112,400		...	167,372	
Commission for the Reduction of Debt	...	750,000		1,000,000	1,330,200		1,001,393	1,343,555	
Excluded Local Funds	...	533,000		...	632,300		...	685,301	
Political Funds	...	...		...	7,000		...	7,932	
Railway Funds	...	90,000		...	21,400		...	21,233	
Military Prize Funds	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	...	11,387,400		...	11,917,100		...	12,572,323	
Advances	3,000	6,453,200		4,000	7,724,500		6,926	7,680,951	
Suspense Accounts	...	69,800		...	140,500		...	151,317	
Miscellaneous	500,000	483,000		500,900	24,200		500,853	752,438	
Total	503,000	19,789,200	20,292,200	1,504,900	21,909,600	23,414,500	1,509,172	23,382,422	24,891,594
Net	...	...	0	...	...	262,500	...	...	708,023
R Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	...	210,000	210,000	...	231,700	231,700	...	390,523	390,523
Net	...	...	85,000	...	...	105,200	...	...	299,042
S Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies*	1,055,000	1,674,000	2,729,000	3,184,200	1,742,900	4,927,100	3,226,483	1,831,345	5,057,828
Net	...	...	0	...	...	1,092,000	...	...	1,596,619
T Remittances—									
Money Orders	...	5,602,000		...	6,532,800		...	6,468,418	
Other Local Remittances (net)	...	2,000		...	...		...	84,042	
Other Departmental Accounts	...	190,500		...	776,100		...	765,864	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office	...	41,400		...	327,000		...	300,849	
Guaranteed Rys.	...	...		...	3,591,600		...	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Telegraph	...	69,500		...	118,800		...	65,283	
Marine	...	211,700		...	909,200		...	871,751	
Military	...	10,847,000		...	11,447,200		...	11,365,609	
Public Works	...	4,468,900		...	4,193,700		...	3,712,197	
Remittance Account between England and India	348,000	1,722,000		387,300	1,330,300		372,166	1,548,059	
Total	348,000	23,155,000	23,503,000	387,300	29,226,700	29,614,000	372,166	25,182,072	25,554,238
Net	...	...	0	...	...	308,400	...	...	186,211
U Secy. of State's Bills drawn	15,342,000	...	15,342,000	14,042,000	...	14,042,000	(a) 14,119,128	...	14,119,128
Total Receipts	19,421,000	115,175,600		26,647,900	127,542,900		26,793,371	126,662,808	
V Opening Balance	3,051,349	14,199,651		2,620,909	14,522,913		2,620,909	14,522,913	
Grand Total	22,472,349	129,375,251		29,268,809	142,065,813		29,414,280	141,185,721	

* Includes Deposit Account of Southern Mahratta Railway.
(a) Exclusive of £1,001,393 on account of Commission for the Reduction of Debt shown separately under "Deposits and Advances."

	Budget Estimate, 1882-83.			Revised Estimate, 1882-83.			Accounts, 1882-83.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	16,764,200	56,683,200		18,860,800	58,225,600		18,751,780	57,973,223	
P Unfunded Debt—									
Temporary Loans	500,000	...		4,250,000	...		4,250,000	...	
Special Loans	...	...		...	5,000		...	...	
Treasury Notes	...	150,500		...	147,500		...	154,197	
Deposits of Service Funds	500	676,000		600	699,600		546	1,573,587	
Savings Bank Deposits	...	1,385,000		...	1,381,200		...	1,522,906	
Total	500,500	2,211,500	2,712,000	4,250,600	2,233,300	6,483,900	4,250,546	3,250,690	7,501,236
Net	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	164,601
Q Deposits and Advances—									
Unspent Balances of Provincial Allotments	...	2,012,800		...	1,637,800		...	1,369,998	
Commission for the Reduction of Debt	...	(a)		...	1,227,000		...	481,000	
Excluded Local Funds	...	503,000		...	650,560		...	692,991	
Political Funds	...	...		...	21,500		...	19,749	
Railway Funds	...	77,000		...	16,300		...	17,111	
Military Prize Funds	...	...		...	100		...	302	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	...	11,347,100		...	11,816,000		...	12,735,273	
Advances	3,000	6,422,600		4,000	7,612,200		10,656	7,952,185	
Suspense Accounts	...	46,000		...	35,300		...	87,255	
Miscellaneous	...	30,700		900	130,400		1,454	815,597	
Total	3,000	20,439,200	20,442,200	4,900	23,147,100	23,152,000	12,110	24,171,461	24,183,571
Net	...	...	150,000	...	...	0	...	...	0
R Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	...	125,000	125,000	...	126,500	126,500	...	91,481	91,481
Net	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
S Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies	1,370,000	1,901,000	3,271,000	1,641,200	2,193,900	3,835,100	1,538,788	1,922,421	3,461,209
Net	...	...	542,000	...	...	0	...	...	0
T Remittances—									
Money Orders	...	5,584,000		...	6,532,300		...	6,454,198	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		...	35,000		...	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	...	201,500		...	780,600		...	762,276	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	...	41,400		...	327,000		...	283,240	
Guaranteed Railways	...	...		...	3,375,800		...	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Telegraph	...	69,500		...	118,800		...	65,583	
Marine	...	211,700		...	909,200		...	872,537	
Military	...	10,847,000		...	11,447,200		...	11,374,552	
Public Works (a)	...	4,468,900		...	3,893,700		...	3,659,011	
Remittance Account between England and India	1,688,000	401,000		1,474,200	411,800		1,431,182	465,448	
Total	1,688,000	21,825,000	23,513,000	1,474,200	27,831,400	29,305,600	1,431,182	23,936,845	25,368,027
Net	...	...	10,000	...	...	0	...	...	0
U Secy. of State's Bills paid.	...	15,342,000	15,342,000	...	(b) 14,468,000	14,468,000	...	15,018,050	15,018,050
Total Disbursements	20,325,700	118,526,900		26,231,700	128,225,800		25,984,406	126,364,171	
V Closing Balance	2,146,649	10,848,351		3,037,109	13,840,013		3,429,874	14,821,550	
Grand Total	22,472,349	129,375,251		29,268,809	142,065,813		29,414,280	141,185,721	

(a) The charge against this head appears under "Permanent Debt."
(b) Exclusive of £1,000,000 on account of Commission for the Reduction of Debt.

Abstract D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial contracts.*

A—Provincial Balances.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	N. W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Budget Estimate, 1882-83.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at end of 1881-82 (by Revised Estimates, 1881-82) .	...	145,782	290,597	98,916	708,812	1,062,561	301,714	107,171	552,103	3,267,056
Added in 1882-83 . . .	...	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	19,100	...	21,200
Spent in 1882-83 . . .	...	...	202,400	31,500	624,200	441,600	123,400	...	265,700	1,688,800
Balance at end of 1882-83 .	...	147,882	88,197	67,416	84,612	620,961	178,314	126,271	286,403	1,600,056
Revised Estimate, 1882-83.										
Balance at end of 1881-82 (by Accounts)	...	161,603	350,962	103,590	754,301	1,334,174	296,293	137,337	566,786	3,705,046
Added in 1882-83 . . .	...	24,800	...	...	...	...	...	80,200	...	105,000
Spent in 1882-83 . . .	...	...	104,300	11,300	505,900	353,300	100,100	...	307,800	1,382,700
Balance at end of 1882-83 .	...	186,403	246,662	92,290	248,401	980,874	196,193	217,537	258,986	2,427,346
Accounts, 1882-83.										
Balance at end of 1881-82 .	...	161,603	350,962	103,590	754,301	1,334,174	296,293	137,337	566,786	3,705,046
Added in 1882-83 . . .	...	33,775	...	13,887	...	...	...	108,421	...	156,083
Spent in 1882-83 . . .	...	...	171,207	...	539,611	281,222	110,966	...	149,894	1,252,900
Balance at end of 1882-83 .	...	195,378	179,755	117,477	214,690	1,052,952	185,327	245,758	416,892	2,608,229

B—Local Balances.

NOTE.—These balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	N. W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Budget Estimate, 1882-83.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at end of 1881-82 (by Revised Estimates, 1881-82) .	2,116	35,509	64,831	1,952	169,287	290,692	117,283	506,792	163,646	1,352,108
Added in 1882-83 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,500
Spent in 1882-83 . . .	3,300	11,500	51,600	...	75,500	29,900	...	93,500	58,700	324,000
Balance at end of 1882-83 .	—1,184	24,009	13,231	1,952	93,787	260,792	118,783	413,292	104,946	1,029,608
Revised Estimate, 1882-83.										
Balance at end of 1881-82 (by Accounts)	5,189	38,609	90,523	251	163,760	24,574	113,584	510,363	165,957	1,112,810
Added in 1882-83 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,400	...	...	7,400
Spent in 1882-83 . . .	2,200	6,500	34,200	...	49,200	23,400	...	99,000	40,600	255,100
Balance at end of 1882-83 .	2,989	32,109	56,323	251	114,560	1,174	120,984	411,363	125,357	865,110
Accounts, 1882-83.										
Balance at end of 1881-82 .	5,189	38,609	90,523	251	163,760	24,574	113,584	510,363	165,957	1,112,810
Added in 1882-83 . . .	4,346	...	...	...	...	...	6,943	...	...	11,289
Spent in 1882-83 . . .	...	2,169	28,175	187	9,197	1,566	...	45,902	29,902	117,098
Balance at end of 1882-83 .	9,535	36,440	62,348	64	154,563	23,008	120,527	464,461	136,055	1,007,001

APPENDIX B.

FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS FOR 1882-83.

ACCOUNT

OF

EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS FOR 1882-83.

***N.B.*—The figures in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India are merely the Banking Accounts of such of these Funds as bank with the Government Treasuries. They are not in any way comparable with the figures shown in these Accounts.**

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ACCOUNT of EXCLUDED

(The details are given in the following

RECEIPTS.	I. Cantonment Funds.	II. Town and Bazar Funds.	III. Port Funds.	IV. Miscellaneous Funds.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£
LAND REVENUE—					
Income from land, the property of the Funds	17,804	3,192	59,515	62,763	143,274
STAMPS—					
Sale of Stamps	...	3,240	...	...	3,240
EXCISE—					
License Fees and Duties	2,100	24,340	35	...	26,675
PROVINCIAL RATES—					
Rates and Cesses on Lands	1,222	208	...	...	1,430
Miscellaneous	35	...	...	...	35
ASSESSED TAXES—					
Taxes upon Houses	3,791	36,898	...	...	40,689
Licenses on Trades and Professions	6,667	268	...	9	6,944
Chowkidari Tax	8,782	649	...	...	9,431
Octroi	30,794	...	...	...	30,794
Miscellaneous (including Taxes on Horses and Carriages)	1,236	1,033	...	277	2,546
REGISTRATION—					
Fees and Miscellaneous	37	130	...	...	167
POLICE—					
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures	2,654	1,363	5	7	4,029
Unclaimed property	16	581	...	...	597
Miscellaneous (including Cattle Pound Receipts)	2,854	621	...	3,172	6,647
MARINE—					
Hire of Vessels	...	...	10,478	2,164	12,642
Sale proceeds of Vessels and Stores	...	...	2,373	...	2,373
Pilotage Receipts	...	...	45,888	...	45,888
Other Fees and Dues	...	...	395,517	9,830	405,347
EDUCATION—					
School fees	...	689	...	7,676	8,365
Miscellaneous	...	121	...	1,463	1,584
MEDICAL—					
Hospital Receipts (including sale of Medicines)	24	171	...	...	195
MINOR DEPARTMENTS—					
Agriculture—					
Public Gardens	161	...	...	...	161
Public Exibitions and Fairs	..	971	...	...	971
Sanitation—					
Conservancy Tax and Fees	11,685	293	...	...	11,978
Sales of Manure, &c.	2,109	205	...	...	2,314
Water Supply—					
Sale of Water	...	...	6,169	...	6,169
Other Receipts	23	...	...	...	23
INTEREST—					
Interest on Government Securities and other investments	97	1,359	6,927	9,169	17,552
SUPERANNUATIONS—					
Contributions towards Pensions, &c.	...	...	...	79	79
MISCELLANEOUS—					
Sales of old Materials	14	7	1,755	..	1,776
Sales of Land and Houses	281	880	...	35,633	36,794
Contributions (including Grants-in-aid from Government)	7,658	7,552	33,352	2,824	51,386
Rents of Houses	528	15,925	32,394	58	48,905
Sales of Fruit, Grass, &c.	13,167	471	962	...	14,600
Miscellaneous	6,392	20,443	10,070	10,213	47,118
PUBLIC WORKS—					
Tolls and Ferries	405	730	205,570	44,143	250,848
Miscellaneous	...	58	11,533	...	11,591
	120,836	122,298	822,543	189,480	1,255,157
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—					
Loans by Public Subscription	...	...	256,365	...	256,365
Sale proceeds of Investments	...	...	...	1,707	1,707
Stock Account	...	...	139,483	...	139,483
Other Deposits and Advances	263	655	16,414	...	17,332
TOTAL RECEIPTS £	121,099	122,953	1,234,805	191,187	1,670,044
OPENING BALANCE £	34,010	38,138	278,841	50,662	401,651
GRAND TOTAL £	155,109	161,091	1,513,646	241,849	2,071,695

LOCAL FUNDS for 1882-83.

Statements marked I to IV.)

DISBURSEMENTS.	I. Cantonment Funds.	II. Town and Bazar Funds.	III. Port Funds.	IV. Miscellaneous Funds.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£
INTEREST—					
Interest upon Debt	...	...	78,224	15,021	93,245
REFUNDS—					
Refunds of Taxes	5	5	262	556	828
Miscellaneous Refunds	14	134	615	916	1,679
CHARGES OF COLLECTION OF REVENUE—					
Excise Establishments	...	...	...	265	265
Rate and Cess Collecting Establishments	797	2,681	...	1,669	5,147
Other Collecting Establishments	290	316	42,837	34,156	77,599
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—					
Establishments engaged in General Management and Accounts	7,874	2,924	29,548	4,186	44,532
Contributions towards Establishment in Government Offices	93	300	494	148	1,035
LAW AND JUSTICE—					
Criminal Courts	...	14	...	...	14
Jails	14	868	...	...	882
POLICE—					
Executive Force	16,172	22,736	6,198	2,629	47,735
Miscellaneous (including Cattle Pounds)	1,198	792	50	2,249	4,589
MARINE—					
Dockyard and Port Establishments	...	...	97,515	3,335	100,850
Pilotage Establishments	...	...	31,083	...	31,083
Ship and Boat Establishments	...		46,210	2,618	48,828
Light-houses and Light ships	...	...	13,185	...	13,185
Building, purchase, and repair of ships	...	...	79,629	...	79,629
Miscellaneous	...	...	22,770	1,147	23,917
EDUCATION—					
Inspection	...	...	...	30	30
Colleges and Schools	...	5,784	...	13,587	19,371
Scholarships and Prizes	...	401	...	1,688	2,089
Grants-in-aid	...	642	...	673	1,315
MEDICAL—					
Professional Establishment	...	...	577	...	577
Hospitals and Dispensaries	11,663	5,500	...	4,385	21,548
Vaccination	909	1,038	...	21	1,968
MINOR DEPARTMENTS—					
Public Gardens (Establishment and other Charges)	6,381	1,539	...	...	7,920
Cemeteries (Establishment and other Charges)	627	...	...	...	627
Public Fairs and Exhibitions	..	276	...	...	276
Conservancy (Establishment and other Charges)	38,533	11,949	590	414	51,486
Water Supply (Establishment and other Charges)	221	30	2,175	...	2,426
Statistical Establishments	...	195	...	...	195
SUPERANNUATIONS—					
Pensions and Gratuities	24	71	1,955	1,166	3,216
MISCELLANEOUS—					
Rents, Rates, and Taxes	224	49	30,388	157	30,818
Petty Establishments	579	3,780	...	125	4,484
Miscellaneous	11,813	9,188	32,363	59,381	112,745
PUBLIC WORKS—					
Supervising Establishment, Tools and Plant	472	3,548	35,266	1,352	40,638
Original works—					
Buildings			21,637		
Roads			1,687		
Port Appliances		19,755	106,967	4,083	
Other Works			65,662		
Maintenance and Repairs—					
Buildings	17,427		4,374		289,774
Roads			912		
Port Appliances		7,018	6,121	4,996	
Other Works			20,415		
Petty Construction and Repairs		7,479	822	419	
	115,630	109,012	780,531	161,372	1,166,545
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—					
Repayment of loans from Government	...	...	139,496	12,500	151,996
Investment in Government Securities or otherwise	...	...	...	616	616
Stock Account	...	...	145,306	...	145,306
Other Deposits and Advances	212	664	9,953	141	10,970
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS £	115,842	109,676	1,075,286	174,629	1,475,433
CLOSING BALANCE £	39,267	51,415	438,360	67,220	596,262
GRAND TOTAL £	155,109	161,091	1,513,646	241,849	2,071,695

I.—Account of CANTONMENT FUNDS for 1882-83.

Receipts.	India.	Central Provinces.	British Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue—										
Income from land, the property of the Funds	3,108	...	40	...	349	6,071	7,480	20	736	17,804
Excise—										
License Fees and Duties	2,240	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	158	2,400
Provincial Rates—										
Rates and Cesses on Lands	...	1,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,222
Miscellaneous	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Assessed Taxes—										
Taxes upon Houses	115	...	544	7	...	...	...	...	3,125	3,791
Licenses on Trades and Professions	2,407	...	...	...	248	2,771	958	...	283	6,667
Chowkidari Tax	2,151	...	16	...	1,214	3,153	1,784	...	464	8,782
Octroi	5,922	1,519	...	...	...	5,187	13,362	...	4,804	30,794
Miscellaneous (including Taxes on Horses and Carriages)	81	10	12	...	130	162	129	...	712	1,236
Registration—										
Fees and Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	37
Police—										
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures	237	...	94	4	328	462	1,112	...	417	2,654
Unclaimed property	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	7	16
Miscellaneous (including Cattle Pound Receipts)	1,242	203	153	136	213	377	223	112	195	2,854
Medical—										
Hospital receipts (including sale of Medicines)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24
Minor Departments—										
Agriculture—										
Public Gardens	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	154	161
Sanitation—										
Conservancy Tax and Fees	1,496	493	316	12	...	3,780	935	15	4,638	11,685
Sales of Manure, &c.	30	165	...	1	1	330	232	36	1,314	2,109
Water Supply—										
Other receipts	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	23
Interest—										
Interest on Government Securities and other Investments	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	97
Miscellaneous—										
Sales of old Materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14
Sales of Land and Houses	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	281
Contributions (including Grants-in-aid from Government)	376	1,603	1,734	254	161	1,065	646	392	1,427	7,658
Rents of Houses	...	373	105	...	...	...	...	...	50	528
Sales of Fruit, Grass, &c.	492	797	1,244	66	644	5,544	3,032	127	1,221	13,167
Miscellaneous	989	225	209	79	1,030	1,338	1,203	364	955	6,392
Public Works—										
Tolls and Ferries	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	405
Deposits and Advances—										
Other Deposits and Advances	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	263
Total Receipts . £	21,646	6,610	4,478	566	4,341	30,240	31,096	1,066	21,056	121,099
Opening Balance . £	8,998	2,024	1,246	99	896	7,992	8,736	184	3,835	34,010
GRAND TOTAL .	30,644	8,634	5,724	665	5,237	38,232	39,832	1,250	24,891	155,109

Disbursements.

Refunds—										
Refunds of Taxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Miscellaneous Refunds	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Charges of Collection of Revenue—										
Rate and Cess Collecting Establishments	461	189	113	...	...	...	...	...	34	797
Other Collecting Establishments	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	290
General Administration—										
Establishments engaged in General Management and Accounts	1,167	275	161	29	265	1,815	2,990	99	1,073	7,874
Contributions towards Establishment in Government Offices	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	39	93
Law and Justice—										
Jails	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Police—										
Executive Force	3,724	561	...	...	318	5,269	5,292	...	1,008	16,172
Miscellaneous (including Cattle Pounds)	440	101	57	21	...	421	291	7	160	1,498
Medical—										
Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,301	475	221	...	653	3,554	2,929	...	2,530	11,663
Vaccination	306	46	...	...	57	282	218	...	...	909
Minor Departments—										
Public Gardens (Establishment and other Charges)	476	185	2,048	6	28	1,442	2,040	...	156	6,381
Cemeteries (Establishment and other Charges)	29	48	...	...	...	269	281	...	...	627
Conservancy (Establishment and other Charges)	6,489	2,295	154	433	1,701	9,152	9,098	904	8,307	38,533
Water Supply (Establishment and other Charges)	175	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	10	221
Superannuations—										
Pensions and Gratuities	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	24
Miscellaneous—										
Rents, Rates, and Taxes	...	...	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	224
Petty Establishments	226	...	353	...	...	...	...	...	...	579
Miscellaneous	2,350	523	93	7	483	2,715	2,890	35	2,717	11,813
Public Works—										
Supervising Establishment, Tools and Plant	472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	472
Original Works—										
Buildings	1,711	507	...	17		...			...	
Roads		...	73	...		...			...	
Port Appliances		...	...	...		...	2,736	9	...	
Other Works		368	155	...		...			40	
Maintenance and Repairs—										17,427
Buildings	1,621	179	...	6	503	2,173	3,243	149	...	
Roads		777	803						...	
Port Appliances		...	...	...					...	
Other Works		41	323	10					...	
Petty Construction and Repairs	519	...	...	...		1,432	...		32	
Deposits and Advances—										
Other Deposits and Advances	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	212
Total Disbursements £	21,933	6,570	4,846	529	4,044	28,524	32,008	1,203	16,185	115,842
Closing Balance £	8,711	2,064	878	136	1,193	9,708	7,824	47	8,706	39,267
GRAND TOTAL £	30,644	8,634	5,724	665	5,237	38,232	39,832	1,250	24,891	155,109

II.—Account of TOWN and BAZAR FUNDS for 1882-83.

RECEIPTS.	India.	Central Provinces.	British Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
LAND REVENUE—										
Income from land, the property of the Funds	429	...	861	...	1,507	...	...	...	395	3,192
STAMPS—										
Sale of Stamps	3,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,240
EXCISE—										
License Fees and Duties	17,841	...	6,345	...	...	...	...	...	54	24,240
PROVINCIAL RATES—										
Rates and Cesses on Lands	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208
ASSESSED TAXES—										
Taxes upon Houses	201	...	5,445	...	...	31,147	74	...	31	36,898
Licenses on Trades and Professions	138	...	...	...	...	128	...	...	2	268
Chowkidari Tax	314	...	...	...	...	...	335	...	...	649
Miscellaneous (including Taxes on Horses and Carriages)	...	...	766	...	...	...	...	...	267	1,033
REGISTRATION—										
Fees and Miscellaneous	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	130
POLICE—										
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures	807	...	555	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,363
Unclaimed Property	15	...	566	...	...	...	...	...	...	581
Miscellaneous (including Cattle Pound Receipts)	146	...	285	177	...	...	...	...	13	621
EDUCATION—										
School-fees	...	...	689	...	...	...	...	...	...	689
Miscellaneous	...	...	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
MEDICAL—										
Hospital Receipts (including sale of Medicines)	...	...	72	...	...	81	...	...	18	171
MINOR DEPARTMENTS—										
Agriculture—										
Public Exibitions and Fairs	...	...	...	...	...	972	...	...	...	971
Sanitation—										
Conservancy Tax and Fees	...	...	268	...	...	...	...	...	25	293
Sales of Manure, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	205	...	...	...	205
INTEREST—										
Interest on Government Securities and other Investments	1,318	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	13	1,359
MISCELLANEOUS—										
Sales of old Materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Sales of Land and Houses	...	...	878		...	...	...	...	2	880
Contributions (including Grants-in-aid from Government)	755	...	5,067	550	...	...	...	...	1,180	7,552
Rents of Houses	...	...	15,207	189	52	113	...	...	364	15,925
Sales of Fruit, Grass, &c.	146	...	116	...	...	1	...	...	208	471
Miscellaneous	676	...	18,728	132	64	806	...	...	37	20,443
PUBLIC WORKS—										
Tolls and Ferries	...	...	465	...	52	...	...	...	213	730
Miscellaneous	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—										
Other Deposits and Advances	628	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	655
TOTAL RECEIPTS £	26,988	...	56,519	1,048	1,675	33,480	409	...	2,834	122,953
OPENING BALANCE £	4,456*	...	24,142	737*	797	7,130	222	...	654	38,138
GRAND TOTAL £	31,444	...	80,661	1,785	2,472	40,610	631	...	3,488	161,019

* These balances differ from the closing balances of last year's account by £31 and £145 respectively for corrections and transfers since made.

Disbursements.

REFUNDS—										
Refunds of Taxes	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous Refunds	...	...	85	...	...	43	...	...	6	134
CHARGES OF COLLECTION OF REVENUE—										
Rate and Cess Collecting Establishments	...	...	552	...	...	2,129	...	...	...	2,681
Other Collecting Establishments	...	...	...	...	159	157	...	...	...	316
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—										
Establishments engaged in General Management and Accounts	1,579	...	637	1	51	313	...	...	343	2,924
Contribution towards Establishment in Government Offices	...	...	290	...	...	...	...	...	10	300
LAW AND JUSTICE—										
Criminal Courts	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Jails	868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	868
POLICE—										
Executive Force	7,031	...	...	...	...	15,606	...	...	99	22,736
Miscellaneous (including Cattle Pounds)	...	...	102	...	...	686	...	...	4	792
EDUCATION—										
Colleges and Schools	83	...	5,693	...	...	8	...	...	...	5,784
Scholarships and Prizes	...	...	401	...	...	...	...	...	...	401
Grants-in-aid	...	...	560	3	...	29	...	...	50	642
MEDICAL—										
Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,582	...	3,220	6	...	434	...	...	258	5,500
Vaccination	...	...	510	...	...	528	...	...	...	1,038
MINOR DEPARTMENTS—										
Public Gardens (Establishment and other Charges)	1,193	...	...	20	252	36	...	...	38	1,539
Public Fairs and Exhibitions	...	...	...	...	...	276	...	...	...	276
Conservancy (Establishment and other Charges)	375	...	3,741	338	83	6,933	182	...	297	11,949
Water Supply (Establishment and other Charges)	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	11	30
Statistical Establishments	...	...	177	...	...	18	...	...	...	195
SUPERANNUATIONS—										
Pensions and Gratuities	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	71
MISCELLANEOUS—										
Rents, Rates, and Taxes	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	49
Petty Establishments	557	...	2,819	...	307	63	...	...	34	3,780
Miscellaneous	8,041	...	479	...	239	214	53	...	162	9,188
PUBLIC WORKS—										
Supervising Establishment, Tools and Plant	379	...	3,079	...	...	...	...	...	90	3,548
Original Works—										
Buildings, Roads, Port Appliances, Other Works	1,281	...	5,206 / 9,170 / ... / 3,743	13	...	...	...	...	195 / ... / ... / 147	19,755
Maintenance and Repairs—										
Buildings, Roads, Port Appliances, Other Works	410	...	629 / 2,527 / ... / 1,792	736	...	...	...	...	400 / 461 / ... / 63	7,018
Petty Construction and Repairs	53	...	...	...	742	6,684	...	...	...	7,479
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—										
Other Deposits and Advances	495	...	79	40	...	50	...	...	...	664
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS £	24,051	...	45,491	1,176	1,833	34,212	235	...	2,678	109,676
CLOSING BALANCE £	7,393	...	35,170	609	639	6,398	396	...	810	51,415
GRAND TOTAL £	31,444	...	80,661	1,785	2,472	40,610	631	...	3,488	161,091

III.—Account of PORT FUNDS for 1882-83.

Receipts.	India.	Central Provinces.	British Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue—										
Income from land, the property of the Funds	...	...	...	...	14,644	...	...	...	44,871	59,515
Excise—										
License Fees and Duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35
Police—										
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Marine—										
Hire of Vessels	...	...	1,441	...	2,914	...	...	...	6,123	10,478
Sale proceeds of Vessels and Stores	...	...	381	...	34	...	...	1,110	848	2,373
Pilotage Receipts	...	...	17,552		2,645	...	...	1,045	21,646	45,888
Other Fees and Dues	...	...	68,372	...	202,156	...	...	39,416	85,573	395,517
Minor Departments—										
Water Supply—										
Sale of Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,169	6,169
Interest—										
Interest on Government Securities and other Investments	...	...	...	...	6,927	...	...	...	...	6,927
Miscellaneous—										
Sales of old Materials	...	...	...	...	1,753	...	...	...	2	1,755
Contributions (including Grants-in-aid from Government)	...	...	...	...	33,352	...	...	...	...	33,352
Rents of Houses	...	...	...	...	522	...	...	...	31,872	32,394
Sales of Fruit, Grass, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	962	962
Miscellaneous	...	...	104	...	4,562	...	...	...	5,404	10,070
Public Works—										
Tolls and Ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205,570	205,570
Miscellaneous	...	...	103	...	60	...	...	5	11,365	11,533
Deposits and Advances—										
Loans by Public Subscription	...	...	...	...	122,500	...	...	...	133,865	256,365
Stock Account	...	...	4,423	...	135 060	...	...	...	...	139,483
Other Deposits and Advances	...	...	276	...	2,399	...	...	...	13,739	16,414
Total Receipts £	...	...	92,652		529,528	...	...	41,576	571,049	1,234,805
Opening Balance £	...	...	41,055	...	132,100*	...	...	63,547*	42,139	278,841
GRAND TOTAL £	...	...	133,707	...	61,628	...	...	105,123	613,188	1,513,646

* These balances differ from the closing balances of last year's account by £65,034 and £10,777, respectively, for corrections since made. The difference under Bengal is owing to the non-inclusion in the Account of 1881-82 of the Capital Account transactions of the Calcutta Port Commissioners. That under Madras is due to the late adjustment of the cost of a steamer to debit of the Port Fund.

Disbursements.										
Interest—										
Interest upon Debt	...	...	...	...	39,818	...	...	...	38,406	78,224
Refunds—										
Refunds of Taxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	262	262
Miscellaneous Refunds	...	...	194	...	...	...	...	...	421	615
Charges of Collection of Revenue—										
Other Collecting Establishments	...	...	...	...	199	...	...	...	42,638	42,837
General Administration—										
Establishments engaged in General Management and Accounts	...	...	9,025	...	9,361	...	...	...	11,162	29,548
Contributions towards Establishment in Government Offices	...	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	214	494
Police—										
Executive Force	...	...	1,210	...	3,682	...	...	...	1,306	6,198
Miscellaneous (including Cattle Pounds)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50
Marine—										
Dockyard and Port Establishments	...	...	13.993	...	50,492	...	...	20,887	12,143	97,515
Pilotage Establishments	...	...	15,799	...	705	...	...	...	14,579	31,083
Ship and Boat Establishments	...	...	8,621	...	28,993	...	...	2,332	6,264	46,210
Light-houses and Light-ships	...	...	1,169	...	1,894	...	...	2,373	7,749	13,185
Building, purchase, and repair of Ships	...	...	8,484	...	53,474	...	...	...	17,671	79,629
Miscellaneous	...	...	3,150	...	4,893	...	...	1,215	13,512	22,770
Medical—										
Professional Establishment	...	...	577	...	...	...	...	...	...	577
Minor Departments—										
Conservancy (Establishment and other Charges)	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	488	590
Water Supply (Establishment and other Charges)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,175	2,175
Superannuations—										
Pensions and Gratuities	...	...	242	...	572	...	...	696	445	1,955
Miscellaneous—										
Rents, Rates, and Taxes	...	...	...	...	9,335	...	...	...	21,053	30,388
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	32,363	...	...	...	...	32,363
Public Works—										
Supervising Establishment, Tools and Plant	...	...	2,217	...	16,224	...	...	601	16,224	35,266
Original Works—										
Buildings	...	...	720	...	...	...	...	...	20,917	21,637
Roads	...	...	1,402	...	...	...	...	...	285	1,687
Port Appliances	...	...	...	...	90,828	...	...	1,813	14,326	106,967
Other Works	...	...	36,351	...	8,752	...	...	...	20,559	65,662
Maintenance and Repairs—										
Buildings	...	...	137	...	...	...	...	...	4,237	4,374
Roads	...	...	788	...	...	...	...	...	124	912
Port Appliances	...	...	...	...	4,104	...	...	638	1,379	6,121
Other Works	...	...	715	...	7,592	...	...	...	12,108	20,415
Petty Construction and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	474	822
Deposits and Advances—										
Repayment of loans from Government	...	...	...	...	11,396	...	...	...	128,100	139,496
Stock Account	...	...	4,070	...	141,236	...	...	...	...	145,306
Other Deposits and Advances	...	...	296	...	843	...	...	...	8,814	9,953
Total Disbursements £	...	...	109,440	...	516,858	...	...	30,903	418,085	1,075,286
Closing Balance £	...	...	24,267	...	144,770	...	...	74,220	195,103	438,360
GRAND TOTAL £	...	...	133,707	...	661,628	...	...	105,123	613,188	1,513,646

IV.—Account of MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS for 1882-83.

Receipts.	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue—										
Income from land, the property of the Funds	...	...	16,135	...	6,000	...	30,680	948	...	62,763
Assessed Taxes—										
Licenses on Trades and Professions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
Miscellaneous (including Taxes on Horses and Carriages)	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277
Police—										
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Miscellaneous (including Cattle Pound Receipts)	138	457	...	...	...	...	2,577	...	...	3,172
Marine—										
Hire of Vessels	...	...	...	...	2,164	...	...	...	...	2,164
Other Fees and Dues	...	...	...	...	8,217	...	...	...	1,613	9,830
Education—										
School Fees	109	...	...	...	139	...	...	7,428	...	7,676
Miscellaneous	863	...	...	120	...	...	...	480	...	1,463
Interest—										
Interest on Government Securities and other Investments	...	...	...	401	7,286	97	530	214	641	9,169
Superannuations—										
Contributions towards Pensions, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	79
Miscellaneous—										
Sales of Land and Houses	...	...	35,633	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,633
Contributions (including Grants-in-aid from Government)	...	...	...	...	39	1,622	...	229	934	2,824
Rents of Houses	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	58
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,357	...	3,014	1,524	3,952	255	111	10,213
Public Works—										
Tolls and Ferries	...	...	...	...	44,143	...	...	...	...	44,143
Deposits and Advances—										
Sale proceeds of Investments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	707	1,707
Total Receipts £	1,387	457	53,125	521	71,060	3,243	46,739	10,554	4,101	191,187
Opening Balance £	620	707	5,218	630	8,056	2,379	10,986*	4,712	17,354	50,662
GRAND TOTAL £	2,007	1,164	58,343	1,151	79,116	5,622	57,725	15,266	21,455	241,849

Disbursements.										
Interest—										
Interest upon Debt	...	...	...	...	15,021	...	...	...	...	15,021
Refunds—										
Refunds of Taxes	...	...	554	...	...	...	...	...	2	556
Miscellaneous Refunds	...	...	...	...	...	902	...	...	14	916
Charges of Collection of Revenue—										
Excise Establishments	...	...	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	265
Rate and Cess Collecting Establishments	...	...	1,669	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,669
Other Collecting Establishments	...	...	...	...	3,211	...	30,945	...	...	34,156
General Administration—										
Establishments engaged in General Management and Accounts	...	...	1,725	...	1,483	...	...	571	407	4,186
Contributions towards Establishment in Government Offices	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	8	148
Police—										
Executive Force	...	...	...	...	...	2,133	...	...	496	2,629
Miscellaneous (including Cattle Pounds)	209	545	...	...	...	...	1,495	...	...	2,249
Marine—										
Dockyard and Port Establishments	...	...	...	...	2,336	...	...	...	999	3,335
Ship and Boat Establishments	...	...	...	...	2,618	...	...	...	...	2,618
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1,147	...	...	...	...	1,147
Education—										
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30
Colleges and Schools	1,455	...	...	328	4,989	...	...	6,815	...	13,587
Scholarships and Prizes	...	...	...	122	1,566	...	...	...	...	1,688
Grants-in-aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	673	...	673
Medical—										
Hospitals and Dispensaries	...	...	...	...	4,385	...	...	...	...	4,385
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21
Minor Departments—										
Conservancy (Establishment and other Charges)	...	...	...	...	414	...	...	...	...	414
Superannuations—										
Pensions and Gratuities	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	1,147	1,166
Miscellaneous—										
Rents, Rates, and Taxes	...	...	...	...	157	...	...	...	...	157
Petty Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	125
Miscellaneous	...	...	32,066	...	6,562	...	3,442	1,803	15,508	59,381
Public Works—										
Supervising Establishment, Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	706	...	...	467	179	1,352
Original Works—										
Buildings	...	...	...	...	2,156	...	...			
Roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Port Appliances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,660	...	4,083
Other Works	...	...	...	...	267	...	...			
Maintenance and Repairs—										
Buildings	...	...	...	14	...	...	...		...	
Roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,192	
Port Appliances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	...	4,996
Other Works	...	...	...	...	3,477	...	...		...	
Petty Construction and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419	...	419
Deposits and Advances—										
Repayment of loans from Government	...	...	...	...	12,500	...	...	...	...	12,500
Investment in Government Securities or otherwise	...	...	...	...	...	...	616	...	...	616
Other Deposits and Advances	...	...	...	...	141	...	...	...	...	141
Total Disbursements £	1,664	545	36,419	464	63,155	3,035	36,498	12,846	20,003	174,629
Closing Balance £	343	619	21,924	687	15,961	2,587	21,227	2,420	1,452	67,220
GRAND TOTAL £	2,007	1,164	58,343	1,151	79,116	5,622	57,725	15,266	21,455	241,849

* This balance is more than the closing balance shown in last year's account by £8,927 owing to the inclusion in the present Account of the "Revenue Tullubana," and few other Funds which were classified under Excluded Funds in 1882-83, but have since been, or are to be, incorporated.

APPENDIX C.

FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS FOR 1882-83.

ACCOUNT

OF

MUNICIPALITIES FOR 1882-83.

ACCOUNT of MUNICIPALITIES for 1882-83.

	India.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts.										
By Balance in hand at the close of last year—(a)										
Deposits	7,982	42,003	6,268	1,974	14,843	514	15,700	6,712	21,486	621,559
Actual Municipal Balance			39,042		106,936	57,597	119,072	55,950	125,480	
A.—MUNICIPAL TAXES.										
1.—Octroi	13,329	65,947	...	...	...	175,361	229,005	...	262,104	745,746
2.—Assessed Taxes—										
(*e.g.*, Conservancy Cess, Licenses on Trades, &c., in the following details.)										
Arrear collections for the previous year	111	148	1,380	...	2,764	659	1	1,538	16,282	22,883
Collections for the current year	441	7,266	12,474	...	52,603	18,955	1,574	19,095	61,872	174,280
Penalties	...	...	...	...	772	82	1	149	...	1,004
3.—Tax on Houses and Lands	393	1,993	28,871	2,211	306,199	5,705	7,571	78,498	145,661	578,102
4.—Tax on Vehicles	2	124	4,739	...	26,955	1,119	...	10,939	47,763	91,641
5.—Tax on Animals	20	...	...	33	4,842	...	265	6,935	2,227	14,322
6.—Other Taxes, Tolls, &c.	11	4,087	3,199	2,335	15,797	2,211	...	37,854	16,081	81,575
7.—Water Rate	101	...	1,298	...	40,657	...	49	14,262	67,675	124,042
B.—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.										
1.—Realizations under special Acts	...	4	1,136	1,585	7,086	5,228	1,067	464	2,019	18,589
2.—Proceeds of Land, &c.	...	191	...	...	15,389	1,211	1,557	763	10,299	29,410
3.—Income derived from Markets, &c.—										
(Rents, fees, sale of refuse, &c.)	224	2,253	31,023	2,307	22,871	3,206	7,995	7,287	31,141	108,307
4.—Conservancy and road cleaning—										
(Fees, sale proceeds of night-soil, street refuse, &c.)	60	183	252	...	7,536	5,226	6,510	3,177	7,561	30,505
5.—Municipal Fines	394	372	654	45	5,009	1,924	1,304	3,291	4,070	17,063
6.—Sundries—										
(Rents of Municipal lands, Government Grants, Receipts from Public Gardens, &c.)	2,402	6,228	77,973	2,792	99,759	39,213	24,062	38,102	63,466	353,997
TOTAL REVENUE	17,488	88,796	162,999	11,308	608,239	260,100	280,961	222,354	739,221	2,391,466
C.—DEBT.										
1.—Loans	4,887	37,050	...	...	95,050	65	1,496	102	24,050	162,700
2.—Deposits—										
(Contractors, salaries unpaid, &c.)	104	1	2,955	...	132,787	4	79	18,077	40,323	194,349
3.—Advances	162	14,760	9,544	2	84,361	...	...	22,989	294,589	336,407
TOTAL RECEIPTS £	22,641	140,607	175,498	11,310	920,437	260,169	282,536	263,522	1,008,193	3,084,913
GRAND TOTAL £	30,623	182,610	220,808	13,284	1,042,216	318,280	417,308	326,184	1,155,159	3,706,472

(a) Excepting under Central Provinces and British Burma, these balances differ more or less from the corresponding closing balances of 1881-82, owing to the Accounts of the present year being more complete.

Disbursements.										
A.—GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.										
1.—Office Establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrate's Establishment, &c.	568	1,371	10,960	605	32,233	5,982	12,068	13,040	38,604	115,431
2.—Collection of Municipal Taxes (Establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money boxes, repair to out-posts, &c.)	1,046	8,495	4,018	943	19,084	23,336	19,979	6,063	35,897	118,861
B.—PUBLIC SAFETY.										
1.—Fire (Establishment, purchase of fire-engine, buckets, repairs, &c.)	...	193	1,679	...	4,554	168	97	192	10,002	16,885
2.—Lighting (Establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.)	379	158	4,774	10	32,767	5,158	2,847	9,057	48,074	103,224
3.—Police (Establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts, &c.)	1,745	782	81	708	42,691	57,406	47,589	1,999	53,348	206,349
C.—PUBLIC HEALTH.										
1.—Buildings and other works—										
(Erection of slaughter-houses, latrines, &c.)	...	2,524	2,737	618	5,863	19,606	9,603	6,209	52,071	99,231
2.—Repairs (to market, dispensary, &c.)	8	504	2,326	6	2,811	3,453	2,875	2,910	4,267	19,160
3.—Maintenance of Medical Institutions—										
(Dispensary Establishment, purchase of medicines, &c.)	288	2,854	11,231	495	19,334	7,376	20,068	20,459	17,143	99,248
4.—Vaccination (Establishment)	24	68	663	38	1,255	1,329	2,101	1,815	2,966	10,259
5.—Water-Works (Establishment, repairs)	139	67,610	57,753	53	50,028	1,088	5,320	16,102	70,297	268,390
6.—Road-watering (Establishment, purchase of water-carts, repairs, &c.)	1	106	2,498	...	10,072	3,452	5,077	742	14,326	36,274
7.—Road cleaning (Establishment, purchase and repair of dust bins, &c.)	7	3,783	11,527	...	27,024	9,803	7,075	5,891	21,018	86,128
8.—Conservancy (Establishment, repairs, purchase of carts, dry earth, land for burying night-soil, &c.)	2,494	13,363	6,943	1,584	81,559	38,838	31,889	54,966	118,445	350,079
Refunds, &c., of fines or over-assessment	1	16	...	...	64	...	43	...	459	583
Remissions of Cess	...	...	...	...	381	...	8	...	2,552	2,936
9.—Drainage Works (Establishment, repairs)	352	666	11,790	766	127,845	2,746	8,281	13,941	41,687	208,064
10.—Other measures—										
(*a*) Markets and Slaughter-houses (Establishment, Contingencies)	...	148	4,530	...	3,269	477	9,800	1,095	8,305	48,920
(*b*) Public Garden (Establishment, purchase of seeds, repair of well, purchase of bullocks, &c.)	1,163	879	2,045	522	1,684	3,834		2,560	8,609	
11.—Contributions	135	...	...	...	92	...	17	3,357	...	3,601
D.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.										
Contributions to Schools	749	4,210	14,012	286	4,896	6,922	15,074	11,848	12,755	70,752
E.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.										
1.—Public Works (Establishment)	13	558	6,718	23	47,811	2,484	3,163	2,898	8,247	71,915
New Works	5,720	12,242	8,029	2,958	14,178	38,204	37,041	5,297	35,570	159,239
Repairs	1,978	1,223	15,345	34	38,175	5,245	35,660	26,106	78,193	201,959
2.—Survey of land	49	46	...	16	219	345	448	85	2,454	3,662
3.—Other charges (Printing, rewards, &c.)	209	878	1,091	4	3,024	475	1,129	5,790	23,814	36,454
4.—Contributions	750	3,362	...	...	954	5,203	...	31	...	10,300
F.—MISCELLANEOUS	141	10,391	....	...	13,829	11,887	5,498	9,366	...	51,112
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	18,057	136,430	180,690	9,659	585,696	254,817	282,745	221,819	709,103	2,399,016
Carried over £	18,057	136,430	180,690	9,659	585,696	254,817	282,745	221,819	709,103	2,399,016

ACCOUNT of MUNICIPALITIES for 1882-83 —*concluded.*

DISBURSEMENTS —*contd.*	India.	Central Provinces.	British Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought over	18,057	136,430	180,690	9,659	585,696	254,817	282,745	221,819	709,108	2,399,016
G.—DEBT.										
1.—Loans (instalments payable during the year)	...	8,838	5,669	...	30,759	4,103	3,089	4,215	36,641	93,314
Interest { Last year	...	1,069	...	...	214	296	3,151	...	8,707	13,437
Interest { Current year	16	20	6,102	...	65,251	973	9,725	6,993	89,390	178,470
2.—Deposits (salaries attached, contractors, &c.)	103	...	11,157	...	138,583	115	49	18,429	32,247	200,683
3.—Advances (on account of Departmental Works, &c.)	76	6,868	437	74	82,164	998	...	41,817	143,080	275,514
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS . £	18,252	153,225	204,055	9,733	902,667	261,302	298,759	293,273	1,019,168	3,160,434
Closing Balance—										
Deposits	...	...	9,461	...	9,590	113	21,700	7,163	12,949	60,976
Actual Municipal Balance	12,371	29,385	7,292	3,551	129,959	56,865	96,849	25,748	123,042	485,062
GRAND TOTAL . £	30,623	182,610	220,808	13,284	1,042,216	318,280	417,308	326,184	1,155,159	3,706,472
Memorandum of Liabilities and Claims.										
Liabilities—										
Balance of Loans	8,087	72,454	119,598	...	1,297,199	25,584	221,015	144,088	926,172	2,814,197
Deposits to be adjusted	...	1	7,292	...	6,661	111	79	9,078	35,368	58,590
	8,087	72,455	126,890	...	1,303,860	25,695	221,094	153,166	961,540	2,872,787
Claims—										
Advances recoverable	213	1,164	7,705	74	4,957	1,466	...	28,336	503,085	547,000
NET AMOUNT OF DEBT .	7,874	71,291	119,185	—74	1,298,903	24,229	221,094	124,830	458,455	2,325,787

TABLE I.—*Miscellaneous.*

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ Revised Estimates.	£ Budget Estimates.
DEFICIT of recorded Revenue compared with whole recorded Expenditure	5,992,062	8,334,139	2,337,507	4,547,279	7,700,644	728,696	3,943,265	3,760,400	4,445,100
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS, Capital Expenditure	3,809,284	4,791,052	4,381,898	3,364,330	3,656,505	3,311,422	4,649,898	4,031,800	4,764,400
Recorded Revenue compared with the recorded Expenditure, excluding Expenditure on Productive Public Works—									
SURPLUS	.....	.....	2,044,391	.....	... ..	2,582,727	706,633	271,400	319,300
DEFICIT	2,182,778	3,543,087	.....	1,182,949	4,044,139	...	.....	.....	.....
Net Public Debt incurred	4,750,145	7,345,416	4,199,268	5,105,160*	5,679,815	—466,636	2,509,150	2,981,200	2,221,100
NET PUBLIC DEBT incurred, including Capital transactions with Guaranteed Railway and other Companies and Native States, &c.	3,317,000	1,496,200	3,209,100	5,756,708	5,339,444	—773,867	4,105,769	2,981,200	2,221,100
Value of commodities exported, excluding Gold and Silver	61,014,000	65,223,000	60,037,000	67,212,000	74,581,000	81,968,000	83,485,000		
Ditto imported, ditto ditto	37,428,000	41,464,000	37,800,000	41,166,000	53,117,000	49,113,000	52,096,000		
EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS, excluding Gold and Silver	23,586,000	23,758,000	23,137,000	26,046,000	21,464,000	32,855,000	31,389,000		
Net imports of Gold	207,000	468,000	(Exports) 896,000	1,750,000	3,655,000	4,844,000	4,931,000		
Ditto of Silver	7,199,000	14,676,000	3,970,000	7,870,000	3,893,000	5,379,000	7,480,000		
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER	7,406,000	15,144,000	3,074,000	9,620,000	7,548,000	10,223,000	12,411,000		
Excess of Exports over Imports, including Gold and Silver	16,180,000	8,614,000	20,063,000	16,426,000	13,916,000	22,632,000	18,978,000		
Grand Total value of Imports and Exports of all kinds	113,908,000	126,252,000	109,277,000	122,069,000	138,126,000	143,504,000	150,076,000		
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS sold (Rupees) . . . Rs.	14,85,70,000	11,69,85,000	18,78,21,000	18,95,71,000	18,32,77,000	22,21,09,350	18,58,56,593	21,87,75,000	20,30,76,000
Sterling Equivalent received . . . £	12,596,000	10,134,000	15,465,000†	15,749,000‡	15,239,677	18,112,429§	15,120,521	17,800,000	16,500,000
SILVER coined at the Indian Mints	6,271,000	16,180,000	7,210,770	10,257,093	4,249,976	2,186,275	6,508,457		
Gold coined in Germany	2,873,000	7,112,000	5,475,340	1,509,877	.....				
Silver coined in Germany	9,523,000	1,669,000	88,498	.....	.....				
Maximum PRICE OF AN OZ. TROY STANDARD SILVER IN LONDON.	58¾d. (18th Jan.)	55⅝ (8th Oct.)	54¼d. (2nd April)	53¾ (Nov.)	52 1/16 (July)	52½	52 7/16 (June)	51⅞ (Feb.)	
Minimum ditto	47d. (7th July)	53⅛ (21st June.)	48¾d. (31st Dec.)	49⅛ (April)	51 (Jan.)	50⅜ (July)	50 (Dec.)	50 7/16 (May)	
Maximum price of a sovereign in Calcutta . . . Rs.	13 (7th July)	11 14 0 (5th Sept.)	12 11 (March)	12 11 (May)	12 16	13-6-4			
Minimum ditto . . . . . ,,	11 Rs. 3as. (6th Feb.)	11 4 0 (10th April.)	11 11 (11th June)	11 15 (Jan.)	(throughout the year.)	(throughout).			
AVERAGE EXCHANGE upon Secy. of State's Bills sold per rupee £	1s. 8·49d.	1s. 8·79d.	1s. 7·761d.	1s. 7·94d.	1s. 7·956d.	1s. 7·895d.	1s. 7·525d.	1s. 7·51d.	
Fixed RATE OF EXCHANGE for the ADJUSTMENT of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries	1s. 9½d.	1s. 9½d.	1s. 9d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 7·75d.	1s. 7·5d.
Maximum RATE OF DISCOUNT ON LOANS on demand at the BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta	11 (April)	12 (May).	9 (1st April)	9 (April)	7 (April)	9 (Feb).	10 (Apl.)	9 (Jan.)	
Minimum ditto	5 (Aug. & Sept.)	(Dec. & Jan.)	3 (7th Nov.)	3 (Jan.)	3 (Nov. to Jan.)	4 (June.)	4 (Sep.)	5 (July)	
Maximum RATE OF DISCOUNT at the BANK OF ENGLAND	2 throughout the year	5 (Oct. & Nov.)	6 (Oct. & Nov.)	3 (April to Oct.)	(3 April)	6 (Feb).	5 (Sep.)	4 (May)	
Minimum ditto		2 (subsequently).	2½ (30th May)	2 (Nov. to Feb.)	2½	2½ (throughout first half year.)	3 (March)	3 (Sep.)	
Maximum MONEY BALANCES of the three PRESIDENCY BANKS	6,382,700 (July)	7,574,900 (Jan.)	6,978,500 (July)	7,733,500 (Feb.)	7,472,500 (Feb.)	6,097,600 (July)	6,71,23 (Oct.)	5,55,67 (Aug.)	
Minimum ditto	4,132,500 (Oct.)	3,672,200 (April)	4,589,300 (Jan.)	4,150,400 (April)	4,442,700 (March)	3,546,700 (Decr.)	3,42,42 (Apl.)	3,16,71 (Jan.)	
Maximum price in Calcutta of Govt. FOUR PER CENT. RUPEE SECURITIES	102⅜ (25th July)	98¼ (27th June.)	97 (July & Aug.)	95⅜ (July)	103⅛ (March)	106 6 (July)	1,02-4 (Feb.)	101-1 (Apl.)	
Minimum ditto	96¼ (13th Jan.)	92 (8th Sept.)	91⅜ (March).	91¼ (May)	93-10 (May)	99 8 (Aug.)	99 (Oct.)	94-8 (Feb.)	
Maximum amount outstanding on London Register, of RUPEE SECURITIES ENFACED FOR INTEREST DRAFTS	14,125,982 (April)	14,588,744	15,950,002 (Feb.)	19,431,239 (Mar.)	19,739,473 (June)	21,525,400 (Feb.)	21,420,700 (Feb.)	21,405,500 (May)	
Minimum ditto	12,655,322 (Dec.)	13,057,964	13,826,493 (Oct.)	15,908,182 (May)	18,719,445 (Jan.)	19,013,600 (Apl.)	21,059,000 (Aug.)	20,626,200 (Aug.)	
Maximum price in London of such Securities (in Gold)	92 (15th Dec.)	84¼ (5th April)	81⅞ (1st Apl.)	80⅜ (Oct.)	84¼ (Feb.)	87 (July.)	85 7/16 (May)	81⅞ (Apl.)	
Minimum ditto	77 (6th July)	81½ (23rd Jan.)	72 (23rd Oct.)	71⅛ (May)	78 (May)	82¼ (Sep.)	79⅛ (Dec.)	79¼ (Feb.)	
Maximum price in London of Secretary of State's FOUR PER CENT. STERLING BONDS	104⅜ (22nd Feb.)	104¾ (30th Aug.)	104⅛ (July & Aug.)	105⅛	105⅛ (Jan).	106⅛ (July.)	105 (Jan.)	103⅛ (May)	
Minimum ditto	101 (20th Oct.)	100¾ (21st Mar.)	97 (Oct.)	100⅜	101⅛ Sep.)	103⅛ (Sep.)	102⅛ (Oct.)	101⅛ (Sep.)	
Maximum GOVERNMENT PAPER CURRENCY outstanding	12,561,185 (7th Feb.)	15,757,790 (15th Jan.)	14,581,900 (Sept.)	14,329,700 (Jan.)	14,513,100 (Dec.)	14,422,600 (Dec.)	16,412,200 (Dec.)	14,517,800 (Nov.)	
Minimum ditto	10,532,294 (15th May)	11,130,528 (30th April)	11,423,600 (March)	11,113,800 (June)	12,528,400 (Apl.)	12,692,200 (Apl.)	13,534,700 (Apl.)	12,109,100	
Number of SAVINGS BANKS	340	343	338	371	388	372	350		
Number of Depositors in Savings Banks	80,004	83,518	84,503	91,288	107,778	114,942	109,349		
Amount deposited in Savings Banks	1,936,193	1,925,335	1,912,401	2,282,823	3,213,671	3,272,649	3,356,247		
Average of each Deposit	24	23	23	25	29	28	30		
Net addition to Deposits	40,741	10,858 (Decrease)	12,934 (Decrease)	370,422	930,848	58,978	83,598		
Cash Reserve at the BANK OF FRANCE in December of each year—in 000's of Francs	2,169,000	2,042,500	2,041,700	1,979,017	1,786,873	1,817,16½			
Silver ditto ditto ditto ditto.	638,600	865,400	1,058,100	1,220,501	1,222,604	1,161,468			
Percentage of Silver on the Total Reserve	30	43	52	62	68	64			

* Exclusive of £9,730,862, Debt incurred for the purchase of the East Indian Railway. † Includes £1,516,193, amount remitted by Bills of Exchange on India. ‡ Includes £486,947, Gold remittances from India.
§ Includes £285,000 Hong-Kong Bills. ‖ Includes £250,000 Hong-Kong Bill.

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE II.—*Sea-borne Trade for the Year.*

(Principal articles arranged in order of their declared value.)

No.	EXPORTS.		1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
1	COTTON—						
	Raw—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	2,966,060	3,948,476	4,541,539	5,627,453	6,168,278
	Value	£	7,913,046	11,145,453	13,241,734	14,935,959	16,049,017
	Average declared value per lb.— Annas		As. 3 10	As. 4 0	As. 4 2	As. 3 9	As. 3 9
	Average declared value per lb.— Pence, at average exchange		4·73	4·98	5·20	4·66	4·58
	Twist and Yarn—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	21,332,508	25,862,474	26,901,346	30,786,304	45,378,040
	Value	£	886,481	1,109,234	1,282,576	1,368,836	1,816,818
	Average declared value per lb.	Annas	As. 6 7	As. 6 10	As. 7 8	As. 7 1	As. 6 5
	Other manufactures—Value	£	511,498	512,513	626,558	641,680	761,564
	Average declared value per yard— Grey or unbleached	Annas	As. 2 1	As. 2 0	As. 2 0	As. 2 0	As. 1 10
	Average declared value per yard— Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	As. 4 7	As. 4 5	As. 4 9	As. 5 1	As. 4 10
	Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported		15·01	12·70	12·60	11·86	13·84
2	OPIUM—						
	Quantity	Chests	91,200	105,507	92,190	89,338	91,798
	Value	£	12,993,979	14,323,314	13,600,148	12,432,142	11,481,376
	Average declared value per chest in Rupees	R	1,425	1,358	1,475	1,392	1,251
3	RICE AND PADDY—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	21,237,233	22,165,765	27,266,040	28,888,421	31,258,288
	Value	£	8,973,722	8,402,502	9,057,153	8,308,167	8,476,327
	Average declared value of husked rice per cwt.— Rupees		4 4 4	3 12 11	3 5 7	2 14 3	2 11 6
	Average declared value of husked rice per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		7·03	6·33	5·57	4·79	4·42
4	JUTE—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	£	4,898,860	5,565,394	5,064,701	6,127,891	7,334,757
	Average declared value of Raw Jute per cwt.— Rupees		6 5 0	6 8 8	6 12 4	6 11 2	5 10 5
	Average declared value of Raw Jute per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		10·39	10·87	11·26	11·11	9·19
	Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported		22·42	21·48	22·32	17·91	20·28
5	SEEDS—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	7,200,977	7,091,469	10,229,109	10,466,098	13,139,206
	Value	£	4,675,030	4,685,893	6,345,209	6,054,099	7,200,336
	Average declared value of Linseed per cwt.— Rupees		6 3 11	6 8 8	6 2 8	5 13 7	5 3 10
	Average declared value of Linseed per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		10·28	10·87	10·26	9·70	8·52
6	WHEAT—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	1,044,700	2,195,550	7,444,375	10,863,520	14,144,407
	Value	£	513,778	1,121,015	3,277,942	8,604,081	6,068,934
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		4 14 8	5 1 8	4 6 5	4 5 4	4 4 8
	Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		8·09	8·48	7·32	7·18	6·98
7	HIDES AND SKINS—						
	Quantity	No.	21,223,403	24,291,356	23,395,702	24,796,719	26,534,064
	Value	£	3,096,847	3,738,005	3,733,565	3,948,792	4,443,770
	Percentage of dressed or manufactured on whole value		42·06	36·35	43·23	48·60	49·97
8	INDIGO—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	105,051	100,923	116,870	150,363	141,041
	Value	£	2,960,462	2,947,227	3,571,581	4,509,080	3,912,997
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		281 13 0	292 0 5	305 9 8	299 14 1	277 7 0
	Average declared value per cwt.— Sterling, at average exchange	£	23·20	24·26	25·41	24·86	22·57
9	TEA—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	34,432,573	38,173,521	46,413,510	48,691,725	57,766,225
	Value	£	3,138,424	3,051,020	3,054,240	3,609,136	3,699,496
	Average declared value per lb.— Annas		As. 14 7	As. 12 9	As. 10 6	As. 11 10	As. 10 3
	Average declared value per lb.— Shillings, at average exchange		1·50	1·33	1·09	1·23	1·04
10	COFFEE—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	341,186	359,313	369,357	346,364	353,324
	Value	£	1,543,643	1,626,747	1,599,669	1,447,465	1,392,204
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		45 3 11	45 4 5	43 4 11	41 12 8	39 6 5
	Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		74·50	75·23	72·02	69·29	64·11
11	WOOL—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	£	1,243,275	1,242,486	1,224,412	1,011,234	948,755
	Average declared value of Raw Wool per lb.— Annas		As. 6 4	As. 6 8	As. 7 2	As. 6 0	As. 5 10
	Average declared value of Raw Wool per lb.— Pence, at average exchange		7·82	8·31	8·94	7·46	7·12
12	SILK—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	£	746,687	744,659	771,016	609,880	820,719
	Average declared value of Raw Silk per lb.— Rupees		4 4 7	3 10 11	4 3 4	3 7 7	4 0 1
	Average declared value of Raw Silk per lb.— Shillings, at average exchange		7·06	6·12	7·00	5·76	6·52
13	SUGAR—						
	Value	£	204,360	205,871	311,751	598,232	808,776
14	LAC—						
	Value	£	298,716	371,496	578,320	719,528	699,016
15	TEAK WOOD—						
	Quantity	Cubic Tons	37,413	38,620	65,626	56,377	59,187
	Value	£	268,959	281,959	500,047	506,792	611,260
	Average declared value per cubic ton— Rupees		71 14 3	73 0 2	76 3 2	89 14 4	103 4 5
	Average declared value per cubic ton— Sterling, at average exchange	£	5·92	6·07	6·34	7·45	8·40
16	OILS—						
	Value	£	537,579	569,453	581,139	468,227	416,277
17	SALTPETRE—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	382,405	509,372	352,995	354,860	399,565
	Value	£	361,766	469,797	351,728	359,437	388,766
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		9 7 4	9 3 7	9 15 5	10 2 1	9 11 8
	Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		15·57	15·33	16·57	16·80	15·83

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE II.—*Sea-borne Trade for the Year*—continued.

No.	IMPORTS.		1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
1	COTTON—						
	Twist and Yarn—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	33,145,651	33,212,952	45,877,379	40,763,209	44,859,383
	Value	£	2,779,774	2,745,306	3,699,273	3,222,252	3,378,220
	Average declared value per lb.— Annas		13·42	13·23	12·90	12·65	12·05
	Average declared value per lb.— Pence, at average exchange		1s. 4·57d.	1s. 4·48d.	1s. 4·09d.	1s. 3·73d.	1s. 2·70d.
	Other manufactures—						
	Value	£	14,137,694	16,923,747	22,914,314	20,777,985	21,442,372
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Gross Imports	£	16,917,468	19,669,053	26,613,587	24,000,237	24,820,592
	Re-exports—						
	Twist and Yarn—						
	Quantity	*Lbs.*	754,648	842,239	625,840	747,429	862,913
	Value	£	51,217	54,712	47,475	51,901	57,645
	Other Manufactures—						
	Value	£	1,132,627	1,061,457	1,151,417	1,272,869	1,331,582
	Total Re-exports	£	1,183,844	1,116,169	1,198,892	1,324,770	1,389,227
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net Imports	£	15,733,624	18,552,884	25,414,695	22,675,467	23,431,365
2	METALS	Value £	3,372,903	3,444,195	3,846,996	3,585,491	4,831,492
3	SILK (Raw and Manufactured)	,, ,,	1,491,285	1,521,126	2,417,402	1,960,910	2,051,923
4	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK	,, ,,	1,491,831	1,528,497	2,742,689	2,241,695	2,028,349
5	LIQUORS	,, ,,	1,372,487	1,496,108	1,537,812	1,490,526	1,473,742
6	MACHINERY AND MILLWORK	,, ,,	893,875	644,192	835,503	1,265,672	1,391,660
7	PROVISIONS	,, ,,	975,835	1,048,832	920,181	1,053,083	1,087,186
8	SUGAR	,, ,,	1,480,880	1,068,788	1,611,157	1,243,758	1,086,961
9	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES	,, ,,	961,666	1,028,450	1,466,124	1,276,263	1,076,388
10	OILS	,, ,,	369,865	545,931	529,175	560,585	1,050,897
11	COAL (excluding coke and patent fuel)—						
	Quantity	Tons.	473,027	587,634	712,020	628,738	638,304
	Value	£	881,444	1,125,482	1,280,060	992,081	1,012,208
	Average declared value per ton— Rupees		18·63	19·15	17·98	15·78	15·86
	Average declared value per ton— Shillings, at average exchange		30·68	31·82	29·90	26·16	25·81
12	APPAREL	Value £	546,089	561,263	688,403	672,087	796,633
13	SALT—						
	Quantity	Tons.	274,180	352,238	373,376	357,224	338,065
	Value	£	593,612	762,532	665,517	569,067	515,184
	Average declared value per ton— Rupees		21·65	21·65	17·82	15·93	15·24
	Average declared value per ton— Shillings, at average exchange		35·65	35·97	29·63	26·41	24·80
14	SPICES	Value £	509,043	526,328	542,861	507,138	510,854

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first Ten Months of the Year.*

(Principal articles arranged in order of their declared value.)

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	£	£	£	£	£
Value of commodities Exported, excluding gold and silver	51,518,840	58,278,889	64,500,626	65,843,136	71,760,914
Value of commodities Imported, excluding gold and silver	33,530,283	44,019,148	40,976,036	43,690,335	46,399,599
EXCESS EXPORTS	17,988,557	14,259,741	23,524,590	22,152,801	25,361,315
Net Imports of silver	6,681,284	3,331,588	2,846,781	6,798,851	4,245,724
Net Imports of gold	1,388,522	2,958,798	4,214,855	4,394,654	4,816,434
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER	8,069,806	6,290,386	7,061,636	11,193,505	9,062,158
GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ALL KINDS	96,913,709	111,081,061	114,389,296	122,416,665	128,984,444

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first Ten Months of the Year*—continued.

No.	EXPORTS.		Ten Months, 1st April to 31st January.				
			1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
1	COTTON, RAW . Quantity	Cwt.	2,895,634	3,399,355	3,855,498	4,651,431	4,583,113
	Value	£	7,989,392	10,045,853	10,290,944	12,242,440	10,987,761
	Average value per lb.	₹	0-3-11	0-4-3	0-3-10	0-3-9	0-3-5
	„ MANUFACTURES—						
	Twist and Yarn . Quantity	Lbs.	20,446,026	22,632,378	26,346,556	38,178,298	41,658,492
	Value	£	854,727	1,076,159	1,185,818	1,534,742	1,608,689
	Average value per lb.	₹	0-6-8	0-7-7	0-7-2	0-6-5	0-6-2
	Other manufactures—Value	£	420,627	526,904	540,940	629,720	764,605
	TOTAL COTTON (RAW AND MANUFACTURED)	£	9,264,746	11,648,916	12,017,702	14,406,902	13,361,055
2	OPIUM . Quantity	Chests	91,082	75,444	75,983	75,792	77,268
	Value	£	12,299,005	11,115,263	10,656,679	9,531,439	9,468,546
	Average value per chest	₹	1,350-5-2	1,473-5-0	1,402-8-2	1,257-9-3	1,225-6-8
3	SEEDS . Quantity	Cwt.	5,766,213	8,700,116	8,535,734	11,161,413	14,936,108
	Value	£	3,764,064	5,369,367	4,985,010	6,052,491	8,599,907
	Average value per cwt.	₹	6-8-5	6-2-9	5-13-6	5-6-9	5-12-1
4	WHEAT . Quantity	Cwt.	1,810,650	6,292,024	18,052,510	11,827,496	19,480,719
	Value	£	917,109	2,762,759	7,844,116	5,089,329	8,220,992
	Average value per cwt.	₹	5-1-0	4-6-3	4-5-6	4-4-10	4-3-6
5	RICE AND PADDY . Quantity	Cwt.	12,723,419	16,369,942	17,765,378	19,496,126	17,333,774
	Value	£	5,150,402	5,690,268	5,398,348	5,295,699	3,352,474
	Average value per cwt.	₹	4-0-9	3-7-7	3-0-7	2-11-5	3-0-10
6	JUTE (Raw and Manufactured)—Value	£	4,539,802	4,172,591	4,840,050	5,972,915	4,995,786
7	INDIGO . Quantity	Cwt.	78,533	87,477	115,660	109,609	143,141
	Value	£	2,256,424	2,734,908	3,531,766	3,061,912	3,989,208
	Average value per cwt.	₹	287-5-2	312-10-3	305-5-9	279-5-7	278-11-1
8	TEA . Quantity	Lbs.	34,273,302	42,347,398	43,667,393	51,304,426	55,098,789
	Value	£	2,749,011	2,797,637	3,261,580	3,295,322	3,769,118
	Average value per lb.	₹	0-12-10	0-10-7	0-11-11	0-10-5	0-10-11
9	HIDES AND SKINS . Quantity	Cwt.	709,708	632,180	637,238	699,590	734,434
	Value	£	2,785,714	2,919,811	3,099,957	3,561,480	3,768,614
	Average value per cwt.	₹	39-4-0	46-3-0	48-10-4	50-14-6	51-5-0
10	SUGAR	£	156,542	279,767	511,158	732,547	891,620
11	COFFEE . Quantity	Cwt.	188,171	269,445	204,103	221,811	193,728
	Value	£	833,663	1,169,862	858,105	849,037	792,383
	Average value per cwt.	₹	44-4-10	43-1-4	42-0-8	38-4-5	40-14-5
12	SILK (Raw and Manufactured)—Value	£	584,584	581,255	502,786	633,368	782,498
13	WOOL (Raw and Manufactured)—Value	£	1,007,620	1,045,637	827,210	803,094	749,311
14	LAC	£	220,109	414,104	538,509	543,035	466,009
15	TEAK . Quantity	Cubic tons	30,835	52,822	48,485	47,367	35,328
	Value	£	222,883	398,647	434,519	481,936	396,684
	Average value per cubic ton	₹	72-4-6	75-7-6	89-9-11	101-11-11	112-4-7
16	SALTPETRE . Quantity	Cwt.	421,245	301,985	271,574	339,392	399,985
	Value	£	386,478	298,924	276,183	329,377	380,531
	Average value per cwt.	₹	9-2-10	9-14-4	10-2-9	9-11-3	9-8-3
17	OILS	£	457,190	433,080	371,424	326,699	377,477

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first Ten Months of the Year*—concluded.

No.	IMPORTS.		Ten Months, 1st April to 31st January.				
			1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
1	COTTON— Twist and yarn ... Quantity	lbs.	27,309,908	38,777,313	34,326,134	38,302,359	37,835,330
	Value	£	2,248,420	3,133,285	2,706,399	2,909,336	2,875,702
	Average value per lb.	Rs.	0-13-2	0-12-11	0-12-7	0-12-2	0-12-2
	Ditto in sterling at average exchange		1s. 4½d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 3⅜d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
	Other manufactures—Value	£	13,819,121	18,908,436	17,204,922	18,147,253	18,609,217
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Gross Imports	£	16,067,541	22,041,721	19,911,321	21,056,589	21,484,919
	Re-exports—						
	Twist and yarn . Quantity	*Lbs.*	730,083	479,928	632,768	708,175	1,086,992
	Value	£	47,720	36,840	43,567	48,339	68,011
	Average value per lb.	*Rs.*	0-10-5	0-12-3	0-11-0	0-10-11	0-10-0
	Other manufactures—Value	£	857,854	899,570	1,018,867	1,066,632	1,159,901
	Total Re-exports	£	905,574	936,410	1,062,434	1,114,971	1,227,912
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net Imports	£	15,161,967	21,105,311	18,848,887	19,941,618	20,257,007
2	METALS	Value £	2,849,496	3,100,352	2,911,939	4,004,558	4,409,327
3	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK	„ „	1,080,073	2,278,383	1,899,350	1,610,244	2,345,231
4	SILK (Raw and Manufactured)	„ „	1,263,584	2,046,391	1,748,434	1,813,882	1,871,909
5	MACHINERY AND MILLWORK	„ „	549,056	650,035	985,823	1,090,309	1,427,724
6	LIQUORS	„ „	1,248,620	1,257,911	1,203,909	1,180,247	1,266,565
7	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES	„ „	901,663	1,315,961	1,166,314	938,474	1,221,989
8	SUGAR	„ „	853,947	1,339,169	1,071,976	841,985	908,969
9	PROVISIONS	„ „	883,442	709,705	894,308	925,256	885,371
10	COAL (excluding Coke and Patent Fuel)— Quantity	Tons	449,207	514,951	528,226	465,909	534,413
	Value	£	800,501	945,191	835,042	740,092	795,638
	Average value per ton	Rs.	19-2-5	18-5-8	15-12-11	15-14-2	14-14-3
11	APPAREL	Value £	466,912	587,827	573,908	676,078	773,386
12	OILS	„ „	445,185	479,508	444,337	946,164	526,582
13	SALT . Quantity	Tons	277,150	321,146	303,547	287,131	313,131
	Value	£	611,324	562,651	491,252	420,616	506,896
	Average value per ton	Rs.	22-0-9	17-8-4	16-2-11	14-13-9	16-3-0
14	SPICES	Value £	400,200	402,766	425,017	441,471	485,603

TABLE IV.—*Wholesale Prices of typical commodities in Gold and Silver in London and Calcutta in December of each year.*

(*Prices of March 1873=100.*)

IN LONDON—(*prices quoted from the* LONDON ECONOMIST.)	Measured in Gold.								Measured in Silver.*							
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Scotch Pig Iron (Warrants)	49	43	36	55	43	44	41	36	51	48	44	63	50	51	49	42
Coals, Hetton, Wallsend (London)	57	55	60	50	52	51	54	54	59	61	72	57	60	59	65	63
Copper, Chili Bars	85	74	64	74	68	70	73	65	90	82	77	85	78	91	87	76
Straits Tin	52	45	42	62	63	76	64	...	54	50	50	71	73	88	76	...
Wheat	91	94	72	85	77	80	74	70	96	104	87	97	89	92	88	82
Flour, town-made	82	68	69	86	81	91	71	...	86	109	83	98	93	105	85	...
Beef, inferior	98	85	90	85	100	97	97	97	102	94	108	97	116	112	116	113
Cotton, No. 40, Mule Twist	80	71	61	77	75	77	70	69	84	78	73	87	87	80	84	81
Wool, Southdown Hogs	80	70	65	71	76	68	59	100	85	84	78	81	87	78	71	117
Sugar Foreign Muscovado	113	74	80	95	80	71	62	91	119	82	96	108	92	82	74	106
Coffee	101	98	73	83	71	64	74	83	106	109	88	94	81	74	88	97
Saltpetre	87	98	89	96	102	105	90	87	92	109	108	110	118	121	108	102
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	111	120	114	115	115	119	117
Silver	95	90	83	88	86	87	84	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IN CALCUTTA (*prices quoted from the* CALCUTTA PRICE CURRENT.)																
Grey Shirtings (8¼ lbs)									78	73	74	81	80	78	75	74
Mule Twist, White, good, No. 40									87	75	75	88	83	81	75	75
„ „ Turkey red, No. 40 (12 lbs.)									85	85	78	77	69	69	55	...
„ „ Orange, No. 40—60									90	83	73	87	88	85	80	...
Copper, Sheathing									93	83	80	87	80	87	79	77
Iron, flat, bolt, bar and square									68	60	56	76	56	65	66	62
Spelter, hard									143	130	107	121	95	96	125	79
Hides, buffalo, slaughtered									104	75	69	96	93	88	87	72
Indigo, good									110	86	100	119	105	113	101	116
Jute, picked									150	147	153	169	148	140	96	164
Lacdye, fine									69	58	54	73	49	36	27	...
Shell Lac, fine orange									68	49	56	153	122	93	80	98
Linseed, fine bold clean									102	106	*Nil*	120	104	93	86	95
Rice, Ballam									159	168	259	153	103	97	100	138
Silk, raw, Cossimbazar									98	80	69	87	80	86	78	66
Tea, good, Souchong									123	100	77	82	64	82	59	64
Wheat, Doodiah									96	104	109	109	92	92	84	85
Gold									103	105	109	110	115	115	115	113

* The values measured in silver in London have been calculated from the values in gold on the basis of the price of standard silver in London.

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APPENDIX B.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE V.—Statement showing the true financial results to the revenues of India of the guarantee of interest upon the Capital of the Guaranteed Railway Companies, excluding the East Indian Railway Company.

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84. Budget Estimate.	1883-84. Revised Estimate.	1884-85, Budget Estimate.
Miles.								
Open mileage to end of official year	Miles. 4,541	Miles. 4,568	Miles. 4,568	Miles. 4,616	Miles. 4,616	Miles. 4,593	Miles. 4,619	Miles. 4,647
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Earnings	6,267,913	6,135,176	6,188,787	7,632,677	7,784,881	7,608,500	7,800,000	7,652,000
Working expenses	3,532,589	3,658,829	3,575,474	4,017,052	4,202,835	4,069,500	4,435,000	4,039,000
Percentage of working expenses on earnings	56·36	59·62	55·10	52·63	53·94	53·48	56·86	52·78
Net traffic earnings	2,735,324	2,476,347	2,913,313	3,615,625	3,582,046	3,530,000	3,365,000	3,613,000
Net gain by the remittance to England of Capital receipts and disbursements in India at the contract rates of exchange instead of at the average yearly rates obtained for the Secretary of State's bills	...	...	...	...		13,200	...	20,000
Total Revenue ...	2,735,324	2,476,347	2,913,313	3,615,625	3,582,046	3,552,200	3,365,000	3,633,000
Gross guaranteed interest paid in India	10,486	9,085	7,447	6,958	8,038	5,180	5,670	5,200
Ditto ditto in London*	3,200,335	3,241,047	3,254,504	3,264,813	3,300,834	3,296,000	3,284,200	3,235,000
Total guaranteed interest (sterling payments converted at the average exchange of the year)	3,866,311	3,907,974	3,824,152	3,945,410	4,077,298	4,010,400	3,996,000	3,987,000
Surplus paid to Railway Companies	294,716	97,839	91,619	333,330	486,590	484,500	570,000	445,000
Land and supervision	45,777	45,720	57,613	74,746	72,181	98,800	71,500	85,000
Interest on Revenue balances	1,525	1,344	1,216	1,750	1,647	1,800	1,900	2,000
Net loss on receipts and disbursements of Capital in India calculated in the same way as the gain	63,044	63,285	60,046	77,333	66,305	...	20,000	...
Total Expenditure ...	4,271,373	4,116,162	4,034,646	4,432,569	4,704,021	4,595,500	4,659,400	4,519,000
Net Expenditure from the public Treasury	1,536,049	1,639,815	1,121,333	816,944	1,121,975	1,043,300	1,294,400	886,000
Net Revenue	...	...	...	...				

* With the exception of the figures in this line which are true sterling figures, all the amounts in this table are in rupees converted into the conventional sterling in the accounts by the removal of one to the right.

APPENDIX C.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table VI.—Actual Capital Expenditure on State Railways in 1882-83, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1883-84 and 1884-85 and to the end of 1884-85.

Railways.	Accounts, 1882-83.	1883-84. Revised Estimate.	1884-85. Budget Estimate.	To end of 1884-85.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian	628,530	712,000	540,000	13,101,389	13,101,389	...
Rajputana ... ... / Neemuch	314,852	339,100	344,800	8,752,189	8,752,189	...
Holkar	6,847	3,800	10,000	1,285,369	1,285,369	...
Sindia	16,264	5,100	5,000	895,326	895,326	...
Wurdah Coal	16,511	36,150	20,500	666,433	666,433	...
Nagpur-Chattisgurh	106,231	54,900	40,700	1,025,666	1,025,666	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	58,628	—13,200	39,000	1,372,223	1,372,223	...
Rangoon and Sittang Valley	360,782	385,150	221,050	1,195,703	1,170,000	—25,703*
Eastern Bengal	...	...	1,123,700	1,123,700	1,123,700	...
Northern Bengal	880	184,800	75,000	2,356,159	2,356,159	...
Tirhoot ... ... / Tirhoot Extensions	80,475 / 226,806	38,084	35,000	1,254,498	1,254,498	...
Patna and Gya	237	—1,500	9,500	393,829	393,829	...
Nalhati	—508	350	—700	32,651	32,651	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern	—756	200,400	16,110	954,555	954,555	...
Dacca-Mymensing	39,061	226,100	266,200	540,115	596,274	56,159
Ranaghat Bhagwangola	1,250	18,750	...	20,000	20,000	...
Mozufferpore Hajipore	3,874	185,916	38,530	230,327	220,000	—10,327*
Behar-Assam	...	80,000	270,000	350,000	1,037,529	687,529
Cawnpore-Achneyra	4,604	502,750	99,200	1,099,076	1,096,896	—2,180†
Ghazipore-Dildarnagar	4,202	400	300	72,889	72,889	...
Bareilly-Pilibhit	16,714	93,100	32,800	147,367	175,000	27,633
Patna-Bahraich	—7,602	...	...	...	...	...
Indus Valley	162,081	196,000	280,100	7,364,878	7,364,878	...
Punjab Northern	50,530	100,900	61,400	4,712,229	4,712,229	
Amritsur-Pathankot	186,744	260,500	95,000	565,423	460,000	—105,423†
Dhond and Manmad	5,677	12,000	13,700	1,028,160	1,028,160	...
Stores and Reserve	—19,141	99,050	178,410	272,809	...	—272,809
Total outlay on Productive Public Works excluding East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways	1,647,252	3,069,800	3,275,600	37,711,574	38,066,153	354,879
FAMINE RELIEF PROTECTIVE WORKS.						
Jhansi-Manickpur	7,235	98,000	320,000	426,621	1,700,000	1,273,379
Bilaspur-Etawah	2,314	9,100	6,800	18,214	18,214	...
Rewari-Ferozepore	183,039	522,600	306,000	1,179,789	1,413,403	233,614
Vizagapatam-Raipur	4,426	13,700	16,800	36,515	35,000	—1,515
Cuddapah-Nellore	...	27,000	103,000	130,000	366,400	236,400
Bellary-Kistna	2,096	90,000	312,500	404,596	1,775,000	1,370,404
Southern Maharatta	—307,482	—22,100	...	32,592	...	—32,592
Western Deccan	13,236	—3,500	...	12,376	...	—12,376
Stores	—53,400	—108,900	...	—12	...	12
Reserve	...	...	73,500	73,500	...	—73,500
Total ...	—148,545	625,900	1,138,600	2,314,191	5,308,017	2,993,826
Deduct—Amount charged to the ordinary grant	19,444	...	...	64,241	64,241	...
Net Total outlay on Protective Works ...	—129,101	625,900	1,138,600	2,249,950	5,243,776	2,993,826
RAILWAYS CONSTRUCTED FROM ORDINARY FUNDS—						
Frontier Railways— Punjab Northern, Northern Section	295,517	—61,500	—15,600	2,680,902	2,680,902	...
Kandahar	25,292	95,000	—41,500	1,368,503	1,368,503	...
Stores and Reserve	—61,309	—56,000	—15,900	5,986	...	—5,986
Total Frontier Railways ...	259,500	—22,500	—73,000	4,055,391	4,049,405	—5,986
Bhopal	55,000	...	...	125,000	125,000	...
Kokilamukh Railway	...	17,500	20,000	46,276	51,100	4,824
Sonapur-Diamond Harbour Branch line	118,123	—223,000	...	...	...	...
Parbatipore-Dinagepore ,, ,, ...	48,579	—68,900	...	...	...	...
Kawnea-Dhurla	2,364	6,000	1,000	92,612	93,000	388
Cawnpore-Farakhabad Extension including Kashgunge-Soron Branch.	120,709	—121,300	...	...	...	...
Jumna Bridge	68,234	—68,300	...	...	...	...
Bareilly-Philibhit	—882	...	...	...	...	...
Patri Salt Branch	...	...	...	82,000	90,000	8,000
TOTAL ORDINARY ...	412,127	—461,000	21,000	345,888	359,100	13,212
GRAND TOTAL EXCLUDING EAST INDIAN RAILWAY ...	2,189,778	3,211,300	4,362,200	44,362,803	47,718,734	3,355,931

* Excesses due to ths transfer of the Suspense Balances of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy lin in the one case and of the Tirhoot State Railway and Eastern and Western Extensi ns in the other.

† Revised-E timates are under preparations.

APPENDIX D.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE VII.—*Actual Capital expenditure on works of Irrigation, &c., for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept in* 1882-83, *and estimated expenditure on such works in* 1883-84, 1884-85 *and to the end of* 1884-85 *&c.*

	1882-83. Actuals.	1883-84. Revised Estimate.	1884-85. Budget Estimate.	Total to end of 1884-85.	Sanctioned estimate.	Balance of sanctioned estimate remaining to be spent.
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Orissa Canal	36,496	75,075	96,000	2,163,524	3,110,213	946,689
Midnapore Canal	12,179	17,200	10,000	822,610	824,900	2,290
Tidal Canal	...	...	...	177,270	177,270	...
Sone Canals	37,254	57,725	54,000	2,478,323	2,788,870	310,547
Ganges Canal	27,058	31,300	26,600	2,659,743	2,923,442	263,699
Agra ,,	5,141	12,500	13,200	815,760	800,832	...
Lower Ganges Canal	88,859	81,750	86,700	2,567,301	2,772,451	205,150
Eastern Jumna Canal	5,195	8,050	13,500	293,744	344,191	50,447
Western Jumna ,,	54,346	72,700	77,400	989,693	1,079,050	89,357
Bari Doab ,,	—2,567	16,500	12,700	1,520,618	1,588,769	68,151
Sirhind canal	137,740	99,200	97,600	1,075,960	2,079,283	103,323
Godavari Delta System	22,004	39,631	45,800	1,009,432	1,108,869	99,437
Kistna ,, ,,	20,094	11,929	52,500	681,906	1,389,978	705,072
Sangam Project	52,585	54,237	60,800	191,513	289,614	98,151
Begari Canal	9,585	9,000	9,200	156,523	162,885	6,362
Eastern Nara Works	19,767	26,840	37,905	442,346	508,030	65,684
Desert Canal	14,045	8,040	6,100	108,617	126,084	18,037
Mutha Canals	9,233	5,624	12,103	585,232	553,806	...
Other Projects	1,775,294	(a)92,075	236,397	2,825,653	...	
TOTAL	2,324,308	753,139	948,805	22,468,798	...	
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—PROTECTIVE WORKS—IRRIGATION—						
Betwa Canal	87,751	120,000	80,000	322,269	301,348	...
Swat River Project	58,238	37,000	32,000	302,372	354,581	52,209
Nira Canal	59,929	39,064	58,040	291,703	397,735	106,032
Other Projects	57,525	94,341	140,100	364,630	...	
	263,443	291,005	310,140	1,280,974	...	
Deduct—Outlay incurred from ordinary funds	...	...		280,974	...	
TOTAL	263,443	291,005	310,140	1,000,000	...	
PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE—						
Sundry projects	122,390	106,942	95,988	3,370,209		
Add—Outlay incurred on Famine Relief and Insurance—Protective Works, Irrigation	...	...	...	280,974	...	
TOTAL	122,390	106,942	95,988	3,651,183	...	
GRAND TOTAL	2,710,141	1,151,086	1,354,933	27,119,981	...	

(a).—After deduction of £10,000 and £3,744 surrendered by North-Western Provinces and Madras respectively, but the details of which were not telegraphed.

APPENDIX E.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE VIII.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net traffic receipts of Guaranteed and State Railways to end of 1882-83, with Revised Estimates for 1883-84 and Budget Estimates for 1884-85.

	ACTUALS.					Revised Estimate, 1883-84.	Budget Estimate, 1884-85.
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.		
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.							
Open mileage at beginning of year	4,532	4,541	4,568	4,600	4,616	4,619	4,647
Gross receipts.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian	...	...	18,660	29,635	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	435,802	468,321	484,480	584,879	642,331	495,000	142,000
Madras	646,615	670,798	617,619	641,334	682,571	665,000	690,000
South Indian	312,795	343,588	368,547	376,036	376,278	390,000	400,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	640,976	661,870	733,173	976,455	1,075,380	1,220,000	1,220,000
Great Indian Peninsula	2,813,615	2,411,043	2,615,587	3,483,259	3,196,761	3,350,000	3,150,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	486,812	403,176	459,744	531,386	479,388	570,000	590,000
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi	931,298	1,176,380	1,190,977	1,009,693	1,032,172	1,130,000	1,160,000
Total	6,267,913	6,135,176	6,488,787	7,632,677	7,784,881	7,800,000	7,652,000
Working expenses.							
East Indian	...	...	...	29,489	...	260,000	...
Eastern Bengal	198,347	216,852	215,984	237,278	266,346	420,000	70,000
Madras	481,080	444,363	419,988	426,289	433,274	250,000	450,000
South Indian	235,097	248,268	231,370	248,167	240,198	250,000	259,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	325,577	332,829	356,168	419,097	553,807	500,000	540,000
Great Indian Peninsula	1,447,744	1,456,709	1,411,751	1,638,756	1,725,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	257,360	249,107	252,515	325,980	324,210	310,000	340,000
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi	584,384	710,701	687,608	691,786	660,000	995,000	680,000
Total	3,532,589	3,658,829	3,575,474	4,017,052	4,202,835	4,435,000	4,039,000
Net Traffic receipts.							
East Indian	...	...	18,660	146	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	237,455	251,469	268,496	347,601	375,985	235,000	72,000
Madras	165,535	226,435	197,631	215,045	249,297	245,000	240,000
South Indian	77,698	95,320	137,177	127,869	136,080	140,000	141,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	315,399	329,041	377,005	557,358	521,573	700,000	680,000
Great Indian Peninsula	1,365,871	954,334	1,203,836	1,844,503	1,771,761	1,650,000	1,750,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	229,452	154,069	207,199	205,196	155,178	260,000	250,000
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi	346,914	465,679	503,369	317,907	372,172	135,000	480,000
Total	2,735,324	2,476,347	2,913,313	3,615,625	3,582,046	3,365,000	3,613,000
STATE RAILWAYS.							
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.							
Open mileage at beginning of year	1,503	1,503	1,504	1,504	1,504	1,507	1,509
Gross receipts	4,405,367	4,611,878	4,252,841	4,710,276	4,601,058	5,030,000	4,850,000
Rents of premises on account of the East Indian Railway realized in England	...	...	230	230	200	200	200
Working expenses	1,861,908	1,516,487	1,482,316	1,448,794	1,822,244	1,830,000	1,820,000
Surplus Profits	...	...	...	...	247,154	215,500	232,500
Net Traffic receipts	2,543,461	3,095,391	2,770,755	3,261,712	2,531,890	2,984,700	2,797,700
Other State Railways.							
Open mileage at beginning of year	1,287	2,014	2,310	3,030	3,317	3,646	3,919
Gross receipts.							
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	430,000
Rajputana	330,077	396,641	460,327	} 1,012,348	1,113,335	1,320,000	1,350,000
Holkar and Neemuch	93,511	120,392	151,622				
Sindia	10,812	10,556	22,880	32,863	32,030	25,300	35,000
Bhopal	...	...	...	...	1,138	2,400	2,800
Wardha Coal	11,373	29,775	24,586	52,980	67,287	79,000	79,000
Punjab Northern, including Northern Section	108,400	182,537	401,140	327,018	301,758	315,000	320,000
Indus Valley and Kandahar	113,921	885,633	682,047	542,580	567,669	690,000	650,000
Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	46,000	70,000
Dhond and Manmad*	25,041	50,959	52,988	11,047	15,998	18,800	19,800
Nagpur and Chattisgarh	...	...	15,905	41,870	85,890	130,000	140,000
Kokilamukh	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	97,561	108,523	141,146	152,933	158,688	} 165,000	200,000
Rangoon and Sittang Valley	...	...	...	...	...		
Patna and Gya	...	...	49,828	53,636	39,834	47,000	50,000
Northern Bengal	109,289	146,781	179,325	192,741	227,991	211,000	240,000
Tirhoot	44,981	47,692	54,338	67,878	70,981	95,000	130,000
Calcutta and South-Eastern	12,509	13,548	14,667	15,962	22,007	31,500	32,000
Nalhatti	8,531	9,392	6,732	6,787	7,406	8,000	7,600
Kawnia-Dhurla	...	...	...	...	10,627	14,000	14,000
Cawnpore and Furrukhabad	...	...	4,594	33,340	35,486	} 57,500	100,000
Muttra-Hattras	10,822	12,385	14,012	13,189	11,709		
Muttra-Achneyra	...	...	...	2,256	7,138		
Ghazipore and Dildarnaggar	...	...	1,788	4,113	4,847	3,500	5,000
Bareilly Philibhit	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Amritsar-Pathankot	...	...	...	...	3,200	3,200	30,000
Total	976,828	1,548,728	2,208,005	2,556,641	2,785,119	3,262,200	3,913,600
Working expenses.							
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	200,000
Rajputana	203,816	259,710	319,157	} 581,520	588,661	690,000	700,000
Holkar and Neemuch	47,903	87,726	111,049				
Sindia	12,734	12,757	19,868	23,792	23,830	11,100	19,100
Bhopal	...	...	...	...	1,976	2,900	2,900
Wurdah Coal	11,104	29,733	44,678	44,743	45,442	21,000	49,000
Punjab Northern, including Northern Section	86,706	176,473	306,608	286,750	261,124	250,000	250,000
Indus Valley and Kandahar	109,862	314,896	480,956	405,965	370,542	395,000	380,000
Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	35,000	45,000
Dhond and Manmad*	24,569	57,412	47,016	...	...	...	...
Nagpur and Chattisgarh	...	...	11,435	24,602	49,134	64,000	70,000
Kokilamukh	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	92,561	77,653	85,953	89,076	98,816	} 97,500	117,500
Rangoon and Sittang Valley	...	...	...	...	...		
Patna and Gya	...	...	18,706	27,563	34,117	27,100	23,900	25,900
Northern Bengal	89,573	122,805	92,519	96,046	107,153	125,000	140,000
Tirhoot	32,903	34,327	31,551	34,904	44,052	66,000	80,000
Calcutta and South-Eastern	—1,738	10,118	9,022	19,693	11,623	20,000	20,000
Nalhati	4,494	6,274	6,970	5,500	5,059	6,200	5,600
Kawnia-Dhurla	...	...	...	...	9,039	10,500	10,500
Cawnpore and Furrukhabad	...	...	2,804	22,607	23,255	} 38,000	67,500
Muttra-Hattras	5,996	6,581	7,971	10,723	7,511		
Muttra-Achneyra	...	...	...	2,083	5,812		
Ghazipore and Dildarnaggar	...	...	2,318	3,580	4,169	1,300	2,600
Bareilly Philibhit	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Amritsar-Pathankot	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	20,000
Total	740,373	1,215,231	1,607,528	1,686,391	1,684,298	1,861,900	2,209,400
Net Traffic receipts.							
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	230,000
Rajputana	126,261	136,931	141,170	} 430,828	524,674	630,000	650,000
Holkar and Neemuch	25,608	32,666	40,573				
Sindia	—1,922	—2,201	3,012	9,071	8,200	14,200	16,900
Bhopal	...	...	...	...	—538	—500	200
Wurdah Coal	269	43	—20,092	8,237	21,845	58,000	30,000
Punjab Northern, including Northern Section	21,894	6,063	94,532	40,268	43,634	65,000	70,000
Indus Valley and Kandahar	4,059	70,737	201,071	136,615	197,127	295,000	270,000
Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	11,000	25,000
Dhond and Manmad*	472	—6,453	5,972	14,047	15,998	18,800	19,800
Nagpur and Chattisgarh	...	...	4,469	17,268	36,756	66,000	70,000
Kokilamukh	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	5,000	30,870	55,193	63,257	59,872	} 67,500	82,500
Rangoon and Sittang Valley	...	...	...	...	...		
Patna and Gya	...	...	15,258	22,265	19,519	12,734	23,100	100,000
Northern Bengal	19,716	23,916	77,806	96,695	120,838	86,000	50,000
Tirhoot	11,988	13,365	22,747	27,974	24,929	29,000	12,000
Calcutta and South-Eastern	14,247	3,430	5,646	—3,731	10,384	11,500	2,000
Nalhati	4,037	3,118	—238	1,287	2,347	1,800	3,500
Kawnia-Dhurla	...	...	...	...	1,588	3,500	
Cawnpore and Furrukhabad	...	...	1,700	10,643	12,231	} 19,500	32,500
Muttra-Hattras	4,826	5,754	6,041	2,466	4,198		
Muttra-Achneyra	...	...	...	173	1,326		
Ghazipore and Dildarnaggar	...	...	—530	533	678	2,200	2,100
Bareilly Philibhit	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Amritsar-Pathankot	...	...	...	...	...	—1,300	10,000
Total	236,455	333,497	661,377	870,150	1,100,821	1,499,300	1,703,600

* The working of the line has been transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881, the Government of India only gets percentage of the gross receipts.

APPENDIX F.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE IX.—*Gross earnings, working expenses and net earnings of works of Irrigation, &c., for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, for five years ending* 1882-83, *with Revised estimates for* 1883-84, *and Budget-estimates for* 1884-85.

	Actuals.					Revised estimates, 1883-84.	Budget-estimates, 1884-85.
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.		
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.							
DIRECT RECEIPTS—	£.	£	£	£.	£	£	£
Orissa canals	18,200	27,919	26,978	22,315	32,001	27,500	27,000
Midnapore canal	17,071	24,722	21,646	25,007	26,801	24,500	27,500
Tidal canal	6,079	4,578	5,419	4,729	4,503	5,650	5,650
Sone canals	43,763	53,159	47,864	73,029	68,168	64,850	64,850
Ganges canal	261,114	280,564	180,289	193,048	234,125	248,500	248,500
Agra canal	42,633	42,151	25,316	59,084	52,703	59,800	59,800
Lower Ganges canal	...	5,860	102,828	141,379	157,833	151,100	151,100
Eastern Jumna canal	...	...	...	73,918	83,515	78,250	78,250
Western Jumna canal	118,056	113,055	91,013	126,125	115,949	139,000	124,000
Bari Doab canal	80,406	119,129	107,492	112,869	109,129	101,000	105,000
Godavari Delta system	...	...	...	9,295	7,675	8,250	7,900
Kistna ,, ,,	...	...	...	3,956	4,974	4,980	5,020
Begari canal	...	...	...	1,850	3,531	3,407	3,582
Eastern Nara Works	...	...	...	2,012	2,057	2,019	2,160
Desert canal	...	...	...	1,010	1,566	2,324	2,424
Mutha canals	...	...	...	14,160	12,461	15,100	15,150
Other projects	25,748	26,904	30,269	6,713	13,272	8,247	14,765
Total	613,270	708,041	639,144	865,799	930,982	944,477	942,651
PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION—							
Ganges canal	67,181	66,893	44,301	44,301	44,302	44,301	44,301
Lower Ganges canal	...	...	...	20,783	20,783	20,783	20,783
Eastern Jumna canal	...	...	...	22,153	22,153	22,153	22,153
Western Jumna canal	10,937	27,583	90,761	3,809	5,836	5,500	5,500
Bari Doab canal	17,738	...	70,490	29,523	27,997	67,000	30,000
Godavari Delta system	...	...	...	157,072	146,345	162,192	162,192
Kistna ,, ,,	...	...	...	93,190	81,761	88,531	88,531
Begari canal	...	...	...	10,305	14,140	15,540	15,690
Eastern Nara Works	31,078	507,921	571,074	15,576	10,515	20,917	22,326
Desert canal	...	...	...	10,026	8,615	15,186	15,081
Mutha canals	...	...	...	...	—236	...	...
Other projects	...	...	...	84,682	86,040	90,704	91,910
Total	126,934	602,397	797,319	491,220	469,081	542,807	508,407
TOTAL REVENUE—							
Orissa canal	18,200	27,919	26,978	22,315	32,001	27,500	27,000
Midnapore canal	17,071	24,722	21,646	25,007	26,801	24,500	27,500
Tidal canal	6,079	4,578	5,419	4,729	4,503	5,650	5,650
Sone canals	43,763	53,159	47,864	73,029	68,168	64,850	64,850
Ganges canal	328,295	357,457	224,590	237,349	278,427	292,801	292,801
Agra canal	42,633	42,151	25,316	59,084	52,703	59,800	59,800
Lower Ganges canal	...	5,860	123,611	162,162	178,616	171,883	171,883
Eastern Jumna canal	...	...	...	96,071	105,698	100,403	100,403
Western Jumna canal	128,993	140,638	181,774	128,934	121,785	144,500	129,500
Bari Doab canal	98,344	119,129	177,892	142,392	137,126	168,000	135,000
Godavari Delta system	...	...	...	167,667	154,570	160,442	160,092
Kistna ,, ,,	...	...	...	97,146	86,734	93,511	93,551
Begari canal	...	...	...	12,155	17,971	18,947	19,272
Eastern Nara Works	56,826	534,825	601,343	17,588	12,572	22,936	24,486
Desert canal	...	...	...	11,036	10,211	17,510	17,505
Mutha canals	...	...	...	14,160	12,225	15,100	15,150
Other projects	...	...	...	91,559	99,312	98,951	106,675
Total	740,204	1,310,438	1,456,463	1,357,019	1,400,083	1,487,284	1,451,118
WORKING AND MAINTENANCE—							
Orissa canals	23,909	36,777	30,607	32,866	34,154	30,100	33,500
Midnapore canal	17,283	15,440	18,922	22,847	23,808	21,640	21,800
Tidal canal	2,318	4,228	2,559	2,868	4,057	5,240	2,900
Sone canals	37,051	35,731	47,257	45,732	52,984	51,200	54,200
Agra canal	96,991	107,496	81,559	80,833	87,949	86,410	89,510
Lower Ganges canal	18,859	21,084	20,051	22,638	21,761	24,540	23,250
Eastern Jumna canal	450	7,071	40,992	50,101	63,215	65,380	74,000
Western Jumna canal	...	...	...	17,287	19,917	19,790	19,990
Bari Doab canal	51,436	43,624	37,343	39,143	44,655	44,700	50,000
Godavari Delta system	41,543	46,415	38,792	46,114	61,897	52,900	50,000
Kistna ,, ,,	...	...	...	29,710	31,583	36,164	35,850
Begari canal	...	...	...	24,307	27,217	27,907	28,700
Eastern Nara Works	...	...	...	4,936	7,004	4,526	5,900
Desert canal	91,710	140,785	106,791	5,143	5,602	5,989	7,045
Mutha canals	...	...	...	1,266	1,173	1,952	2,480
Other projects	...	...	...	6,224	5,705	6,176	6,750
Total	381,550	459,251	425,473	455,635	501,936	519,049	502,100
NET REVENUE—							
Orissa canals	—5,709	—8,858	—3,629	—10,551	—2,153	—2,900	—6,500
Midnapore canal	—212	9,282	2,724	2,160	2,993	2,900	5,700
Tidal canal	3,761	350	2,860	1,861	446	450	2,750
Sone canals	6,712	17,428	607	27,297	15,184	13,650	10,650
Ganges canal	231,304	249,961	143,031	156,516	195,478	208,301	203,291
Agra canal	23,774	20,467	4,665	36,146	31,032	35,390	30,550
Lower Ganges canal	—450	—1,211	82,619	112,051	115,401	106,503	97,883
Eastern Jumna canal	...	...	...	78,784	85,781	80,013	80,413
Western Jumna canal	77,557	97,014	1,44,431	84,791	77,130	99,830	79,500
Bari Doab canal	56,801	72,714	1,39,100	96,278	85,529	113,100	85,000
Godavari Delta system	...	...	...	137,337	122,337	124,278	124,242
Kistna ,, ,,	...	...	...	72,839	59,517	65,094	64,791
Begari canal	...	...	...	7,219	10,905	14,421	13,282
Eastern Nara Works	—34,884	394,040	4,04,552	12,2 5	6,970	16,047	17,441
Desert canal	...	...	...	9,770	9,038	15,558	15,025
Mutha canals	...	...	...	7,913	6,430	8,924	8,370
Other projects	...	...	...	67,775	75,209	61,736	50,621
Total	358,054	851,187	1,01,,900	901,384	898,127	908,235	889,009
PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.							
DIRECT RECEIPTS—							
Sundry projects	87,106	109,553	113,049	45,975	47,934	101,552	101,002
PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION—							
Sundry projects	156,284	96,523	221,297	168,942	217,710	240,145	238,495
TOTAL REVENUE—							
Sundry projects	243,390	206,076	334,346	214,357	265,674	341,697	339,497
WORKING AND MAINTENANCE—							
Sundry projects	116,340	138,497	117,152	117,047	132,048	158,731	148,031
NET REVENUE—							
Sundry projects	127,050	67,579	217,194	97,310	127,626	182,966	191,466

APPENDIX G.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.

Table X.—Abstract of Budget Estimates of Capital transactions of Guaranteed Railways, 1882-83 and 1883-84.

RAILWAYS.	Amount in Rupees.			Amount of Exchange.			Amount in Pounds Sterling.		
	1883-84.		Budget, 1884-85.	1883-84.		Budget, 1884-85.	1883-84.		Budget, 1884-85.
	Budget.	Revised.		Budget.	Revised.		Budget.	Revised.	
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.									
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£	£	£
Eastern Bengal	9,30,000	10,00,000	2,55,000	77,000	83,000	21,000	85,300	91,700	23,400
Madras	20,00,000	16,00,000	19,00,000	1,67,000	1,33,000	1,58,000	183,300	146,700	174,200
South Indian	10,50,000	10,25,000	10,70,000	43,000	43,000	45,000	100,700	98,200	102,500
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	23,25,000	26,00,000	24,00,000	1,94,000	2,16,000	2,00,000	213,100	238,400	220,000
Great Indian Peninsula	70,00,000	73,00,000	75,00,000	5,83,000	6,08,000	6,25,000	641,700	669,200	687,500
Oudh and Rohilkhund	15,20,000	13,60,000	15,00,000	...	...	...	152,000	136,000	150,000
Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	33,00,000	71,50,000	35,00,000	2,75,000	5,96,000	2,92,000	302,500	655,100	320,800
Total	1,81,25,000	2,20,35,000	1,81,25,000	13,39,000	16,79,000	13,11,000	1,678,600	2,035,600	1,678,400
ADVANCES.									
Eastern Bengal	7,30,000	5,90,000	1,85,000	61,000	49,000	15,000	66,900	54,100	17,000
Madras	12,50,000	10,90,000	12,25,000	1,04,000	91,000	1,02,000	114,600	99,900	112,300
South Indian	8,25,000	5,50,000	8,00,000	34,000	23,000	33,000	79,100	52,700	76,700
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	21,00,000	23,00,000	21,00,000	1,75,000	1,92,000	1,75,000	192,500	210,800	192,500
Great Indian Peninsula	37,25,000	43,00,000	43,00,000	3,10,000	3,58,000	3,58,000	341,500	394,200	394,200
Oudh and Rohilkhund	52,70,000	50,00,000	60,00,000	...	...	...	527,000	500,000	600,000
Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	21,50,000	30,30,000	24,50,000	1,79,000	2,53,000	2,04,000	197,100	277,700	224,600
Total	1,60,50,000	1,68,60,000	1,70,60,000	8,63,000	9,66,000	8,87,000	1,518,700	1,589,400	1,617,300
NET RECEIPTS.									
Eastern Bengal	2,00,000	4,10,000	70,000	16,000	34,000	6,000	18,400	37,600	6,400
Madras	7,50,000	5,10,000	6,75,000	63,00	42,000	56,000	68,700	46,800	61,900
South Indian	2,25,000	4,75,000	2,70,000	9,000	20,000	12,000	21,600	45,500	25,800
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	2,25,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	19,000	24,000	25,000	20,600	27,600	27,500
Great Indian Peninsula	32,75,000	30,00,000	32,00,000	2,73,000	2,50,000	2,67,000	300,200	275,000	293,300
Oudh and Rohilkhund	37,50,000	36,40,000	45,00,000	...	...	...	375,000	364,000	450,000
Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	11,50,000	41,20,000	10,50,000	96,000	3,43,000	88,000	105,400	377,700	96,20
Total	20,75,000	51,75,000	10,65,000	4,76,000	7,13,000	4,54,000	159,900	446,200	61,100
SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.									
RECEIPTS.									
Southern Mahratta—									
Capital received in India	...	3,600	...	...	600	...	...	300	...
Gain on remittances to India	...	...	...	...	64,400	103,000	...	—6,440	—10,300
Total	...	3,600	...	...	65,000	103,000	...	—6,140	—10,300
WITHDRAWALS.									
Central Bengal	20,00,000	16,00,000	...	3,54,000	3,00,000	...	161,600	130,000	...
Southern Mahratta*	50,00,000	46,50,000	62,00,000	8,33,000	7,75,000	10,33,000	400,000	387,500	516,700
Western Deccan	...	2,50,000	17,50,000	...	...	...	...	25,000	175,000
Total	70,00,000	65,00,000	79,50,000	11,87,000	10,75,000	10,33,000	561,600	542,500	691,700
Net Withdrawal	70,00,000	64,96,400	79,50,000	11,87,000	10,10,000	9,30,000	564,600	548,640	702,000
GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.									
Net Withdrawals	—49,25,000	—13,21,400	—68,85,000	—7,11,000	—2,97,000	—4,76,000	—404,700	—102,440	—640,900

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. LVIII OF 1883-84.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 24th February 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 23rd February 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 24th February 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1883 to 23rd February 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
23rd Feb. 1884	Eastern Bengal(*a*) .	172	1,19,454	695	176	77,183	438	53,93,907	655	40,68,986	503	. . .	13,24,921
23rd ditto .	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	93,313	171	547	1,29,906	237	44,14,331	172	51,66,058	201	7,51,727	. . .
23rd ditto .	Sind, Punjab & Delhi .	676	2,47,450	366	739	2,27,585	308	89,62,997	281	1,02,20,672	295	12,57,675	. . .
23rd ditto .	Madras . . .	861	1,30,768	152	861	1,65,630	192	62,29,819	154	61,12,355	151	. . .	1,17,464
23rd ditto .	South Indian . .	655	69,424	106	655	78,160	120	34,17,489	111	35,82,886	116	1,65,397	. . .
1st Mar. 1884	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	8,87,241	609	1,458	7,03,223	482	3,09,40,983	445	2,97,73,326	436	. . .	7,67,657
23rd Feb. 1884	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	461	2,59,272	562	461	2,37,415	515	89,61,275	412	1,02,91,904	475	13,30,629	. . .
	TOTAL .	4,830	18,06,922	374	4,837	16,19,102	331	6,79,20,801	299	6,92,16,187	301	12,95,386	. . .
	State.												
1st Mar. 1884	East Indian . .	1,507	10,12,920	692	1,509	10,12,494	671	4,07,46,580	573	4,53,30,711	639	45,48,131	. . .
1st ditto .	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	43	8,842	206	56	6,980	125	2,01,632	126	2,69,166	104	67,534	. . .
1st ditto .	Nalhati . .	27	1,603	59	27	1,572	58	65,183	51	70,775	56	5,592	. . .
1st ditto .	Northern Bengal .	230	57,468	250	239	36,740	154	20,18,346	185	19,31,170	174	. . .	87,176
1st ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	159	19,369	122	193	18,317	95	6,00,217	145	8,14,342	100	2,14,125	. . .
2nd Feb. 1884	Patna-Gya . . .	57	10,739	188	. .	(*b*) . . .	.	(*c*)4,30,483	172	(*d*)3,80,235	152	. . .	50,248
1st Mar. 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera .	138	13,215	96	138	11,132	81	4,90,755	76	5,13,944	79	23,189	. . .
1st ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,300	108	12	759	63	42,706	76	41,884	74	. . .	822
1st ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,116	2,89,330	259	1,117	2,86,640	257	96,19,724	183	1,16,50,427	222	20,30,703	. . .
1st ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	26,133	581	45	22,410	498	5,60,228	264	6,74,719	319	1,14,491	. . .
1st ditto .	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	42,855	288	149	34,392	231	6,75,255	129	11,12,430	159	4,37,175.	. . .
23rd Feb. 1884	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . .	161	45,199	281	161	54,857	341	13,60,618	179	13,62,296	180	1,678	. . .
1st Mar. 1884	Sindia	75	7,272	97	75	7,601	101	2,80,708	79	3,12,554	89	31,846	. . .
23rd Feb. 1884	Punjab Northern .	422	61,993	147	447	60,655	136	26,55,547	137	28,75,358	144	2,19,811	. . .
23rd ditto .	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	1,56,044	236	660	1,01,113	153	47,52,903	153	62,31,435	201	14,78,532	. . .
1st Mar. 1884	Kaunia-Dhurla . .	32	3,066	96	32	3,588	112	93,152	62	1,22,906	82	29,754	. . .
1st ditto .	Rewari-Ferozepore .	. .	. . .	.	140	16,340	117	. . .	. .	4,00,498	88	4,00,498	. . .
23rd Feb. 1884	Amritsar-Pathankot .	. .	. . .	.	51	2,753	54	. . .	. .	(*e*)18,489	47	18,489	. . .
	TOTAL .	3,326	7,44,428	224	(*f*)3,542	6,65,849	188	2,38,47,457	157	2,87,82,628	177	49,35,171	. . .
	Assisted Company.												
23rd Feb. 1884	Bengal Central . .	21	1,517	72	114	4,846	42	(*g*)17,880	45	1,11,978	58	94,098	. . .
	Native States.												
23rd Feb. 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	17,213	89	193	21,110	109	7,34,953	81	8,08,123	89	73,170	. . .
23rd ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	17,462	144	121	18,095	150	7,69,667	135	7,83,435	138	13,768	. . .
23rd ditto .	Mysore . . .	86	5,917	69	86	5,402	63	2,70,727	67	2,67,712	66	. . .	3,015
1st Mar. 1884	Jodhpore . . .	19	840	44	19	880	46	(*h*)22,050	33	37,241	42	15,191	. . .
	TOTAL .	419	41,432	99	419	45,487	109	17,97,397	92	18,96,511	96	99,114	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL .	10,103	36,37,219	360	(*f*)10,481	33,48,078	319	13,13,30,115	286	14,53,38,015	299	1,10,07,900	. .
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	6,86,92,141	146	7,39,31,536	152	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS .	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	6,56,37,974	140	7,14,06,479	147	57,68,505	. . .

(*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 1882 to 3rd February 1883.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 2nd February 1884.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 23rd February 1884.
(*f*) Exclusive of the mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (*b*).
(*g*) Total receipts from 16th October 1882 to 24th February 1883.
(*h*) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 24th February 1883.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 13th March 1884.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1882-83.

No. 82 I.—Fort William, March 7, 1884.

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

Read—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 575 I., dated 29th January 1884, forwarding the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1882-83, and of the Resolution by that Government reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total capital outlay incurred up to the end of the year under review amounted to ₹5,79,25,118; the gross revenue assessed to ₹39,67,862; the maintenance charges, direct and indirect, to ₹19,49,060; and the net assessed revenue to ₹20,18,802, or 3·48 per cent. on the total capital expenditure to the end of the year. If, however, ₹3,16,43,868—the capital outlay on the Sirhind, Swat River and other canals, which had not come into operation during 1882-83—be deducted from the total capital outlay, the net revenue will be found to yield a return of very nearly 8 per cent. on the balance.

The surplus of accumulated net revenue over accumulated interest charges payable up to the end of the year amounted to ₹1,82,78,867.

2. The assessments of 1882-83 are compared below with those of three previous years :—

CANALS.	ASSESSMENTS. 1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Bari Doab	13,12,256	13,53,590	15,19,068	13,85,454
Western Jumna	14,22,785	11,44,440	10,29,669	13,13,685
Inundation Canals	12,32,821	14,33,536	10,95,551	7,34,778
Madhupur Workshops	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
TOTAL .	39,67,862	39,31,566	36,44,288	34,33,917

The large increase of revenue on the Western Jumna Canal is very satisfactory, but is almost counterbalanced by the decrease on the Inundation Canals. The revenue of these canals was, however, abnormally high during 1881-82, as explained in the review of the operations of that year.

3. The working expenses, including indirect charges, amounted to—

Canals.	Working expenses.			
	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Bari Doab	5,29,573	5,10,565	4,22,718	5,02,288
Western Jumna	4,71,794	4,31,163	4,08,254	4,75,632
Inundation Canals	9,47,693	8,05,517	8,84,252	6,47,511
Madhupur Workshops	. . .	. . .	. . .	14,361
Total	19,49,060	17,47,245	17,15,224	16,39,792

The increase in cost of maintenance of the Inundation Canals occurs on the Upper and Lower Sutlej and Indus Canals. Of the total amount of this increase, ₹94,885 were incurred on special clearances, excavations and repairs, and ₹36,121 on establishment charges arising principally from the constitution of the Derajat Circle of superintendence.

4. The net assessed revenue, after deduction of all working expenses, amounted to—

Canals.	Net assessed revenue.			
	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Bari Doab	7,82,683	8,43,025	10,96,350	8,83,166
Western Jumna	9,50,991	7,13,277	6,21,415	8,38,053
Inundation Canals	2,85,128	6,28,019	2,11,299	87,267
Madhupur Workshops	. . .	. . .	. . .	—14,361
Total	20,18,802	21,84,321	19,29,064	17,94,125

The increase in working expenses, combined with the falling off in the income, has told most unfortunately against the net revenue derived from the Inundation Canals.

The net assessed revenue of the Bari Doab Canal returned 5·04 per cent., that of the Western Jumna Canals 10·75 per cent., and that of the Inundation Canals, for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, 11·46 per cent., on the total capital outlay incurred up to the end of the year; the corresponding percentages of 1881-82 having been 5·42, 8·6, and 23·38 respectively.

5. The areas irrigated during 1882-83 and three previous years were as follows:—

Canals.	Acres irrigated.			
	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
Bari Doab	353,615	368,002	433,080	393,317
Western Jumna	374,243	300,545	265,551	310,686
Inundation	955,414	1,019,178	867,246	516,341
Total	1,683,272	1,687,725	1,565,877	1,220,344

On the Western Jumna Canal the area of sugarcane watered was 30 per cent., and that of wheat 47·4 per cent. in excess of that of the previous year. Of the

total area irrigated by the canals of the Punjab during 1882-83, 593,437 acres, or 35·25 per cent., were under wheat, the area and proportion of wheat irrigation during the previous year having been 602,860 acres and 36 per cent.

6. The following statement of duty done by the water entering the heads of the Bari Doab and Western Jumna Canals shows a marked improvement in the "rabi" duty of the latter canal:—

Canals.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1879-80.	
		Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.
	Per cubic foot per second.								
Bari Doab	Acres	53·8	103·9	64·9	143·4	54·8	144·6	59·7	117·7
	R	160·4	233·2	196	320	161·7	319·6	172·5	259·3
Western Jumna	Acres	66·0	101·6	67·6	65·8	62·4	62·8	79·6	61·6
	R	210·0	221·0	295	205	178·5	138·2	248·4	134·9

7. The maintenance charges per acre irrigated are compared below:—

Canals.	Per acre irrigated.			
	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
Bari Doab	1·49	1·39	0·97	1·27
Western Jumna	1·26	1·43	1·53	1·53
Inundation	0·99	0·79	1·02	1·25
On whole area	1·15	1·03	1·09	1·34

The decrease in rate of maintenance per acre on the Western Jumna Canal is entirely due to the increase in area of irrigation on that canal.

9. The balances of canal revenue remaining uncollected on the 1st of April 1883 amounted to ₹42,992-3-6 out of a total demand of ₹18,91,588-8-6; those of April 1st, 1882 and 1881, having amounted to ₹63,044 and 1,82,622 respectively.

Order.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report, and of the Resolution by the Punjab Government, be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Finance and Commerce and Revenue and Agricultural Departments of this Government for information.

Also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab for information and guidance.

Also, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report, and Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations and Officers noted in the margin for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burma.
The Foreign Department, for communication to the Resident at Mysore and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General, Central India and Rajputana.

Also, that this Resolution, and the Resolution by the Local Government, with a few selected tables, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

By order,

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, in the Public Works Department, No. 574 A-I.—dated 29th January 1884.

READ—

Revenue Report of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, for the year 1882 83.

RESOLUTION.—The result of the working of the Punjab Canals for the year 1882-83 is not so favorable as for the previous year. The net revenue on the Capital invested is by assessments 3·60 and by collections 3·12 as compared with 3·99 and 3·52, which are the corresponding figures for 1881-82.

2. The area irrigated was 1,683,272 acres, which is practically identical with the 1,687,725 acres measured in the previous year. The improvement noticed last year in the areas irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal still continues, but there is a slight decrease in the figures for the Bári Doáb Canal The Upper Sutlej Series of Inundation Canals alone show a sensible decrease in area; that recorded in the last Report was abnormal.

3. The Capital invested by Government in the Punjab Canals amounted, at the close of the year, to ₹4,75,07,604, to which must be added ₹1,04,17,514 contributed by Native States to the Sirhind Canal.

4. The total money invested was therefore ₹5,79,25,118, of which ₹24,15,767 have been expended on a Protective Work, *viz.*, the Swat River Canal, which is not yet completed.

Rupees 8,55,648, which represents the cost of surveys for new projects, is not included in the above total; this amount having, under orders received from Government of India, been classed under the head of "Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept."

5. The Capital expenditure has been increased during the year by ₹25,29,414; but although there has been no addition to the canals in operation, the accounts for the year show a surplus of ₹51,792 after paying working expenses and interest charges on all the money invested by Government in canals in this Province. The total surplus receipts now amount to ₹1,82,78,867.

6. There was an addition of ₹5,31,032 to the Capital of permanent canals in operation. The total Capital invested is ₹2,43,76,076. The gross revenue collected during the year was ₹25,92,115; the working expenses, ₹10,01,367; and the interest charge, ₹9,22, 048. The profit was therefore ₹6,68,700, giving a percentage of 2·74 on the Capital invested; the corresponding figure for the previous year being 3·43.

7. There is a decrease of ₹15,863 in the Capital Account of the Inundation Canals in operation, with which is included the Mádhopur Workshops; the decrease is due to the sale of stores from the Workshops. At the close of the year the Capital invested was ₹19,05,174. There is no Capital Account for the Muzaffargarh Canals.

8. The revenue collected during the year under review amounted to ₹10,17,763; the working expenses were ₹7,94,034; and the interest charges, ₹73,313, leaving a net profit of ₹1,50,416, or 7·89 per cent. on the Capital.

9. The revenue assessed for the year was ₹10,12,467, and the net profit ₹1,45,120, or 7·62 per cent. after paying all charges.

10. The following table shows the areas irrigated on Permanent and Inundation Canals for five years:—

CANAL.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Permanent	727,858	668,547	698,631	704,003	726,018
Inundation	955,414	1,019,178	867,246	516,341	692,261
TOTAL .	1,683,272	1,687,725	1,565,877	1,220,344	1,418,279

There is a considerable increase on the Western Jumna Canal, and the areas of the previous year are fairly maintained on all the Inundation Canals, except the Upper Sutlej.

11. Referring to paragraph 9 of Government of India's Review of the Revenue Report for last year on the subject of the cost of collecting canal revenue, further enquiries show that the charges in the Delhi Division of the Western Jumna Canal may be reduced to some extent, but that there is no prospect of reductions in any other Divisions.

12. Surveys and estimates for Inundation Canals from the Sutlej, Chenab and Ravi rivers were in progress during the year. All three projects have since been submitted, and work has been commenced on the provisional sanction granted by the Government of India to the estimates.

83. Surveys for a canal to Montgomery from the Ravi were also completed before the hot weather set in. An estimate has been framed, and the financial prospects of the scheme are now undergoing further investigation.

14. The Sirhind Canal was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 24th November 1882. The construction of distributaries and the completion of unfinished branches have been in progress during the year. Water was distributed by temporary arrangements to a small area during a lengthened break in the monsoon.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

15. The area irrigated by this canal has again largely increased, and the acreage assessed is now nearly equal to that measured in 1878-79.

16. The collections and assessments show a profit, after defraying all charges and interest, of 4·75 and 7·07 respectively; the percentages for the previous year were 6·06 and 4·92.

17. The working expenses amounted to ₹1·26 per acre; the cost in the previous year was ₹1·13. The cost of establishment was ₹0·70 per acre, as against ₹0·80 in 1881-82. The decrease in these rates is entirely due to the increase in the area irrigated.

The balance of profits at the credit of this canal at the close of the year was ₹2,64,74,527.

BARI DOAB CANAL.

18. The area irrigated by this canal was 353,615 acres, being 14,387 acres less than in the previous year. The kharif was good, and the decrease in the rabi is, as explained in paragraph 37 of the Chief Engineer's Report, due to copious rainfall at seasons very favorable to the cultivators. Several of the kharif distributaries alluded to last year are now under construction, and as they can also be used during the rabi whenever water is not required in the upper part of the Doáb, it is expected that by their assistance the available supply will be fully utilized even in seasons similar to that under review.

19. The net profit from the collections of the year amounts to 1·59, as against 2·03 per cent. in the previous year. The profit calculated on assessments is 1·12 per cent.; that of the previous year was 1·58. The charges and interest to the debit of the canal at the close of the year amounted to ₹58,32,086.

20. The charges for establishment and working expenses amounted to ₹0·670 and 1·50 per acre respectively, as against ₹0·623 and 1·390 in the previous year. The differences are partly due to the diminished acreage, but mainly to the constitution of a new Circle, and to expenditure on permanent training works at the head of the canal.

21. There is a satisfactory decrease in the balance of revenue uncollected, which amounted to ₹23,282 at the close of the year, as compared with ₹35,387 at the same period of the previous year.

UPPER SUTLEJ INUNDATION CANALS.

22. The result of the working of these canals during the year under review was a loss of 0·17 per cent. on the Capital invested. In the previous year

the net profit was 6·46 per cent. The accumulated interest and other charges that remained unpaid at the close of the year amounted to R6,21,089.

23. It was remarked in the last review that the area assessed in that year was the largest on record; it amounted to 179,578 acres; the assessments of the present year are based on an area of 129,102 acres, which as a total compares favorably with all preceding years except the last. The receipts will, however, be considerably less owing to the large percentage of rabi crops, which are assessed at comparatively low rates. The decrease in kharíf area was due to the late rise of the river.

LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB CANALS.

24. The profit on these canals was 179·57 per cent.; in the previous year the profit was 205·93 per cent.

25. The share of land revenue credited to the canals in this and in the previous year was R3,07,837 and R3,05,203 respectively. It will be seen from paragraph 75 of Chief Engineer's Review that the decrease is only apparent. The balance at the credit of these canals now amounts to R44,82,085.

26. The area irrigated, 362,975 acres, is again in excess of the largest previously recorded (1881-82) when 346,278 acres were measured. The increase was confined to those canals which are fed by the Chenab river; there was an early rise and late fall in the bed of that river, and the rainfall was copious and timely.

27. Owing to the increase in area, the cost of cultivation to the irrigators was 1·47 per acre, as against 1·50 in the previous year.

INDUS INUNDATION CANALS.

28. The accounts show a loss of 14·13 per cent. from the working of these canals during the year under review. The balance of interest unpaid at the end of the year was R3,38,586.

29. The losses incurred in previous years by the inadequacy of contributions by the irrigators towards the cost of clearing these canals have been still further reduced, and now amount to R29,980. The uncollected contributions amount to R53,564.

30. The unfavorable result of the operations for the year is principally due as explained in paragraph 88 of the Chief Engineer's Report, to expenditure incurred in banking out the Indus. There were constant floods in the river, and its encoachments on the right bank were most serious. There was also an increase in establishment charges from the reconstitution of the Derajat Circle of Superintendence.

31. The area irrigated was 190,620 acres, or 182 acres less than in the previous year; the area is nevertheless one of the largest on record.

MUZAFFARGARH INUNDATION CANALS.

32. There was delay in obtaining complete figures for the share of land revenue which should be credited to these canals and the accounts are therefore imcomplete. From the figures given in paragraph 106 of the Chief Engineer's Report, it will be seen that the actual balance of profit was R1,83,095 or R4,128 more than in the previous year.

33. The area irrigated was 259,385 acres, as against 248,593 acres in the previous year. The actual increase from year to year is not large, but it is satisfactory as an indication of steady progress. The cost of irrigation to the cultivators was R1·32 per acre, as against R1·37 in the preceding year.

SHAHPUR INUNDATION CANALS.

34. The net profit from the working of these canals was 2·87 per cent. on the Capital invested, which does not compare favorably with the 33·85 per cent. profit in the previous year. There has apparently been some delay in realizing water-rates, which will be corrected in the ensuing year.

35. The balance of profit to the credit of these canals amounts to R35,174.

36. The area irrigated during the year was 12,632 acres, or 1,109 acres more than in the preceding year.

37. A scheme for the improvement of these canals is under consideration, but no action will be taken on it until the receipts of orders on a project for the irrigation of the Rechna Doáb, which was lately submitted for the orders of Government of India.

GENERAL.

38. A classified statement of crops irrigated in each Canal Division is appended to Chief Engineer's Report.

39. This Report is submitted two months later than the date specified in Government of India's No. 94 I, dated 13th March 1883, owing to unexpected delays in passing the papers through the Press. Steps will be taken to ensure the submission of future Reports on the proper date.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

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

Statement showing the Financial Results of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for and up to end of the Year 1882-83,—the Revenue Accounts being based on the Collections for the Year.

CANALS.	CAPITAL OUTLAY. During 1882-83. Direct.	In-direct.	Total.	CAPITAL OUTLAY. To end of 1882-83. Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	GROSS REVENUE. During 1882-83. Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	GROSS REVENUE. To end of 1882-83. Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	WORKING EXPENSES. During 1882-83.	WORKING EXPENSES. To end of 1882-83.	NET REVENUE. During 1882-83.	NET REVENUE. To end of 1882-83.	CHARGES FOR INTEREST. During 1882-83.	CHARGES FOR INTEREST. To end of 1882-83.	PROFIT. During 1882-83.	PROFIT. To end of 1882-83.	PERCENTAGE OF PROFIT ON CAPITAL OUTLAY. During Year. Excluding interest.	Including interest.
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REV. ACCTS. ARE KEPT.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.																						
Western Jumna Canal	5,47,464	13,087	5,56,551	83,95,027	4,53,596	88,49,523	11,59,494	58,363	12,17,857	2,78,04,487	1,70,04,811	1,48,09,298	4,71,794	1,25,07,974	7,46,063	3,23,01,321	3,21,068	[illegible]	1,21,995	2,61,74,527	8·42	4·75
Bári Doab Canal	−25,673	154	−25,519	1,49,14,176	6,12,377	1,55,26,553	10,94,938	2,79,968	413,74,906	1,45,71,173	10,00,370	1,94,80,843	B5,40,777	1,01,23,763	8,34,329	99,57,080	5,67,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	58,32,086		5·37	1·53
TOTAL	5,17,791	13,241	5,31,032	2,33,10,103	10,65,973	2,43,76,076	22,54,432	3,38,331	25,92,763	4,23,75,660	2,19,11,181	6,42,90,141	10,12,571	2,26,31,737	15,80,392	4,22,58,401	9,28,01	2,[illegible]	6,[illegible]1,141	2,06,42,441	6·48	2·70
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION.																						
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	47	. .	47	5,22,299	56,148	5,78,447	32,011	1,30,679	1,62,690	8,21,765	13,65,989	21,97,357	1,42,773	22,89,800	19,917	−92,533	20,892	5,28,556	−975	−6,21,089	3·11	−·17
L. S. & Chenab Inundation Canals	445	. .	445	1,08,006	2,541	1,10,547	3,14,340	3,05,203	6,19,543	31,38,079	59,13,880	93,57,919	4,16,722	47,71,500	2,02,821	45,86,419	4,311	1,01,827	1,98,510	41,82,092	183·47	179·57
Indus Inundation Canals	264	. .	264	6,88,357	19,729	7,08,086	66,115	1,57,166	2,23,281	10,[illegible]71	31,03,632	41,67,003	2,25,009	39,82,491	−1,728	1,24,312	27,529	4,62,928	−29,257	−3,38,586	−·24	−4·13
Shahpur Inundation Canals	. .	. .	. .	88,868	1,871	40,739	12,249	. . .	12,249	1,33,787	. . .	1,33,787	9,530	82,855	2,719	51,232	1,555	16,058	1,161	35,174	6·70	2·87
Mádhopur Workshops	−16,619	. .	−16,619	4,67,355	. . .	4,67,355	. . .	. . .	. . .	36,584	. . .	36,584	. . .	4,49,[illegible]	. . .	−4,12,872	19,026	4,30,730	−19,026	−8,43,602	. . .	−4·08
TOTAL	15,863	. .	−15,863	18,24,885	80,289	19,05,174	4,24,715	5,94,048	10,17,763	3,[illegible]1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]3,981	1,58,22,650	7,91,031	1,15,76,071	2,24,720	42,56,579	73,313	15,42,597	1,50,[illegible]	27,13,982	11·71	7·89
GRAND TOTAL	5,01,928	13,241	5,15,169	2,51,34,988	11,46,262	2,62,81,250	26,79,147	9,31,379	36,10,526	4,[illegible]3,[illegible]	3,22,97,782	8,01,22,791	18,03,605	3,42,07,808	18,03,921	4,59,14,983	9,95,361	2,25,58,569	8,[illegible]8,569	2,33,56,423	6·86	3·08
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY CAPITAL ACCTS. ARE KEPT.																						
WORKS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.																						
Chenab Canal	7,363	457	7,820	7,363	457	7,820	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	147	147	−147	−147	. . .	−1·88
Lower Sohág and Pára Canal	4,846	375	5,221	4,846	375	5,221	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	97	97	−97	−97	. . .	−1·86
Sidhnai Canal	4,935	371	5,306	4,935	371	5,306	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	99	99	−99	−99	. . .	−1·86
Sirhind Canal { Imperial	13,77,405	27,832	14,05,237	1,77,91,610	9,65,535	1,87,57,145	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	6,84,116	17,75,620	−6,84,116	−47,75,620	. . .	−3·64
Sirhind Canal { Contributions	6,38,336	. . .	6,38,336	1,04,17,514	. . .	1,04,17,514	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Swat River Canal	5,82,384	8,277	5,90,661	23,27,730	88,037	24,15,767	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	81,461	2,90,363	−81,461	−2,90,363	. . .	−3·37
TOTAL	26,15,269	37,312	26,52,581	3,05,53,998	10,54,775	3,16,08,773	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	7,65,920	50,66,326	−7,65,920	−50,66,326	. . .	*−·361
WORKS UNDER SUSPENSION.																						
Abdul Rahmán Khán's Canal	. . .	. . .	. . .	35,095	. . .	35,095	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,404	11,230	−1,404	−11,230	. . .	−4·00
Total Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, and for which only Capital Accounts are kept	31,17,197	50,553	31,67,750	5,57,24,081	22,01,037	5,79,25,118	26,79,147	9,31,379	36,01,526	4,[illegible]3,[illegible]	3,22,97,782	8,01,22,791	18,06,605	3,42,07,808	18,03,921	4,59,14,983	17,62,685	2,76,36,116	41,236	1,82,78,867	*2·30	*·069
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REV. ACCTS. ARE KEPT.																						
Muzaffargarh Canals	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	99,618	1,20,736	2,20,351	[illegible]	5,88,265	8,88,306	1,53,659	4,56,643	66,695	4,31,663	. . .	. . .	66,695	1,31,663	. . .	. . .
GRAND TOTAL	31,17,197	50,553	31,67,750	5,57,24,081	22,01,037	5,79,25,118	27,78,765	10,52,115	38,30,880	4,[illegible]3,[illegible]	3,28,86,047	8,10,11,097	19,60,264	3,46,64,451	18,70,616	4,63,46,646	17,62,685	2,76,36,116	1,07,931	1,87,10,530	. . .	. . .

	A R	B R
Amount for the year	13,74,906	5,40,777
Refunds for 1881-82	−648	−11,204
Adjustments for 1881-82	...	

* NOTE—The amount of Contributions has been excluded from the Capital Outlay in calculating the percentage of Profit marked with asterisks.

Statement showing the Financial Results of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for and up to the end of the year 1882-83,—the Revenue Accounts being based on the Assessments of the year 1882-83.

CANALS.	CAPITAL OUTLAY. During 1882-83. Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	CAPITAL OUTLAY. To end of 1882-83. Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	GROSS ASSESMENTS. Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	WORKING EXPENSES. Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Net Revenue.	Charges for interest.	Profit.	PERCENTAGE OF PROFIT ON CAPITAL OUTLAY. Excluding interest.	Including interest.	AREA IRRIGATED.
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.																		
Western Jumna Canal	5,43,464	13,087	5,56,551	83,95,027	4,53,596	88,49,523	13,64,422	58,363	14,22,785	4,46,554	25,240	4,71,794	9,50,991	3,24,968	6,26,023	10·75	7·07	374,243
Bári Doab Canal	−25,673	154	−25,519	1,49,14,176	6,12,377	1,55,26,553	10,13,463	2,98,793	13,12,256	5,18,971	21,806	(a)5,40,777	7,71,479	5,97,080	1,74,399	4·97	1·12	353 615
TOTAL	5,17,791	13,241	5,31,032	2,33,10,103	10,65,973	2,43,76,076	23,77,885	3,57,156	27,35,041	9,65,525	47,046	10,12,571	17,22,470	9,22,048	8,00,422	7·07	3·28	727,850
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION.																		
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	47	. . .	47	5,22,299	56,148	5,78,447	38,326	1,05,266	1,43,592	1,38,627	4,746	1,42,773	819	20,892	−20,073	0·14	−3·47	129,802
Lower Sutlej and Chenab do.	445	. . .	445	1,08,006	2,541	1,10,547	3,14,340	3,05,203	6,19,543	4,07,021	9,701	4,16,722	2,02,821	4,311	1,98,510	183·47	179·57	362,975
Indus Inundation Canals	264	. . .	264	6,88,357	19,729	7,08,086	65,357	1,57,166	2,22,523	2,16,795	8,214	2,25,009	−2,486	27,529	−30,015	−·35	−4 27	190,620
Shahpur Inundation Canals	. . .	. . .	. . .	38 868	1,871	40,739	26,809	. . .	26,809	9,458	72	9,530	17,279	1,555	15,724	42·41	38·60	12,632
Madhopur Workshops	−16,619	. . .	−16,619	4,67,355	. . .	4,67,355	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	19,026	−19,026	. .	−4·07	. . .
TOTAL	−15,863	. . .	−15,863	18,24.885	80,289	19,05,174	4,44,932	5,67,635	10,12,467	7,71,301	22,733	7,94,034	2,18,433	73,313	1,45,120	11·46	7·62	696,029
GRAND TOTAL	5,01,928	13,241	5,15,169	2,51,34.988	11,46,262	2,62,81,250	28,22,717	9,24,791	37,47,508	17,36,826	69,773	18,06,605	19,40,903	9,95,361	9,45,542	7·38	3·60	1,423,887
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY CAPITAL ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.																		
WORKS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.																		
Chenab Canal	7,363	457	7,820	7,363	457	7,820	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	147	−147	. .	−1·88	. . .
Lower Sohág and Pára Canal	4,846	375	5,221	4,846	375	5,221	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	97	−97	. .	−1·86	. . .
Sidhnai Canal	4,935	371	5,306	4,935	371	5,306	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	99	−99	. .	−1·86	. . .
Sirhind Canal { Imperial	13,77,405	27,832	14,05,237	1,77,91,610	9,65,535	1,87,57,145	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	6,84,116	−6,84,116	. .	−3·64	. . .
Sirhind Canal { Contributions	6,38,336	. . .	6,38,336	1,04,17,514	. . .	1,04,17,514	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .
Swat River Canal	5,82,384	8,277	5,90,661	23,27,730	88,037	24,15,767	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	81,461	−81,461	. .	−3·37	. . .
TOTAL	26,15,269	37,312	26,52,581	3,05,53,998	10,54,775	3,16,08,773	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	7,65,920	−7,65,920	. .	*−3·61	. . .
WORKS UNDER SUSPENSION.																		
Abdul Rahmán Khán's Canal	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	35,095	. . . .	35,095	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,404	−1,404	. .	−4·00	. . .
Total Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, and for which only Capital Accounts are kept	31,17,197	50,553	31,67,750	5,57,24,081	22,01,037	5,79,25,118	28,22,717	9,24,791	37,47,508	17,36,826	69,779	18,06,605	19,40,903	17,62,685	1,78,218	*1·09	* ·37	1,423,887
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.																		
Muzaffargarh Canals	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	99,618	1,20,736	2,20,354	1,48,500	5,159	1,53,659	66,695	. . .	66,695	. .	. . .	259,385
GRAND TOTAL	31,17,197	50,553	31,67,750	5,57,24,081	22,01,037	5,79,25,118	29,22,335	10,45,527	39,67,862	18,85,326	74,938	19,60,264	20,07,598	17,62,685	2,44,913	. .	. . .	1,683,272

* The amount of contributions has been excluded from the Capital outlay in calculating the percentages marked with asterisks.

	R
(a).—Amount for the year	5,40,777
Adjustment for 1881-82	−11,204
Total as shown by Examiner Public Works Accounts	5,29,573

A 2

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCE	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bajra (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagalee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCE
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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 13	17 0	19 6	19 10	17 14	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 5	35 3	41 0	33 5	33 5	40 0	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	Ganjam	MADRAS.
	Vizagapatam	8 8	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 6	11 3	10 10	14 11	13 10	12 6	29 3	25 14	17 5	27 11	31 11	27 11	28 5	27 5	24 3	43 5	42 2	37 6	92 5	96 3	93 5	14 10	14 5	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 6	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	10 13	10 13	9 14	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	13 14	16 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	30 11	...	...	...	32 13	32 13	34 10	42 0	46 3	27 5	194 6	194 6	145 13	14 10	15 10	14 10	14 10	15 10	14 10	Godavery	
	Kistna	8 13	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	15 6	13 0	17 13	15 13	14 2	18 8	21 2	21 5	26 8	...	...	...	30 14	27 3	32 5	33 5	30 13	28 8	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 3	15 11	15 6	14 0	15 3	15 3	Kistna	
	Nellore	11 3	11 3	11 11	...	...	...	13 6	12 10	12 14	14 0	16 0	14 0	22 10	22 2	22 2	...	...	...	24 10	23 11	28 3	29 6	29 14	23 2	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore	
	Cuddapah	14 0	14 0	14 11	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	13 5	13 5	28 0	28 0	29 3	29 11	29 11	30 6	30 0	30 0	31 8	34 6	34 6	32 11	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 10	17 2	16 3	16 2	16 10	Cuddapah	
	Anantapur	11 8	11 8	13 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 13	13 0	13 0	15 2	33 0	33 0	33 0	30 2	30 2	30 2	34 14	34 14	34 14	44 13	44 13	32 8	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	Anantapur	
	Bellary	16 5	15 6	19 3	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	35 0	37 2	41 3	26 5	25 6	33 13	31 0	35 14	35 13	39 3	38 2	35 13	94 13	94 13	94 13	15 3	15 3	15 13	14 14	14 14	15 8	Bellary	
	Kurnool	10 13	10 13	13 5	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 5	11 6	11 6	11 6	34 3	34 3	37 0	35 0	31 3	...	...	...	...	30 11	30 11	26 3	129 13	133 3	190 8	14 6	14 6	14 13	14 0	14 0	14 6	Kurnool	
	Madras	10 5	10 8	11 10	...	...	...	14 3	13 14	13 14	15 13	15 8	15 2	25 3	23 0	23 13	27 11	27 11	26 6	30 2	28 2	26 8	26 8	26 8	26 2	83 13	83 13	83 13	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 8	16 8	16 8	Madras	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	15 11	13 8	17 6	18 2	15 2	...	...	...	22 6	23 13	21 2	35 14	38 8	34 3	30 8	30 8	33 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	17 6	17 0	17 5	17 0	17 0	16 14	Chingleput	
	North Arcot	10 3	10 3	9 11	...	...	...	15 14	15 14	13 2	17 14	17 14	15 0	..	..	25 8	...	...	26 6	34 3	33 6	37 6	28 6	28 6	29 11	213 13	201 11	201 11	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	North Arcot	
	South Arcot	9 11	8 10	9 0	...	...	...	16 2	15 3	15 3	18 6	17 8	18 6	...	...	...	32 5	30 13	35 6	45 5	45 5	45 5	38 8	38 8	36 11	194 6	145 13	194 6	19 5	19 5	18 14	18 6	18 6	18 6	South Arcot	
	Tanjore	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	17 6	19 2	19 14	20 0	20 14	...	46 2	41 5	38 3	43 8	43 8	43 8	85 6	36 11	35 6	32 5	37 0	29 5	97 3	97 3	97 3	16 10	16 10	16 2	15 10	15 10	15 10	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	10 10	9 3	7 14	...	...	...	15 13	16 3	16 10	17 6	17 0	17 6	...	33 10	33 10	34 5	35 10	33 0	38 11	40 5	41 13	35 10	35 10	32 0	116 10	116 10	121 8	17 5	17 13	17 5	15 13	15 6	17 0	Trichinopoly	
	Madura	10 2	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	17 10	16 13	16 13	18 10	18 3	19 6	35 10	38 14	32 6	35 5	38 3	33 13	...	...	...	29 11	26 6	34 10	70 0	70 0	73 0	18 5	18 5	18 11	17 13	17 13	18 5	Madura	
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	13 2	12 11	15 2	16 6	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 8	32 13	32 13	36 2	36 2	38 0	131 3	131 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	Tinnevelly	
	Coimbatore	12 5	13 2	11 14	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	15 5	15 6	15 6	16 5	25 3	27 13	28 11	30 3	31 13	35 0	21 10	21 10	23 0	23 3	24 2	23 3	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 6	14 12	14 12	Coimbatore	
	Nilgiris	8 8	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	9 10	12 0	12 0	12 0	21 10	21 10	20 0	21 11	21 11	18 3	32 8	34 3	30 13	38 6	37 6	34 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	17 8	18 0	16 6	16 14	16 14	15 6	Nilgiris	
	Salem	13 16	13 10	11 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 14	16 0	18 13	16 8	29 2	29 2	26 6	27 14	29 8	26 8	21 2	24 10	23 6	25 2	24 3	26 0	109 5	109 5	109 5	16 14	16 14	15 8	15 13	15 13	14 13	Salem	
	South Canara	10 5	10 5	9 0	...	...	...	8 11	7 13	9 11	12 11	13 11	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 6	23 6	23 6	26 14	26 14	26 0	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	South Canara	
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	9 6	...	...	...	15 0	14 3	16 3	15 13	15 0	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 8	18 14	16 14	16 13	18 12	58 3	54 9	58 3	14 6	14 6	12 9	14 6	14 6	12 9	Malabar	
BOMBAY.	Bombay	10 9	10 15	10 0	19 11	20 4	19 2	7 12	8 3	8 3	11 4	11 9	13 2	18 14	18 14	17 11	15 6	15 4	19 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Bombay	BOMBAY.
	Ahmedabad	13 0	13 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	25 0	6 8	6 8	8 3	11 0	11 0	14 8	19 0	19 0	21 0	16 0	15 8	16 0	18 13	18 13	...	14 10	14 9	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 4	Ahmedabad	
	Kaira	11 7	11 7	11 14	18 13	18 13	21 5	9 7	9 7	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 4	18 13	18 13	20 0	15 15	15 15	15 4	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 3	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	Kaira	
	Surat	11 2	11 2	11 14	12 4	12 4	12 8	7 6	7 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 7	19 4	19 4	18 13	14 3	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 4	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8½	14 8½	14 8	14 8½	14 8½	14 6	Surat	
	Broach	12 0	12 0	11 12	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 0	12 11	12 11	14 8	16 0	16 0	17 8	13 12	13 12	14 8	25 11	25 11	25 11	13 15	13 15	13 4	78 0	78 0	71 1	15 12	15 12	14 5	14 0	14 0	13 4	Broach	
	Tanna (Salsette)	11 0	11 0	9 12	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 2	9 0	9 0	10 0	18 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 9	16 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	14 6	14 12	14 12	Tanna (Salsette)	
	Colába (Alibag)	8 8	8 8	9 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	11 8	11 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	Colába (Alibag)	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	18 5	17 8	15 8	...	...	...	8 14	7 9	7 0	11 10	12 10	14 4	18 9	20 4	20 4	16 0	16 1	16 0	22 4	22 4	28 6	14 5	15 6	16 5	128 0	128 0	128 0	12 14	12 14	14 8	12 11	12 11	14 4	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Násik	17 0	17 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	16 5	16 5	18 6	...	...	...	18 10	18 8	24 0	90 6	79 6	85 1	14 10	14 4	14 11	14 6	14 2	14 7	Násik	
	Ahmednagar	15 7	15 6	14 4	...	...	...	9 1	8 15	9 1	11 8	11 8	11 14	18 6	19 4	27 4	14 6	15 6	18 6	15 6	15 6	16 5	16 2	17 4	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 11	14 11	14 11	14 7	14 7	14 7	Ahmednagar	
	Poona	13 13	13 13	12 10	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 9	17 6	17 6	22 13	16 2	16 2	18 6	...	...	...	20 8	20 1	20 8	85 0	85 5	91 7	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 0	Poona	
	Sholápur	15 6	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 15	11 5	11 5	11 13	17 4	17 4	32 12	20 3	20 3	27 9	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	17 8	100 0	100 0	130 0	12 8	12 10	13 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	Sholápur	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	19 8	20 8	19 8	15 0	16 0	17 8	7 8	7 8	6 12	12 8	12 8	12 8	24 0	25 0	21 0	22 8	24 0	29 8	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	18 3	111 1	111 1	120 7	13 13	13 13	13 2	13 2	13 2	13 2	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
	Satara	13 6	14 11	12 1	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	8 14	10 0	10 0	11 7	14 10	16 0	21 0	14 6	16 5	16 8	25 0	24 0	33 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	65 0	65 0	75 0	13 8	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	Satara	
	Belgaum	18 1	19 0	19 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	14 8	14 13	13 0	21 9	23 0	24 0	21 10	24 0	25 0	85 0	85 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 7	9 7	9 5	9 0	9 0	9 0	Belgaum	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	29 0	30 0	27 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	21 2	16 13	16 13	15 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	15 8	15 8	14 4	15 8	15 8	14 4	Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Ratnágiri	9 4	10 9	11 3	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	13 7	13 7	16 4	18 3	18 3	32 0	13 14	11 14	11 15	19 0	16 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	12 8	13 0	16 0	11 8	12 0	15 0	Ratnágiri	
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	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	Kanara (Karwar)	
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	10 0	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 0	13 5	13 5	15 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 0	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	
	Aden	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	11 3	11 3	12 7	9 5	9 5	11 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 4	12 4	12 0	Aden	
	Asirgarh	13 14	13 12	15 4	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 8	14 0	14 4	14 0	20 0	22 8	22 14	18 13	21 0	23 11	16 15	17 8	...	11 11	12 4	14 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 10	14 10	14 15	14 9	14 9	14 14	Asirgarh	
	Baroda	11 1	10 8	9 7	13 7	14 0	14 5	7 9	7 9	9 2	11 11	11 11	12 0	16 5	16 5	16 9	15 3	15 3	14 0	...	...	...	13 7	15 0	20 9	137 8	137 8	137 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Baroda	
	Disa	13 0	12 8	15 8	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 6	9 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	20 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 8	Disa	
	Nimach	18 8	18 0	15 0	26 0	28 0	13 0	8 12	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	29 0	29 0	22 0	18 8	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	25 2	23 8	26 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	*16 0½	*16 0½	*16 2	15 0*	15 0*	15 12*	Nimach	
	Nasirabad	18 2	19 1½	17 0	24 0½	25 5	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	17 12	16 4	21 8	70 0	70 0	90 0	32 0	28 0	60 0	28 0	24 0	59 0	Nasirabad	
	Rajkot	13 0	13 0	17 12	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 8	11 8	19 8	19 4	20 4	15 0	15 0	17 0	60 0	60 0	...	22 12	22 8	21 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	†12 12½	†12 12¾	†13 0	12 12†	12 12†	12 8†	Rajkot	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	13 12	14 8	14 4	24 8	24 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	20 0	24 8	23 8	30 0	24 8	24 8	10 0	12 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Upper Sindh Frontier	
	Karachi	14 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	24 0	21 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 14	Karachi	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	14 0	18 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	12 0	13 0	12 8	16 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	26 12	19 0	20 0	26 12	24 10	21 0	23 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 14	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
	Shikarpur	14 0	14 4	13 0	24 0	24 8	26 0	12 6	12 0	12 8	13 0	14 0	19 10	24 0	24 0	30 10	24 8	24 8	26 0	23 8	23 8	23 0	23 8	23 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Shikarpur	
	Sukkur	15 8	15 8	15 0	27 8	29 8	29 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	15 0	15 8	19 8	21 8	22 0	27 8	21 8	21 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	120 0	14 12	14 12	11 5	14 12	14 12	11 5	Sukkur	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	11 8	11 9	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	14 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 4	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
	Western Districts.																												Prices per md. of 40 seers.						*Western Districts.*	
																													R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*					
BENGAL.	Burdwan	16 0	15 9	18 0	23 8	22 0	40 0	14 4	12 12	26 0	16 12	14 4	27 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	17 12	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 6	2 15 0	3 0 0	13 8a	13 5	12 8	Burdwan	BENGAL.
	Bancoorah	15 0	15 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	16 8	15 0	15 8	20 0	18 8	18 12	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	19 0	280 0	280 0	320 0	3 3 6	3 3 6	3 1 0	12 0b	12 0	13 0	Bancoorah	
	Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	13 12	15 0	...	...	12 12	13 8	20 0	15 0	15 4	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 4 3	12 0c	12 0	12 0	Beerbhoom	
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 8	155 0	155 0	155 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	12 12d	12 12	13 0	Midnapore	
	Hooghly	14 0	14 0	15 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9	Hooghly	
	Howrah	13 4	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	12 3	11 8	16 0	15 0	13 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	19 8	90 0	90 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah	

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Cuttra 14 seers, Cutwa 13-8 seers, and Kanegunge 13-4 seers.
b In the Bishenpore sub-division the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee.
c In the Rampore Haut sub-division the retail price of salt was 12-8 seers per rupee.
d In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Contai 11-8 seers, Ghattal 14-8 seers.
e In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Serampore 13 seers, and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

* Sambhar. † Salt in common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1884—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	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 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuvuru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murua, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuvuru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murua, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuvuru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murua, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts.*																																			*Central Districts.*	
	Calcutta	12 8	15 0	13 5	15 0	18 0	23 2	7 0	7 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	20 0	19 8	26 10	19 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	99 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	13 0	13 0	14 9	Calcutta	
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	13 5	13 5	17 8	17 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	17 8	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	12 13*f*	12 13	13 5	24-Pergunnahs	
	Nuddea	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 8	24 8	...	12 13	12 6	18 3½	13 14½	13 5¼	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	11 10½*g*	11 10½	11 10½	Nuddea	
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 8½	10 8	11 0	Khoolna	
	Jessore	14 0	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 12	20 0	16 8	16 8	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	10 12*r*	10 12	11 8	Jessore	
	Moorshedabad	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	11 8*r*	11 9	12 8	Moorshedabad	
	Dinagepore	13 4	16 0	13 2	13 4	15 0	14 0	14 0	13 4	20 4	16 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Dinagepore	
	Rajshahye	16 8 to 17 4	16 8 to 17 4	16 8	24 0	24 0	32 0	9 0 to 10 8	10 8	18 12	14 4	15 0	21 0 to 22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 17 4	16 0 to 17 4	22 9	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 2 0	12 0*k*	12 0	12 12	Rajshahye	
	Rungpore	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	13 5	12 8	13 5	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	11 14*l*	11 14	11 14	Rungpore	
	Bogra	12 12	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	10 8	12 0	16 8	16 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82 8	67 8	67 8	3 2 8	3 2 8	3 2 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bogra	
	Pubna	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 14	14 4	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 1 3	12 6*m*	12 6	12 12	Pubna	
	Darjeeling	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	6 0	5 8	5 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	8 0*n*	8 0	8 0	Darjeeling	
	Jalpáiguri	10 0	10 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	8 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4*o*	12 4	11 0	Jalpáiguri	
	Eastern Districts.																																			*Eastern Districts.*	
	Dacca	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	27 8	13 8	12 4	21 8	15 0	14 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	22 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 10*p*	12 10	12 4	Dacca	
	Furreedpore	22 0	22 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	13 0	14 0	24 0	14 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	12 0*q*	12 0	12 0	Furreedpore	
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	3 0 0	13 0*r*	13 0	13 0	Backergunge	
	Mymensingh	13 4	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 4	19 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4*r*	12 4	12 4	Mymensingh	
	Chittagong	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	12 0*r*	12 0	10 0	Chittagong	
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 2 0	10 0*s*	10 0	10 0	Noakholly	
	Tipperah	12 12	13 5	13 8	...	...	...	14 8	14 12	21 0	16 6½	16 4	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	12 0*s*	12 0	12 0	Tipperah	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	13 5	14 8	13 5	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hill Tipperah	
	Behar.																																			*Behar.*	
	Patna	20 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	10 10	10 10	14 12	13 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	10 2	10 2	10 8	Patna	
	Gya	16 8	16 8	20 8	22 0	21 0	22 0	10 8	10 0	12 8	13 8	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0*w*	11 0	12 0	Gya	
	Shahabad	16 0 to 18 0	17 0 to 18 0	16 8 to 17 0	23 0	24 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	13 8 to 14 0	13 0 to 13 8	18 0 to 19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	22 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0*w*	11 0	12 0	Shahabad	
	Durbhunga	15 6	13 0	13 0	20 5	...	40 0	11 0	9 0 (old rice.) 10 8 (new rice.)	13 0	14 5	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 to 21 0	26 8 to 27 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 8*x*	12 8	12 8	Durbhunga	
	Mozufferpore	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	25 0	35 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 14	19 0	35 0	19 13	17 0	22 0	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 10 0	12 6*y*	12 6	11 0	Mozufferpore	
	Sarun	18 0	18 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0*z*	12 0	12 0	Sarun	
	Chumparun	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	28 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	14 8	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 3 6	3 3 0	3 4 0	11 8*z*½	11 8	11 8	Chumparun	
	Monghyr	18 10	17 13	19 15	26 4	21 0	33 9	10 8	13 1	16 13	12 9	13 10	19 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	19 0	3 5 5	3 4 4	3 5 0	11 12*z*3	12 0	11 0	Monghyr	
	Bhágalpur	16 6	16 6	16 6	20 3	20 3	32 13	10 11 (old rice.) 12 0 (new rice.)	10 11 (old rice.) 12 0 (new rice.)	18 15	12 10 (old rice.) 13 14 (new rice.)	12 10 (old rice.) 13 14 (new rice.)	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	26 4	126 0	147 0	105 0	3 2 5	3 3 0	3 1 0	12 1*z*3	12 9	12 9	Monghyr	
	Purneah	17 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 9	20 3	25 4	151 8	151 8	138 14	2 15 6	2 15 6	3 2 9	12 10*z*4	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur	
	Maldah	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	10 0*z*5	10 0	10 8	Purneah	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	16 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	Maldah	
	Orissa.																																			Sonthal Pergunnahs	
	Cuttack	14 7	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	18 6	18 6*	19 0	24 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0*z*6	12 0	12 0		
	Pooree	11 13	11 13	13 2	...	...	...	13 2	14 7	27 9	21 0	21 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 1 3	12 6*m*	12 6	12 12		
	Balasore	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	21 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	17 0	128 0	128 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	8 0*n*	8 0	8 0		
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																						8 0	8 0	11 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4*o*	12 4	11 0		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																						13 0	13 0	14 8	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4*o*	12 4	11 0		
	Hazáribágh	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	24 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	22 0	90 10	90 10	80 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 10*p*	12 10	12 4		
	Lohardugga	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	12 0*q*	12 0	12 0		
	Singbhoom	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 8	18 0	320 0	240 0	240 0	3 8 9	3 7 6	3 6 0	10 0*z*8	11 0	11 0		
	Manbhoom	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	30 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	3 6 0	3 9 0	3 10 0	11 0*z*9	10 8	10 0		
																				28 0	30 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	8 0	8 0	9 0		
																				...	...	...	16 0	15 8	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	10 0*z*10	10 0	10 8		

* In the interior the retail price of common rice ranged from 18 to 24 seers per rupee.
f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 11 seers, Barrackpore 12-13 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Koosheea 13 seers, Meherpore and Chooadanga 11-8 seers, and Ranaghat 13-12 seers.
h In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
i In the Satkhira and Bagirhat sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida, Magura, and Narail 12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
j In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 12-8 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
k In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
l In the Nattore sub-division the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
m In the Nilphamari and Gaibanda sub divisions the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee.
n In the Serajgunge sub-division the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
o The retail price of salt at Silliguri was 11 seers per rupee.
p The retail price of salt at Faltascotta in the Alipore sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.
q The retail price of salt at Fallscotta in the Alipore sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.
r In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Mamecgunge 11 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers 10 chittacks, and Naraingunge 13 seers.
s In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.
t In the Goalundo and Madaripore sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
u In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.
v In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
w In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
x In the Cox's Bazar sub-division the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.

x In the Fenny sub-division the retail price of salt was 9 seers per rupee
y In the Brahmunberiah and Chandpore sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12-8 seers per rupee.
z In the Aurungabad sub-division the retail price of salt was 11-12 seers per rupee.
*z*1 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 11 8 seers, Sasseram 12 seers, and Bhabbhua 11 seers.
*z*2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tajpore 12 seers, and Madhubani 11 seers.
*z*3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Seetamurhee 11 seers, and Hajeepore 12 seers.
*z*4 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11-12 seers and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
*z*5 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Begusarai 11 seers, and Jamui 11-8 seers.
*z*6 In the Bettiah sub-division the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
*z*7 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Muddenpoora 10-8 seers and Soopole 11 seers.
*z*8 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kissengunge 10 seers, and Arrareah (at Ranigunge) 12 seers.
*z*9 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur 13 seers, and Rajmehal and Godda 11 seers.
*z*10 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt was 8 seers per rupee.
*z*11 In the Bhadruck sub-division the retail price of salt was 11-8 seers per rupee.
*z*12 The retail price of salt at Kharagdiha in the Giridi sub-division was 11-4 seers per rupee.
*z*13 The retail price of salt at Daltongunge in the Palamow sub-division was 11-4 seers per rupee.
*z*14 In the Govindpore sub-division the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1884—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	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 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Districts.	Provinces
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a.	R a.	R a.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Assam.	Sylhet	14 8	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	17 8	16 0	16 0	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	20 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 4	3 5	3 6	12 0	12 0	11 13	Sylhet	Assam.
	Cachar	10 10	10 10	9 6	12 13	12 13	16 0	12 13	13 5	21 5	16 0	16 13	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	17 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 7	3 7	3 8	10 10	10 10	10 10	Cachar	
	Goálpárá	14 8	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 7	11 8	13 0	12 4	12 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	13 4	15 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	12 4	12 4	12 0	Goálpárá	
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	Kámrúp	
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 0	7 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	Darrang	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Nowgong	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	9 0	8 0	9 0	Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	4 8	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Lakhimpur	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	
Oudh.	Dehra Dún	18 0	18 8	20 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	11 0	11' 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11' 0	11 0	Dehra Dún	Oudh.
	Saháranpur	19 5½	19 5½	20 7	25 13	25 13	29 0½	7 8½	8 9½	10 12	10 12	11 13	12 14½	26 14	27 15	34 6½	27 15	26 14	27 15	26 14	27 15	30 1½	13 24	13 2½	13 2½	129 0	129 0	129 0	13 24	13 2½	12 14½	12 10½	12 14½	Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar	18 11	19 4	19 4	30 12	33 0	28 11	6 9	6 9	6 9	12 2	13 4	15 6	26 6	28 11	30 12	23 10	23 10	26 6	24 14	26 6	26 14	12 10	12 10	12 4	132 0	132 0	132 0	12 10	12 10	12 4	11 12	11 12	12 2	Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	18 0	18 8	18 8	26 0	26 8	28 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	23 8	25 0	26 0	28 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	19 10	19 12	20 8	27 0	27 0	27 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	11 4	26 8	26 0	27 8	23 0	22 8	22 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh	19 0	18 8	18 4	26 8	28 0	25 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 8	13 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	23 8	24 0	24 8	24 0	24 8	13 0	13 0	12 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 4	Aligarh	
	Kumaun	14 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kumaun	
	Garhwál	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	30 0*	30 0*	30 0*	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	320 0	320 0	280 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Garhwál	
	Bijnor	17 2	18 0	17 12	24 12	27 0	25 14	10 2	11 4	11 12	11 4	12 6	13 8	23 10	25 5	25 14	20 4	21 15	21 10	22 12	22 12	24 12	22 4	23 10	24 12	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	11 9	12 6	12 6	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	20 0	20 5	18 12	30 0	29 4	27 8	10 4	10 0	11 4	13 6	14 0	16 14	29 5	30 8	28 2	25 0	25 10	23 12	25 3	26 6	24 0	23 10	22 12	26 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 10	12 12	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	Moradabad	
	Budaun	21 9½	21 9½	18 14	31 3	32 6	24 0	8 6	8 6	9 9½	14 8½	14 6	17 1½	27 9½	28 12½	26 6	24 9½	25 3	24 0	23 2	22 8	25 0	12 8	11' 6	11 6	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 6	11' 6	11 6	11 1½	11 1½	10 12½	Budaun	
	Bareilly	20 10	20 0	17 8	28 12	27 8	23 2	6 4	6 4	7 8	13 2	13 2	17 8	28 12	28 12	26 4	26 0	25 8	24 6	26 8	26 12	26 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 3	12 3	11 14	Bareilly	
	Sháhjahánpur	22 8	22 12	20 0	36 0	37 0	26 12	8 8	8 8	9 12	16 0	16 0	17 12	35 0	35 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	26 4	24 0	24 8	24 4	11 8	11 8	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	10 12	Sháhjahánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	19 6	21 4	21 0	28 12	33 0	37 0	9 6	10 0	11 8	12 13	13 2	17 0	23 12	31 4	30 0	22 8	25 0	26 0	23 8	24 8	24 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	175 0	175 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra	18 8	18 0	17 8	26 0	26 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	...	12 8	12 8	15 0	23 0	23 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	24 0	23 0	22 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Muttra	
	Agra	18 0	17 8	17 8	23 8	24 0	26 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 8	11 8	14 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	24 0	23 0	22 8	23 0	23 0	23 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Agra	
N. W. Provinces.	Farukhabad	20 8	20 11	18 14	29 15	30 4	24 10½	6 8	6 8	7 5	12 9	13 9½	15 5	27 12	27 7	26 2	28 8	27 14	24 10½	26 3	26 6	26 4	12 8	12 8	12 8	145 0	145 0	156 8	12 10	12 10	12 12	12 1	12 1	12 0	Farukhabad	N. W. Provinces.
	Mainpuri	19 8	20 0	19 12	26 0	27 0	23 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	12 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Mainpuri	
	Etáwah	19 8	19 8	18 0	24 8	25 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 8	12 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 8	24 14	25 8	12 8	12 8	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	Etáwah	
	Etah	21 2	20 12	20 4	28 0	27 12	25 13	7 12	7 12	7 10	13 4	13 8	17 0	24 8	24 4	22 0	24 4	24 2	23 10	25 8	24 14	25 8	12 4	12 4	12 0	155 0	155 0	153 0	12 2	12 4	12 0	11 8	11 12	12 8	Etah	
	Jalaun	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	14 0	28 0	29 0	26 0	28 0	29 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jalaun	
	Jhánsi	23 3½	22 11	20 15	34 0	34 2	39 7	8 0	8 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	18 0	31 7	30 15	34 0	26 0	25 12	26 7½	30 8	30 5½	33 11½	12 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur	24 0	24 0	21 8	35 8	35 0	42 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	35 0	33 12	40 0	28 0	25 0	32 0	35 0	33 4	35 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	175 0	175 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	12 0	Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore	20 0	20 0	18 4	31 0	30 8	30 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	30 0	29 0	31 0	28 0	27 0	29 8	31 0	31 0	32 0	13 8	13 8	13 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur	17 12	16 14	16 10	27 0	26 4	28 4	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 8	14 0	18 4	28 4	28 4	31 0	25 0	25 0	27 8	28 0	27 12	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur	
	Bánda	25 0	25 0	18 4	32 0	31 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 8	13 0	18 0	35 0	34 0	42 0	30 0	29 0	33 0	38 0	37 0	45 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bánda	
	Allahabad	17 8	17 8	17 0	28 0	28 8	30 0	9 0	9 8	11 0	14 8	14 8	18 0	29 0	29 0	33 8	25 0	27 0	30 2	29 0	29 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	125 0	125 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Allahabad	
	Hamírpur	23 10	22 5	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 11	12 0	...	29 10	31 12	28 0	26 10	26 10	26 0	35 10	35 6	32 0	12 0	12 0	11 13	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	11 14	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hamírpur	
	Jaunpur	19 0	19 11	19 0	24 0	24 11	28 4	7 1	7 1	7 12	11 4	12 12	15 8	24 0	26 13	28 4	22 0	24 0	25 4	26 13	26 13	25 6	13 0	13 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	148 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 10	10 10	10 10	Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur	18 0	18 0	18 14	21 9½	23 6½	25 3	10 11	11 11	15 5	14 5½	14 5½	18 0	21 9½	23 6½	27 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	23 6½	23 6½	21 9½	10 9½	10 9½	11 9½	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9½	10 9½	11 9½	10 6½	10 6½	12 0	Gorakhpur	
	Basti	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Basti	
	Azamgarh	17 1	17 0	17 0	21 6	21 6	22 14	10 5	8 14	10 5	12 9	11 12	16 4	22 2	23 10	...	20 10	24 0	21 10	22 2	22 2	22 2	11 2	11 13	11 0	177 0	147 8	181 0	11 2	11 13	11 0	11 13	10 8	10 8	Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur	16 0	16 0	15 8	24 0	24 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	17 8	21 0	22 0	29 0	20 0	21 0	29 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Mirzapur	
	Benares	16 13	18 2	16 0	22 8	23 5	22 3	9 3	9 3	11 2	12 11½	13 13	19 0	22 12	23 9	27 2	23 5	23 1	26 12	20 10	21 2	22 12	10 11	10 11	11 4	100 0	100 0	140 0	10 11	10 11	11 4	9 13½	9 13½	10 2	Benares	
	Gházipur	17 6½	17 6½	18 0	21 4	22 8½	24 5½	7 1½	7 1½	10 15½	11 9	11 9	17 6½	20 9½	20 9½	33 7	20 9½	19 15½	25 12	22 8½	22 8½	26 6½	10 15½	10 15½	11 9½	128 12	128 12	103 0	10 15½	10 15½	11 9½	10 5	10 5	10 5	Gházipur	
	Balia	18 0	18 10	16 4	23 3	23 3	26 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 2	14 2	18 12	21 12	21 12	...	21 12	21 12	...	23 2	22 8	27 8	11 12	11 12	11 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 12	11 12	11 8	Balia	
	Pilibhít	21 6	21 10	18 5	34 4	34 12	30 0	13 9	12 9	16 4	14 10	15 0	19 14	30 0	30 0	27 11	27 4	23 6	23 12	21 0	22 3	23 6	13 0	13 0	12 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pilibhít	
Oudh.	Sultánpur	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	27 0	25 0	27 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 12	12 12	11 12	Sultánpur	Oudh.
	Partábgarh	19 2½	19 2	18 10	29 4	29 2	31 12	14 8	10 0	18 9	16 2½	16 8	19 11	28 14½	29 14	30 13	27 9	23 4	29 13	25 14	28 8	28 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	180 0	160 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 2	11 0	10 15	Partábgarh	
	Fyzabad	18 0	18 10	16 14	26 0	26 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	12 4	15 8	16 0	17 12	25 0	25 8	32 0	23 0	24 4	22 4	26 0	25 8	25 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 8	11 8	11 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	Fyzabad	
	Kheri	22 8	22 12	19 4	34 0	34 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	38 0	38 0	42 0	36 0	31 0	36 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	Kheri	
	Lucknow	20 0	19 13	18 0	29 5	28 7½	27 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 14	14 1	15 11	28 14	28 6½	27 3	23 11	28 5	26 14	25 14	25 12½	26 0	11 6½	11 3½	11 0	115 0	115 0	120 0	11 6½	11 3½	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 8	Lucknow	
	Bára Banki	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bára Banki	
	Bahraich	19 8	20 0	16 0	32 0	34 0	28 0	13 0	14 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	31 0	33 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	30 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	10 8	11 0	10 0	Bahraich	
	Rai Bareli	20 0	20 0	19 12	28 8	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	18 0	30 0	30 8	30 0	31 0	29 8	30 0	28 2	27 12	24 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 4	11 0	9 0	Rai Bareli	
	Sitapur	23 11	23 9	21 8	36 10	36 5	28 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	18 4	36 0	36 0	33 4	33 0	28 4	33 0	31 8	32 6½	27 2	12 8	12 6½	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 6½	12 8	11 15	11 0	11 0	Sitapur	
	Gonda	21 4	21 4	20 9	33 4	33 0	34 0	13 4	13 4	16 4	15 8	15 8	19 0	30 0	30 8	33 4	27 8	27 8	28 8	27 14	28 0	29 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 4	11 4	11 12	Gonda	
	Unáo	18 8	18 8	18 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	29 0	29 0	33 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	26 8	26 8	28 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	Unáo	
	Hardui	19 11	19 8	17 6	31 15	30 8	25 5	5 10	5 10	6 9	11 4	11 4	12 13	31 14	30 1	23 7	28 2	23 2	23 7	26 4	26 12	19 11	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 14	9 14	9 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	Hardui	
Punjab.	Gujránwála (a)	23 4	22 4	25 4	43 0	44 0	45 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	38 0	33 8	30 0	90 0	90 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála (a)	Punjab.
	Lahore (b)	24 0	23 8	23 0	41 0	41 0	45 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	33 0	31 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	24 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore (b)	
	Ferozepore (c)	22 0	23 0	23 12	36 0	38 0	49 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	32 0	35 0	44 0	23 0	27 0	36 0	40 0	37 0	38 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	13 4	14 0	14 0	13 0	Ferozepore (c)	
	Sirsa (d)	18 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	35 0	36 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	Sirsa (d)	
	Hissar (e)	19 0	19 0	18 12	26 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	26 0	26 0	29 0	21 0	20 0	23 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	Hissar (e)	
	Rohtak (f)	19 0	19 0	20 0	26 0	26 8	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	22 0	21 12	25 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Rohtak (f)	
	Gurgaon (g)	18 0	18 8	19 0	26 0	26 8	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	23 0	21 12	23 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gurgaon (g)	
	Delhi (h)	19 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	33 0	24 0	22 0	25 0	28 8	24 8	25 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 4	12 4	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Delhi (h)	
	Karnál (i)	20 12	22 9	24 0	30 0	31 10	38 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 5	15 0	30 8	31 5	40 0	25 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	28 8	28 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	12 4	12* 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	Karnál (i)	
	Umballa (j)	25 0	19 8	26 0	35 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 8	35 0	35 0	41 0	22 0	24 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	150 0	150 0	130 0	14 0	14 0	14 4	13 12	13 12	14 0	Umballa (j)	
	Ludhiana (k)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 4	31 4	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	14 4	15 0	14 4	14 4	14 8	Ludhiana (k)	
	Simla (l)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	33 0	37 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 8	11 5	10 13	10 13	10 10	Simla (l)	

(a) Wheat and gram falling; barley rising.
(b) Wheat and jowar falling; gram rising.
(c) Wheat and gram

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1884—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLÁHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowari, *Sorghum Spicatum*). Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowari, *Sorghum Spicatum*). Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholam, Jowari, *Sorghum Spicatum*). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.								
Punjab—*continued.*	Kángra (*a*)	18 0	19 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	Kángra (*a*)	
	Jullundur (*b*)	22 0	22 8	25 8	34 0	36 0	14 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	8 0	34 0	34 0	40 0	23 0	24 0	26 0	34 0	33 8	35 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	14 8	14 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	Jullundur (*b*)	
	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	22 0	22 0	28 0	34 0	30 0	45 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	33 0	35 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	
	Gurdáspur (*d*)	25 0	24 0	31 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	34 0	34 0	30 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 4	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Gurdáspur (*d*)	
	Amritsar (*e*)	23 0	22 8	26 4	35 0	35 0	44 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 0	39 0	39 0	41 4	28 8	29 4	26 8	39 0	39 0	39 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	15 6	15 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	Amritsar (*e*)	
	Siálkot (*f*)	24 8	24 0	28 0	42 0	40 0	46 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	17 0	36 0	35 0	32 0	33 0	35 0	32 0	34 8	34 8	30 8	120 0	130 0	130 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 0	Siálkot (*f*)	
	Gujrát (*g*)	27 8	26 0	30 8	40 0	40 0	48 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	50 0	48 0	46 0	41 8	41 0	45 8	32 8	30 8	29 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	15 8	15 8	15 8	Gujrát (*g*)	
	Jhelum (*h*)	26 0	28 0	27 0	38 0	38 0	39 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	37 0	37 0	40 0	37 0	37 0	40 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	Jhelum (*h*)	
	Ráwalpindi (*i*)	28 0	28 4	23 0	40 0	39 0	29 0	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	17 0	40 0	38 0	35 0	46 0	44 0	40 8	34 0	34 0	30 0	150 0	140 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 12	15 0	15 0	15 8	Ráwalpindi (*i*)	
	Shahpúr	30 0	30 0	24 8	45 0	45 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	42 0	37 8	37 8	32 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpúr	
	Jhang (*j*)	23 0	21 12	20 12	35 12	35 8	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 10	12 0	29 0	31 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	240 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Jhang (*j*)	
	Montgomery (*k*)	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	5 8	25 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	23 0	28 0	27 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 0	14 12	14 12	14 8	14 8	14 8	Montgomery (*k*)	
	Mooltan (*l*)	17 0	17 0	16 0	29 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	26 0	32 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	14 0	Mooltan (*l*)	
	Muzaffargarh	19 0	19 0	18 8	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	28 12	28 12	32 8	27 8	27 8	31 4	Muzaffargarh	
	Dera Ghází Khán (*m*)	17 8	17 8	18 2	25 0	27 8	28 12	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	7 8	27 8	31 4	40 0	25 0	25 0	33 12	33 1	30 0	26 12	137 8	125 0	125 0	47 8	47 8	65 0	45 0	45 0	62 0	Dera Ghází Khán (*m*)	
	Dera Ismail Khán (*n*)	21 0	20 8	21 4	36 0	33 8	32 5	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	9 11	30 10	31 4	40 15	27 4	28 8	34 12	34 11	34 6	30 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	Dera Ismail Khán (*n*)	
	Bannu (*o*)	25 0	25 10	27 3	37 8	40 0	16 14	...	...	...	10 0	9 6	10 0	40 0	37 8	50 0	28 12	30 0	37 8	28 11	28 1	20 6	114 12	127 8	153 0	66 5	66 5	102 0	61 3	61 3	87 0	Bannu (*o*)	
	Kohát (*p*)	20 11	20 6	19 2	31 4	31 4	34 6	...	...	...	12 12	12 2	12 12	29 5	31 14	39 8	29 5	29 15	38 4	29 4	28 4	21 6	118 0	125 0	99 0	40 0	37 11	60 0	38 8	36 8	58 0	Kohát (*p*)	
	Pesháwar (*q*)	24 0	23 5	17 6	36 0	34 5	35 11	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 6	33 8	32 2	35 6	33 8	31 8	30 0	26 0	24 0	20 0	110 0	110 0	160 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pesháwar (*q*)	
	Házára (*r*)	29 0	28 0	...	41 0	42 0	44 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	44 0	42 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Házára (*r*)	
Central Provinces.	Saugor	25 0	25 0	21 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	35 0	37 0	35 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	180 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	9 12	10 0	19 0	Saugor	Central Provinces.
	Damoh	29 8	27 0	22 8	...	...	39 0	11 8	11 8	15 12	12 8	12 8	16 8	...	...	44 0	...	...	31 8	34 8	34 8	31 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	9 12	10 4	9 12	Damoh	
	Jubbulpore	23 0	22 12	19 0	23 0	21 8	20 0	10 0	9 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	30 0	31 0	29 0	21 0	19 8	28 0	27 0	27 0	33 0	130 0	120 0	130 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jubbulpore	
	Mandla	25 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	32 0	...	...	16 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Mandla	
	Seoni	24 0	24 0	19 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	20 0	18 4	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 4	11 4	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 4	Seoni	
	Narsinghpur	21 0	20 8	18 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	10 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	26 0	26 0	27 8	22 0	20 8	24 8	25 0	25 0	23 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 8	Narsinghpur	
	Hoshangabad	19 2	18 0	16 9	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 10	10 11	11 14	13 8	28 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	19 4	22 8	23 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 12	Hoshangabad	
	Nimár	17 8	18 9	15 0	...	...	...	13 10	12 9	...	15 15	14 14	14 3	20 10	22 8	24 0	20 0	24 0	24 13	20 4	20 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	12 12	Nimár	
	Betúl	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	Betúl	
	Chhindwára	24 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	27 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 0	10 0	8 8	Chhindwára	
	Wardha	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	23 0	27 0	32 0	...	...	...	19 12	18 12	18 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 12	11 12	12 4	Wardha	
	Nágpur	22 4	23 8	18 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 8	16 0	14 12	18 8	26 12	26 12	27 0	...	...	...	16 8	15 8	24 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Nágpur	
	Chánda	22 0	24 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	15 0	28 0	27 8	29 0	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	18 0	150 0	170 0	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 12	Chánda	
	Bhandára	20 0	21 0	18 8	...	...	...	10 0	11 4	10 8	18 12	18 12	23 12	29 0	31 0	35 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	Bhandára	
	Bálaghát	19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	32 0	64 0	80 0	80 0	10 8	11 0	11 8	10 0	10 8	11 0	Bálaghát	
	Raipur	27 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	34 0	32 0	140 0	130 0	140 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	Raipur	
	Bilaspur	36 0	38 0	31 0	...	...	...	26 0	33 0	32 0	41 0	39 0	60 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	123 0	160 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Bilaspur	
	Sambalpur	17 8	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	45 8	33 4	33 4	52 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Sambalpur	
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																															*Arakan Division.*	British Burma.
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab	
	Northern Arakan																															Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo																															Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandoway																															Sandoway	
	Pegu Division.																															*Pegu Division.*	
	Rangoon Town	11 2	12 5	15 5	...	...	...	12 2	14 0	13 13	13 2	14 12	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	18 4	19 7	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 14½	7 14	7 14	14 4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	17 13½	535 11	535 11	535 11	...	...	...	35 11	32 7	27 7½	Tharrawaddy	
	Prome	5 2	10 6	12 2	...	...	...	12 12	14 15	14 15	15 4	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	10 6	12 7	139 11	139 11	139 11	25 5	25 5	29 9	16 5	16 5	18 10	Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																															*Irrawaddy Division.*	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	14 10	13 0	15 11	16 9	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	13 0	278 7	124 1	241 5	28 6	28 6	35 7	21 5	25 5	30 2	Bassein	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	17 15	15 10	15 10	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
	Thonegwa	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo	8 0	8 7	10 1	...	...	...	10 3	8 10	11 11	12 7	12 3	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	8 15	15 13	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 5	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																															*Tenasserim Division.*	
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 2	13 8	13 8	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 8	30 8	32 5	20 15	20 15	22 12	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
	Tavoy	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Tavoy	
	Mergui																															Mergui	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	16 0	12 13	12 13	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	7 0	12 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 2	24 2	30 12	14 1	14 1	18 12	Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	11 9	12 12	11 9	12 7	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	29 8	35 6	32 3	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Salween	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 15	16 5	17 4	...	...	...	8 4	8 12	7 8	10 14	11 4	9 13	17 12	17 12	28 4	23 0	20 1	...	25 14	24 14	29 9	125 0	125 0	130 0	10 14	10 14	11 0	10 6	10 6	10 7	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	Bolarum	18 1	18 1	17 6	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	7 12	10 11	11 7	9 9	19 7	19 5	29 9	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	18 1	20 10	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	10 12	10 12	11 1	Bolarum	
	Chudderghat	11 8	12 0	8 13	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	9 8	15 0	17 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	34 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	8 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	Chudderghat	
	Amráoti	18 0	19 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Amráoti	
	Akola	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 4	23 8	40 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	...	...	18 0	22 0	21 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	Akola	
	Ellichpur	18 0	18 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	23 0	27 0	16 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	Ellichpur	
	Buldána	21 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	300 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana	
	Wún	19 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	20 0	27 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	300 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Wún	
	Basim	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 4	13 0	13 0	12 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	18 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	10 0	10 8	9 0	Basim	

* No wholesale salt sold.

(*a*) Wheat, and barley rising. (*b*) Wheat and barley rising; rice, bajra and gram falling. (*c*) Barley falling. (*d*) Wheat and gram falling; salt rising.
(*e*) Wheat falling; bajra rising. (*f*) Wheat, barley, rice and gram falling; bajra rising. (*g*) Wheat, bajra, jowar and gram falling. (*h*) Wheat rising; gram falling.
(*i*) Barley, bajra, jowar, and wood falling; wheat and rice rising. (*j*) Barley, jowar and gram falling. (*k*) Wheat and barley falling; rice, jowar, gram and salt rising.
(*l*) Rice, jowar and gram rising; firewood falling. (*m*) Barley and jowar rising; gram falling.
(*n*) Bajra and jowar rising; wheat, barley, rice, gram and wood falling. (*o*) Wheat, barley and bajra rising; rice and gram falling.
(*p*) Wheat, rice and gram falling; bajra, jowar and wood rising. (*q*) Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar, gram and salt falling; wood rising.
(*r*) Wheat, jowar and gram falling; barley rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1884 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Mysore	Bangalore	11 0	10 14	11 11	12 0	11 8	12 15	10 11	10 11	10 4	12 0	12 0	11 8	28 8	28 8	32 6	...	...	...	35 2	34 6	32 15	30 9	32 3	30 6	96 0	96 0	96 0	12 4	12 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	Bangalore	Mysore
	Kolar	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 2	17 0	17 0	12 14	17 0	17 0	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	43 0	45 0	35 1	30 0	32 0	32 0	168 0	180 0	172 6	12 8	12 4	13 8	12 4	12 0	13 3	Kolar	
	Túmkúr	14 0	14 0	14 0	10 8	16 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	43 0	43 0	37 0	38 0	38 0	37 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Túmkúr	
	Mysore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	12 0	15 4	15 4	14 0	34 0	35 0	32 0	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	36 8	75 0	75 0	78 0	9 12	10 4	8 12	9 8	10 0	8 8	Mysore	
	Shimoga	14 11	14 11	15 12	...	...	17 14	16 13	16 13	13 10	19 15	19 15	16 13	37 13	42 0	42 0	...	...	...	37 13	40 15	38 5	31 8	39 9	35 11	480 0	480 0	480 0	...	...	11 9	9 7	9 7	10 8	Shimoga	
	Kadur	10 0	10 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	40 0	32 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Kadur	
Coorg	Coorg	8 10	8 14	9 12	9 15	10 0	10 2	14 10	14 14	13 14	20 6	20 15	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 5	25 8	27 5	29 4	28 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 10	12 1	10 9	10 12	10 13	9 15	Coorg	Coorg
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	16 4	16 0	17 0	23 0	26 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	8 0	9 0	23 0	20 0	26 0	20 8	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 12	14 8	15 8	15 8	14 4	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
	Kishengurh	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	25 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	21 8	21 8	27 0	19 0	19 0	19 8	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	18 12	18 8	20 10	26 14	26 14	30 0	10 0	10 0	13 12	10 10	10 10	16 4	26 4	26 4	30 10	21 4	21 4	25 10	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	30 10	...	...	...	13 14	13 15	14 14	13 8	13 12	14 0	Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	17 10	18 0	18 14	24 5	24 2	29 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	22 1	22 1	27 7	20 11	20 1	25 2	...	...	...	25 11	25 1	28 12	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 13	14 12	14 12	15 6	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 9	18 11	19 3	23 7	23 11	32 12	7 12	7 12	8 2	9 6	9 6	11 4	22 7	22 11	27 8	22 7	22 12	27 4	...	...	...	22 15	22 11	30 8	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	11 8	Bhurtpore (City)	
	Ajmere	15 0	15 8	15 0	22 0	23 0	22 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	23 8	80 0	80 0	60 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	20 12	21 3	18 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 12	13 0	28 8	28 12	25 11	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	28 3	28 6	24 9	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	14 12	13 10	13 10	14 0	Deoli Cantonment	
																													R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.					
	Erinpura	16 0	16 0	17 12	25 1	25 1	31 4	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	20 7	20 7	23 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 3	3 0 3	2 13 9	13 0	13 0	13 0	Erinpura	
	Sirohee	14 0	13 4	16 0	25 0	24 0	29 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	Sirohee	
	Abu	12 8	12 12	14 12	20 0	20 0	21 4	6 4	6 8	6 12	7 10	7 12	8 6	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 10	15 8	17 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	12 0	12 0	11 3	Abu	
	Anadra	13 12	14 0	16 12	23 0	23 0	24 0	6 12	7 0	7 8	8 4	8 4	9 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	20 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	20 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	13 4	13 4	12 4	Anadra	
	Bálmere	13 0	13 0	15 4	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	9 8	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	28 0	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	16 4	300 0	300 0	320 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 8 0	17 4	17 4	16 0	Bálmere	
	Jeysalmere	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jeysalmere	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0½	15 0½	18 0	18 0	17 0½	26 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 1 3	11 0	11 0	13 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
																													S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 13½	14 13½	13 4½	23 7	23 7	18 12	10 2½	9 12¼	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 9¼	17 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 5¼	11 5¼	11 11½	10 15	10 15	11 5¼	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
																													R a. p. per md.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p. per md.					
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	18 12	18 12	21 4	...	...	...	12 8	10 0	7 8	17 8	16 4	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	27 8	40 0	...	...	...	3 3 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 4	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh („)	15 5	15 15	15 9	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 5	12 8	11 14	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	22 14	22 3	...	...	...	2 4 6	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 1	Partábgarh („)	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 4	16 0	16 4	22 0	21 0	22 8	5 0	5 4	6 4	6 10	6 9	8 9	17 8	19 0	22 8	17 8	17 4	20 0	...	...	...	19 8	19 2	21 4	150 0	150 0	...	2 9 9	2 8 0	2 8 0	15 10	16 0	15 10	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
																													S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
	Bikaneer	11 8	9 12	14 12	...	...	...	3 9	3 8	3 12	6 7	6 7	6 10	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	22 12	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
	Boondee	25 0	25 0	18 0	...	38 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	7 8	7 12	11 0	36 0	37 0	27 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	38 8	38 8	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 4	12 12	12 8	Boondee	
	Kotah	24 0	24 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	14 0	34 0	34 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	30 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	12 8	12 8	12 4	Kotah	
	Tonk	20 12	20 8	15 14	29 4	28 0	23 12	6 8	6 8	7 15	8 8	8 8	11 10	32 0	29 4	30 4	25 0	25 8	28 2	...	...	...	28 8	28 0	22 11	100 0	80 0	160 0	14 0	13 12	13 8	13 12	13 8	13 4	Tonk	
	Jhallawar	19 11	20 8	17 2½	23 14	23 12	8 0	..	...	...	10 3½	10 3¼	10 2	30	9 14	24 9	17 2	17 2	18 6	...	...	...	25 10	27 10	25 0	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	10 14	11 1	11 1	10 10	Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	18 0	19 4	16 3	26 12	29 1	21 12	9 8	10 8	13 4	13 8	14 0	16 0	24 12	24 8	21 11	20 0	20 0	16 12	...	...	...	23 0	24 4	23 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 1	13 14	14 6	14 0	13 11	14 4	Shahpoora	
	Dholpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dholpur	
Central India.	Indore	15 8	16 0	16 13	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	25 4	22 14	17 12	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 13	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	10 14	10 14	12 0	Indore	Central India.
	Gwalior	17 7	17 11	16 15	24 9	24 4	20 2	7 5	7 5	7 13	8 12	8 12	10 5	22 13	22 7	25 4	20 12	19 11	21 0	...	...	...	21 13	21 15	25 4	127 12	109 8	109 8	...	...	...	11 12	11 14	11 14	Gwalior	
	Goona	24 0	24 9	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	36 0	35 0	31 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	32 8	32 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	Goona	
	Bagheikhand (Sutna)	24 10	24 6	19 7	37 8	37 8	35 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	17 4	16 0	22 12	...	...	11 4	28 4	26 6	35 0	...	...	...	32 0	30 14	35 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 13	11 12	12 8	11 2	11 0	11 12	Bagheikhand (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.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1883-84, UP TO 31st JANUARY 1884.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during January 1884. Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Upper Ganges. Northern	10·00	8·00	950	50	56.607	42,967
Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr	7·00	5·42	1,100	826	103,232	74,968
Upper Ganges. Meerut	8·10	6·33	925	1,041	112,120	93,873
Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·20	5·81	925	566	121,600	101,539
Upper Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	4·75	1,300	964	160,982	147,287
Lower Ganges. Narora	9·00	5·8	975	328	37.455	21,052
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	7·00	4·3	600	410	59,274	58,357
Lower Ganges. Cawnpore	8·20	4·06	825	562	101,415	99,086
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	5·80	2·64	975	788	129,317	128,585
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	7·00	4·60	950	597	63,401	51,217
Total Upper and Lower Ganges Canals			9,525	6,132	945,403	818,891
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·74	3·32	1,300	740	138.021	121,389
Agra Canal	8·50	5·88	1,300	738	146.328	79,521
Rohilkhand					35,756	43,750
Bijnor					3,416	2,871
Dún					5,894	7,497
Jhánsi					376	434
Hamírpur					1,139	759
Total					1,276,333	1,075,112

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rainfall. Total from 1st October 1883 to end of Jan. 1884.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	47,408	575	790	448	3,647	52,868	·9	2·9
Muzaffarnagar	89,283	6,758	1,514	7,809	6,253	111,617	·5	2·2
Meerut	169,652	19,709	2,262	18,622	3,638	213,883	. .	2·4
Bulandshahr	93,436	25,441	2,317	17,283	10,536	149,010	. .	2·1
Aligarh	63,531	31,981	1,402	1,482	17,748	116,144	. .	1·4
Muttra	6,628	6,529	14,007	11,868	19,762	58,791	·2	1·6
Agra	13,423	4,077	3,118	9,134	7,077	36,829	. .	1·0
Etah	43,740	17,216	876	4,228	7,733	73,793	. .	1·5
Mainpuri	60,101	25,524	1,044	3,289	5,546	95,504	. .	1·5
Fatehgarh	31,941	9,452	191	4,842	1,202	47,628	. .	1·8
Etáwah	62,199	31,567	714	748	6,385	101,613	. .	1·5
Cawnpore	47,952	64,486	900	3,109*	2,592	119,039	. .	·6
Delhi	86	67	57	49	379	638	. .	2·1
Gurgaon	13,763	6,958	9,762	6,994	14,912	52,389	. .	2·1
Debra Dún	4,756	123	32	434	549	5,894	1·3	3·7
Bijnor	2,306	16	35	33	426	3,416	. .	2·2
Tarái	1,412	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,412	·1	2·4
Pilibhit	3,088	812	62	813	. .	4,775	. .	2·3
Bareilly	27,006	1,250	6	1,250	. .	29,569	. .	2·1
Jhánsi	163	. .	166	39	14	376	·5	1·0
Hamírpur	. .	. .	. .	1,092	47	1,139	. .	1·2
Total	782,474	252,541	39,306	93,566	108,446	1,276,333	. .	. .
Total for the same period last year	608,845	238,567	29,925	80,899	56,876	1,075,112	. .	. .
Increase	113,629	13,974	9,381	12,667	51,570	201,221	. .	. .
Decrease	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

Remarks.

Supply— *Cubic feet per second.*

Entering head of Ganges Canal		4,900
„ of Lower Ganges Canal		1,765
		6,665
Expended—		
Ganges Canal	3,447	
Lower Ganges Canal	2,685	
	6,132	
Escaped—		
Anúpshahr Branch, Ganges Canal	4	
Meerut Division, ditto	197*	
Mainpuri ditto, Lower Ganges Canal	1	
Cawnpore ditto, ditto	163	
Etawah ditto, ditto	2	
Percolation from the Narora Division	134	
Ditto ditto Mainpuri do.	32	
	533	
	6,665	

* Passed down to supplement Agra Canal supply.

Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, reports that the demand was heavy throughout the early part of the month, but slackened off towards the end of the month. The second and third waterings are in progress. There was no rain during the month.

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, reports that there was a very heavy demand for water for rabi crops during the month, but, owing to the reduced supply allotted for this Division, less new irrigation has been effected than would otherwise have been the case.

Executive Engineer, Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal, reports that the estimate is probably under the mark; that there was a heavy demand for water, and that the supply was deficient.

Executive Engineer, Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal, reports that the supply in the canal has been less than the demand since the 11th of January.

Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the demand was very brisk during the month, and much more irrigation could have been done but for the heavy tatils imposed on account of abnormally low supply in the river.

Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that there was a strong demand for water throughout the month, but that the supply was much below the requirements. Had more water been available, the area irrigated would have been much larger.

Executive Engineer, Etawah Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the increase over the area irrigated in January, 1883, is due to the dryness of the season.

Executive Engineer, Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that no rain was recorded during the month, and that water was in great demand, and that the low supply in the canal for half the month restricted the irrigated area.

Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports that the increase over last year is entirely in "wheat" and "other food grains," and that is due to the early close of the rainy season and the continued drought since. The demand for water is in excess of the available supply. Crops within reach of irrigation are doing very well.

Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports that the canal was closed on the 16th for three days during showery weather, in order to open the diversion for the new weir; the demand met with some difficulty towards the end of the month.

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports that water was in great demand for rabi first and second waterings, and for sugar paleo when rabi irrigation was done; the supply does not nearly meet the demand except on the Lower Baigul and Baror, where the areas secured are only average ones; on the other branches the areas are below the average on account of the short supply. The area under rabi is everywhere less than usual this year.

Executive Engineer, Dun Canals, reports that, owing to there being no Christmas rain, canal water was in considerable demand during January, although many cultivators held off in hopes of rain. The rivers in the Dun were unusually low.

No remarks from the other divisions.

ALLAHABAD,
The 21st February 1884.

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

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1884.

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						
Gram			350		350	
Rice						
Paddy or dhán						
Bejhar or mixed grain			2,510		2,510	
Dál—						
Urd						
Múng			850		850	
Arhar						
Masúri						
Juár			2,795		2,795	
Bájra						
Maize or Indian-corn			20		20	
Barley			400		400	
Total			6,925		6,925	
Cotton			4,040		4,040	
Oil-seeds						
Salt			100		100	
Metals						
Building materials	15,280				15,280	
Miscellaneous goods	475		4,851		5,326	
Firewood						
Bamboos			200		200	
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber						
Karis and squared timber						
Logs						
Miscellaneous timber						
Live-stock						
Grand Total	15,755		16,116		31,871	
Total during corresponding period of last year	20,359		12,015		32,374	
Increase			4,101			
Decrease	4,604				503	

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1884.	Agra Canal. 1883.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	1,171	1,189
Ton mileage	123,398	133,585
Value of goods R	73,956	40,761
Number of passengers	7	. . . . .

ALLAHABAD,
The 21st February 1884.

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

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STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1884.

	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	1,325	..	1,225	..	2,550	..	..	..	2,340	..	2,340	..	100	..	2,095	..	2,195	..	1,425	..	5,660	..	7,085	..	
Gram	853	..	..	..	853	..	267	..	..	..	267	..	592	..	..	..	592	..	1,712	..	..	..	1,712	..	
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	43	..	..	..	43	..	50	..	..	..	50	..	
Paddy or dhán	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bejhar or mixed grain	..	..	778	..	778	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	778	..	778	..	
Dál — Urd	..	..	..	..	..	..	580	..	..	..	580	..	1,412	..	..	..	1,412	..	1,992	..	..	..	1,992	..	
Dál — Múng	..	..	700	..	700	..	921	..	..	..	921	..	785	..	..	..	785	..	1,706	..	700	..	2,406	..	
Dál — Arhar	300	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,318	..	..	..	2,318	..	2,618	..	..	..	2,618	..	
Dál — Masúr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Juár	..	..	..	..	..	..	762	..	..	..	762	..	2,327	..	..	..	2,327	..	3[illegible]	..	..	..	3,089	..	
Bájra	..	..	..	..	..	..	668	..	..	..	668	..	168	..	..	..	168	..	836	..	..	..	836	..	
Maize or Indian-corn	161	..	..	..	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	..	..	..	161	..	
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	..	..	..	132	..	132	..	..	..	132	..	
TOTAL	2,639	..	2,703	..	5,342	..	3,205	..	2,340	..	5,545	..	7,877	..	2,095	..	9,972	..	13,721	..	7,138	..	20,859	..	
Cotton	..	..	400	..	400	..	..	..	4,211	..	4,211	..	..	..	7,030	..	7,030	..	..	..	13,680	..	11,680	..	
Oil-seeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297	..	297	..	60	..	130	..	190	..	60	..	427	..	487	..	
Salt	606	..	..	..	606	..	..	..	300	..	300	..	..	..	6,097	..	6,097	..	606	..	6,397	..	7,003	..	
Metals	260	..	25	..	285	..	669	..	385	..	1,054	..	1,053	..	415	..	1,468	..	1,982	..	825	..	2,807	..	
Building materials	9,837	..	28,985	..	38,822	..	460	..	1,541	..	2,001	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,297	..	30,526	..	40,823	..	
Miscellaneous goods	1,679	..	4,445	..	6,124	..	156	..	7,719	..	7,875	..	31,518	..	7,105	..	38,623	..	33,353	..	19,269	..	52,622	..	
Firewood	9,388	..	56,508	..	65,896	..	300	..	7,150	..	7,450	..	2,859	..	..	..	2,859	..	12,547	..	63,658	..	76,205	..	
Bamboos	..	..	7,592	151,840	7,592	151,840	..	..	360	7,200	360	7,200	75	1,500	..	..	75	1,500	75	1,500	7,952	159,040	8,027	160,540	
Timber — Poles and unsquared timber.	..	..	2,089	3,347	2,089	3,347	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,089	3,347	2,089	3,347	
Timber — Karis and squared timber.	3,647	4,844	280	280	3,927	5,124	910	1,209	..	..	910	1,209	4	5	2,300	3,066	2,304	3,071	4,561	6,058	2,580	3,346	7,141	9,404	
Timber — Logs	160	8	20	1	180	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	8	20	1	180	9	
Miscellaneous timber	57	114	36	72	93	186	108	216	112	224	220	440	371	742	..	..	371	742	536	1,072	148	296	684	1,368	
Live-stock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL	28,273	4,966	103,083	155,540	131,356	160,506	5,808	1,425	24,445	7,424	30,253	8,849	43,817	2,247	25,181	3,066	68,998	5,313	77,898	8,638	152,709	166,030	230,607	174,668	
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.	29,991	535	67,868	198,830	97,859	199,365	14,043	21	20,936	50,785	34,979	50,806	39,041	231	61,774	150	100,815	381	83,075	787	150,578	249,765	233,653	250,552	
INCREASE	..	4,431	35,215	..	33,497	..	..	1,404	3,509	..	..	..	4,776	2,016	..	2,916	..	4,932	..	7,851	2,131	..	..	..	
DECREASE	1,718	..	..	43,290	..	38,859	8,235	..	..	43,361	4,726	41,957	..	..	36,593	..	31,817	..	5,177	..	..	83,735	3,046	75,884	

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local).		Lower Ganges Canal (local).		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).		Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	3,595	4,826	1,285	1,111	3,703	2,535	8,583	8,472
Ton mileage	151,085	187,701	128,195	114,700	555,600	608,817	1,167,884	911,218
Value of goods ... R	54,232	70,237	1,34,653	1,31,927	4,18,925	2,36,040	6,07,833	4,38,204
Number of passengers	112	59	..	118	6	125	118	302

ALLAHABAD,
The 21st February 1884.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF REGULATION REPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1882-83.

No. 12 / 438—450.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),—dated Calcutta, the 8th March 1884.

READ—

Home Department Resolution No. 36—1174 to 1185, dated the 1st September 1883, reviewing the Registration Reports of the several Provinces for the year 1881-82.

Read also—

The Registration Reports of the several Local Governments and Administrations for the year 1882-83.

RESOLUTION.

OBSERVATIONS.—The statement annexed shows for the several Provinces the total number of registrations, the receipts and expenditure of the Registration Department, and the aggregate value of property transferred by registered documents in the years 1880-81 to 1882-83, as well as the proportion of registration offices to area and population. The total number of documents registered increased from 1,355,120 in 1881-82 to 1,389,885 in the year under review. The receipts of the Department rose from Rs. 24,12,603 to Rs. 24,58,746, and the expenditure from Rs. 15,70,977 to Rs. 16,32,..64. There was thus compared with the previous year an advance of 34,765 in the total number of transactions, of Rs. 46,143 in the receipts, and of Rs. 61,387 in the expenditure of the Department. The percentage of expenditure on receipts advanced from 65·1 to 66·3.

The registrations affecting immoveable and moveable property were as follows :—

	Number of registrations affecting immoveable property.			Number of other registrations.	Grand Total.
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.		
1881-82 ...	756,928	398,349	1,155,277	199,843	1,355,120
1882-83 ...	764,763	429,308	1,194,571	195,314	1,389,885

The following figures show the aggregate value of property transferred by registered documents during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83 :—

	Affecting immoveable property.	Affecting moveable property.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82 ...	37,87,06,786	4,96,71,005	42,83,77,791
1882-83 ...	37,72,84,064	4,54,06,714	42,26,90,778

2. *Madras.*—The total number of registrations in the Madras Presidency has again risen, being 435,381 for the year under review against 427,402 for 1881-82, representing an advance on last year of 7,979 documents, or 1·8 per cent. The operations were more than double the number recorded 10 years ago. The following figures

compare the transactions under the chief heads for 1881-82 and 1882-83:—

	Affecting immoveable property.		Affecting moveable property.	Wills and authorities to adopt.	Total.
	Compulsory.	Optional.			
1881-82 ...	218,680	175,103	32,718	901	427,402
1882-83 ...	215,953	188,408	30,051	969	435,381

As to registrations affecting immoveable property, it will be seen that, although they increased as a whole by 10,578 or 2·7 per cent. as compared with the previous year, those of a compulsory character fell by 2,727, or 1·2 per cent., while those of an optional character advanced by 13,305, or 7·5 per cent. At the same time registrations affecting moveable property declined by 2,667 or 8·7 per cent. Under wills and authorities to adopt, there was an increase of 68, or 7·5 per cent. The decreases which occurred are ascribed by the Inspector General to decisions of the High Court and the Board of Revenue declaring that the registration of Court sale and Revenue sale certificates is unnecessary, and to the prevalence of cholera, small-pox, and unusual floods in some districts which deterred people from pursuing their ordinary avocations. Other causes which are mentioned as having tended to retard the expansion of the operations of the Department are the occasional searches made by the Revenue authorities in the registers in connection with license tax enquiries; the want of privacy in offices held inside taluka cutcherries; the objections of karnams, who are invariably the identifying witnesses called by villagers, to appear frequently as such in the taluka offices. As an instance of the apparently trifling circumstances which affect the popularity of registration it is stated by the Inspector General that, where, on the absence of a Sub-Magistrate who was *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar, the duties were conducted by a Head Clerk, parties refused to appear before him to register their documents.

The following table compares the operations under the heads of sales and mortgages of immoveable property and of leases:—

	Instruments of sale and mortgage affecting immoveable property.		Leases (Book I).	
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Compulsory.	Optional.
1881-82 ...	165,912	141,571	30,815	20,510
1882-83 ...	161,677	149,264	34,361	22,056

In instruments of sale and mortgage of properties valued at Rs. 100 and upwards, the decline in the number of registrations was 7,235, or 4·2 per cent.; while, on the other hand, the increase in the transactions relating to instruments of this class affecting properties under Rs. 100 was 7,393 or 5·2 per cent. The increase of over 5,000 in the number of leases registered is satisfactory. The number of perpetual leases registered was over 2,500. There was also a rise in the number of deeds of gifts. The transactions under both these heads have been steadily rising during the last five years.

The largest number of optional registrations in Book I were effected in the Districts of Calicut, Tellicherry, Tinnevelly, Madura, and Tanjore.

The advance in optional registration relating to immoveable property is gratifying. The percentage of this increase during the last five years has been, as compared with the year previous, 39, 44, 47, 49, and 50 respectively. This steady advance is ascribed to the wider knowledge which prevails of the utility of the provisions of Section 50 of the Registration Act. In the opinion of the Inspector General and

of the Madras Government there is still a large field open to the department for the expansion of its operations in the direction of optional registration. As regards registrations affecting moveable property, there was an increase in the number of deeds of sale and a falling off in the number of bonds registered. The operations under these heads were, respectively, 1,293 and 19,516 in 1881-82, against 1,525 and 18,742 in 1882-83. The decline in the number of bonds registered is attributed to the factitious increase which occurred last year in consequence of the large number of persons belonging to the process establishments of the civil courts who were required to execute security bonds. The number of wills presented has steadily risen from 636 in 1878-79 to 969 in the year under review.

The aggregate value of the transactions of the year fell from 1,255 lakhs of rupees in 1881-82 to 1,215 lakhs of rupees in 1882-83, or by 3·1 per cent. This decline was due to the falling off in the value of transactions relating to moveable property, the decrease under which head amounted to 40 per cent. The value of immoveable property affected advanced by 1·6 per cent. The value of lands transferred by sales increased by almost 60 lakhs of rupees, and under perpetual leases by ¼ lakh, while the value of lands subjected to encumbrances by mortgages was less by 28 lakhs of rupees than during the previous year. This is ascribed to the more favourable state of the season generally, and the more prosperous and independent position of the landowners.

The receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 5,74,710 against Rs. 5,82,951 in 1881-82. The expenditure rose from Rs. 4,81,603 in 1881-82 to Rs. 5,50,353 in the year under review. The surplus was thus only Rs. 24,357 against Rs. 101,348 in 1881-82, and the percentage of expenditure to receipts 96 against 82·8 in the previous year.

The decision of the Local Government not to impose any fee on the optional registration of court sale certificates, and the gratuitous registration, in consequence, of such certificates has naturally caused a decline in the gross receipts. As to the expenditure, it is explained that the salaries of Registrars and Sub-Registrars showed a large increase, owing both to the employment of additional officers and to the revised scale of salaries that was brought into force during the year. The number of Sub-Registry Offices was increased from 269 in 1881-82 to 285 in 1882-83; and 31 Revenue officials who were *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars were replaced by special officers. The expenditure on office buildings was large compared with the expenditure of preceding years. That on new works amounted to Rs. 45,169 against Rs. 17,305, the expenditure of the previous year. Hitherto the Department has found accommodation in the District Revenue Offices. As this has proved not only inadequate, but inconvenient both to the registration officials and to the public, separate buildings are now being erected throughout the Presidency.

The Government of India concur with the Madras Government in congratulating the Inspector General and officers of the Registration Department of that Presidency on the careful and efficient administration which has produced the very gratifying results to which the foregoing figures testify.

3. *Bombay.*—The number of registrations was 84,903 in 1882-83 as compared with 78,446 in 1881-82, thus exhibiting a satisfactory increase of 8·2 per cent. Optional registrations exhibited the greatest increase, the number having risen from 18,799 in 1881-82 to 22,281

in 1882-83, or 18·5 per cent. The compulsory registrations rose from 59,647 to 62,622, or nearly 5 per cent. The proportion of optional to total registrations was 26·3 per cent. in the year under review, while in the previous year it was 23·9 per cent.

The figures are not so large as those reached in the years between 1878-79 and 1879-80; the Inspector General attributes this mainly to the operation of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act of 1879 in four of the districts of the Presidency. The Act withdraws from the Department a number of transactions which would otherwise fall to be dealt with by it.

The following figures compare the particulars of registration effected during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83:

	Affecting immoveable property.			Affecting moveable property.	Wills and authorities to adopt.	Total.
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.			
1881-82 ...	59,647	14,567	74,214	3,521	714	78,449
1882-83 ...	62,622	17,643	80,265	3,910	728	84,903

The substitution of Special Sub-Registrars for *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars, which was carried out in the year under review, has had a beneficial effect in stimulating the extension of registration. The Inspector General observes—"the returns show that registration in most of those newly constituted offices has remarkably increased." In the Presidency proper there is now only one *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar; but in Sind there are still 16 of this class whom it is hoped to replace gradually by special officers. The system of registration by a peripatetic agency, to which reference was made in last year's review, has not been tried yet, but effect is to be given to the measure in four districts during the current year. The report of the results of the scheme will be awaited with interest by the Government of India.

The greatest increase under the head of compulsory registration took place in the registration of deeds of sale of immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards, the number of documents having risen from 21,829 in 1881-82 to 23,749 in 1882-83, or by 9 per cent., while the value of the property to which the deeds relate was greater by 20 per cent. Deeds of mortgage of immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards were but slightly in excess of those in the previous year (27,551 as against 27,251 in 1881-82). There was a material increase in the number of perpetual leases registered. With regard to optional registrations affecting immoveable property, the number of deeds of sale of less value than Rs. 100 was greater by over 20 per cent. than in the previous year; the number of documents registered during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83 being, respectively, 7,347 and 8,857. This was, however, accompanied by a falling off in the aggregate value of the property dealt with. There was also an increase of 21 per cent. in the number of registrations of deeds of mortgage of immoveable property of less value than Rs. 100, and of nearly 17 per cent. in the value of the transactions. The increase in compulsory registrations affecting real property is accounted for by the abandonment of the practice of executing several documents regarding the same transaction in order to bring them out of the class of documents which the law requires to be registered. The existence of such practices points to the necessity of providing greater facilities for registration. It is observed that the Government of Bombay have exposed the mistake of supposing that no action on the part of the Department can increase the number of compulsory registrations.

No direct causal connection could be traced between the favourableness of the season and the increase or decline of the operations of the Department. It is, however, noted as a "coincidence that, in all the districts in which there was material decrease in registration, the season was favourable, while those in which there were the greatest increases the crops suffered either from an unseasonable rainfall or from locusts." The proportion of documents relating to immoveable property, the registration of which is optional, was still comparatively small. The Government of India are glad to observe that the Government of Bombay have under consideration the opening out of new offices, and that they have directed attention to the inconvenience caused to the people by the requirement on the part of the officers of the Department of unnecessarily strict evidence of the identity of parties to documents presented. It is by removing artificial obstacles of this kind that the popularity of registration can be fostered.

Instruments relating to real property registered in the year under review and the previous year, classed according to their subject-matter, were—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
Houses	25,916	28,825
Lands	36,660	39,751
Houses and lands	10,265	10,917

There was nearly the same increase in the registration of instruments relating to houses as in those relating to land.

Bonds were the only class of documents in the registration of which there was a falling off. As optional registration increased generally, it is inferred that there was a falling off in the number of bonds actually executed. Although the number* of bonds was smaller than in the previous year, the aggregate amount for which they were executed was larger.

* 1881-82.		1882-83.	
No.	Value. Rs.	No.	Value. Rs.
920	3,27,239	888	3,89,305

The registrations of a miscellaneous character rose from 1,790 to 2,078. The number of copies of certificates of sale filed in accordance with the amended Section 89 of the Act was 6,320 in 1882-83 compared with 6,184 in the year 1881-82, and the number of certificates under the Land Improvement Act was 85 against 24. The number of Wills registered was 728 or 2·4 per cent. more than in the previous year. No "authority to adopt" was registered during the year.

Under the Parsi Marriage Registration Act 618 marriages were registered as against 466 in 1881-82. Only one marriage was registered under Act III of 1872.

The aggregate value of the property assured is shown below:

	Immoveable property. Rs.	Moveable property. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1881-82 ...	4,55,40,800	21,16,650	4,76,57,450
1882-83 ...	4,78,42,817	22,30,397	5,00,73,214

The average registration fees for the different classes of documents in the year under review and the previous year were as follows:

	Compulsory.	Optional. Moveable.	Optional. Immoveable.	For all classes.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1881-82 ...	2 3 7	1 14 6	0 7 11	1 14 2
1882-83 ...	2 2 6	1 13 9	0 7 8	1 12 8

The total receipts of the Department rose from Rs. 2,46,870 in 1881-82 to Rs. 2,56,513 in 1882-83, while the expenditure increased from Rs. 2,12,014 to Rs. 2,22,839. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 33,674 in the year under report as compared with Rs. 34,855 in the previous year. There was an increase of receipts in 14 districts and a decrease in 11, and in the only districts in which the income did not exceed the expenditure the deficit was only Rs. 5,432. The increase in the expenditure was chiefly due to the substitution of special for *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars.

4. *Bengal.*—The results of the working of the Registration Department in Bengal during the year 1882-83 show an improvement compared with 1881-82, the total number of registrations having exceeded by 18,057, or 3·36 per cent., the number in the preceding year, though it is still below the totals of the years 1878-79 to 1880-81, which were as shown in the margin. The following figures exhibit the number of compulsory and optional registrations regarding immoveable property, as well as the number of other registrations effected during the year under review as compared with the operations in 1881-82 :

1878-79 ...	599,151
1879-80 ...	609,109
1880-81 ...	556,233

	Affecting immoveable property.		Affecting moveable property.	Wills and authorities to adopt.	Total.
	Compulsory.	Optional.			
1881-82 ...	303,823	132,475	99,004	1,782	5,37,084
1882-83 ...	307,609	146,521	99,092	1,919	5,55,141

It will thus be seen that the increase was general, optional registration affecting immoveable property contributing the most towards the increase, *viz.*, 14,046 documents, or 10·6 per cent. Taken as a whole, the figures show that compulsory registrations advanced by 1·2 per cent. and optional registrations by 6·1 per cent.

As regards compulsory registration, there was a rise in the number both of deeds of sale, and of deeds of mortgage of immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards registered during the year. The number of transactions belonging to the former class was 41,337 during the year 1882-83 against 38,022 in 1881-82; and the number belonging to the latter class was 44,798 against 42,787, thus representing an increase of 8·7 per cent. and 4·7 per cent. respectively. The number of perpetual leases registered again fell from 74,639 in 1881-82 to 70,764 in 1882-83, or by 5·1 per cent., the number for 1880-81 having been 102,512. On the other hand, the number of term leases registered rose from 140,287 in the previous year to 141,156 in the year under review. Save in one district (Pubna), the grant of perpetual leases throughout the country generally appears to be steadily falling off. The Inspector General is unable to determine the exact cause of this declension, but he adds—"Bad crops may affect the number for that year, or even a succession of years. All that can safely be inferred is that landlords are generally averse from parting with their interest in the land, and that only needy or embarrassed proprietors resort to the granting of these leases." The Lieutenant-Governor still holds to the opinion, expressed in the Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the Registration Report for 1881-82, that neither landlord nor tenant is willing to bind himself in perpetuity by any agreement so long as there is any uncertainty about the final form which the rent laws will take. The increase in the number of term leases, though not large in the aggregate, is, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, sufficient to show a continued recourse to registration of such leases, and that it may be now accepted as a fact that

the removal by Act I of 1879 of the exemption from stamp duty of certain kinds of cultivators' leases has not had the prejudicial effect on the registration of such documents which was anticipated.

The disproportion of leases to counterparts, although the ratio exhibited a slight increase in 1882-83 as compared with the previous year, being 26·78 per cent. against 26·66 in 1881-82, was still marked. In view of the extraordinarily inequitable kabooliyuts registered in Mymensing, the Inspector General has done well to insist on registering officers satisfying themselves that the parties to such documents clearly understand their nature and contents.

Turning, next, to optional registration relating to immoveable property, it is observed that there were increases under all the following heads, viz., under sales* of the value of less than Rs. 100 of 9,025 (11·2 per cent.); under mortgages† of the same value, of 3,429 (8· per cent.); under leases‡ for one year and less, of 644 (16·5 per cent.); and under miscellaneous§ documents, of 948 (16·6 per cent.). There was a considerable decrease in the transactions under the two first heads in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, which fact the Lieutenant-Governor attributes to the ruling of the civil courts restricting the sale of cultivating tenancies.

1881-82.	1882-83.
* 80,244	89,269
† 42,655	46,084
‡ 3,890	4,534
§ 5,686	6,634

The number of wills presented was 1,891 as compared with 1,756 in 1881-82. Only 28 "authorities to adopt" were registered.

The aggregate value of property transferred by documents registered relating to immoveable property was Rs. 10,86,35,971 in 1882-83 against Rs. 11,23,06,932 in 1881-82; and that in the case of moveable property was Rs. 1,87,77,613 in 1882-83 against Rs. 1,79,43,253 in 1881-82. The value in the first case thus fell by 3·2 per cent.; while that in the second case rose by 4·4 per cent.

The financial results of the Department resulted in a larger surplus to the provincial revenues. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 9,48,104 against Rs. 9,11,920, an increase of nearly 4 per cent. over last year's income. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 4,98,514 to Rs. 4,95,180, or by ·66 per cent. The surplus was thus Rs. 4,52,924 against Rs. 4,13,406 in the previous year; or deducting book debts for stationery, printed registers, and printing charges, there was a net surplus of Rs. 3,93,004 as compared with Rs. 3,58,269 in 1881-82. The Government of India regret to observe that there was again a decrease in the number of Registry Offices open. At the close of the year under review, there were 25 fewer offices than in 1876-77. It is satisfactory to note that during the year nine sub-divisional offices were converted into rural offices under special officers. The Government of India concur with Mr. Rivers Thompson in regretting the comparative neglect of the important duty of inspection. They agree with His Honour that in no department is constant inspection more necessary. There is very great room for the expansion of the operations of the department in the Lower Provinces; and if this cannot be done, the surplus must be reduced by decrease of fees.

The operations under the Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act this year show a slightly better result; the total number of registrations being 8,081 against 7,857 in the previous year, *i. e.*, an increase of 2·8 per cent.; of this number 5,068 registrations related to marriages, 2,247 to divorces other than Kholas, and 766 to Kholas. The working of the Act still appears to be far from satisfactory, and the Governor General in Council shares the hope expressed by the

Lieutenant-Governor that it will be possible to adopt measures to make the Act more popular, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee which sat to revise the rules and procedure under the Act.

5. *North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*—There was again a falling off in the total number of registrations effected in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh compared with the previous year. The figures were 184,394 in the year 1881-82 and 183,457 in the year under review.

The following statement compares the work done during the past two years:—

North-Western Provinces.

	Affecting immoveable property.		Affecting moveable property.	Wills and authorities to adopt.	Total.
	Compulsory.	Optional.			
1881-82 ...	73,721	33,092	31,015	731	138,559
1882-83 ...	75,335	33,721	28,475	812	138,343
		Oudh.			
1881-82 ...	18,897	12,550	14,156	232	45,835
1882-83 ...	18,316	11,953	14,573	272	45,114

From the above comparison it will be seen that while the number of registrations in the North-Western Provinces, both compulsory and optional, affecting immoveable property, increased, the transactions relating to moveable property declined; the former having advanced by 2,243 instruments, or 1·3 per cent., and the latter having fallen off by 2,540 documents, or 8·1 per cent. In Oudh there was a declension, under both heads, in the operations relating to immoveable property, of 1,178 instruments, or 3·4 per cent. On the other hand, there was a slight increase in the number of instruments affecting moveable property of 417 registrations, or 2·9 per cent. Taking the figures as a whole, both in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, compulsory registrations rose from 92,618 in 1881-82 to 93,651 in 1882-83, or by 1,033 instruments (1·1 per cent.), and optional registrations fell from 91,750 in 1881-82 to 89,787 documents, or by 1,963 (2·1 per cent.). Perpetual leases increased slightly in the North-Western Provinces, but were fewer in Oudh than in the previous year. The majority of these leases are said to affect property situated in towns.

Of the registered documents affecting immoveable property, the registration of 69·1 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and of 60·5 in Oudh was compulsory. The percentage of optional to the total number of registrations was 45·5 in the North-Western Provinces and 59·40 in Oudh. The decrease of over 2 per cent. in this ratio in the North-Western Provinces is attributed mainly to the marked falling off in the registration of instruments having reference to agricultural advances. The Inspector General's report shows that there has been great divergence between the two Provinces in this respect during the past six years. The comparatively large number of compulsory registrations in the North-Western Provinces is attributed to the larger number of instruments affecting immoveable property of considerable value, and to the comparatively small number of documents affecting moveable property executed in the North-Western Provinces as compared with Oudh. Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property of small value were relatively more numerous in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces. The same is the case with respect to obligations for the payment of money and to other documents of a miscellaneous nature. Inquiry is to be made into the causes of this difference between the usage of the two Provinces. The Inspector General is inclined *primâ facie* to explain the

divergence by the fact that fewer cultivators in Oudh have land on the security of which they can raise money. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has observed that the transactions appear to be agricultural and not merely commercial, since they are numerous in purely agricultural districts, and has desired that the class to which they belong should, as far as possible, be clearly ascertained. The Government of India will await the result of the promised enquiry.

It is remarkable that an increase of registration of all kinds took place in the eastern districts; and in noticing this increase as compared with the western districts, the Inspector General assigns as its causes—(1) the unsatisfactory rice harvest of 1882 and (2) the tendency to substitute formal for informal documents in the districts where the preparation of a record-of-rights is in progress or is contemplated. The Inspector General also observes that the sale of general stamps points to the same conclusion. While agreeing that the causes assigned account for a part of the increase in the eastern districts and giving due weight to the second reason, the Lieutenant-Governor draws attention to the fact that the increase in these districts was not confined to documents affecting immoveable property, for no appreciable increase took place in the number of term-leases, and the increase under obligations for the payment of money and other documents affecting moveable property was, with few exceptions, confined to these districts and to Saharanpur. It is possible, therefore, His Honor adds, that in these districts there was a general increase of business transactions of all kinds, not solely due to the inferior rice harvest and the preparation of the record-of-rights.

The number of wills presented increased from 937 in the previous year to 1,063, while "authorities to adopt" declined from 26 to 21.

The aggregate value of the property affected by the instruments registered during the year increased in the North-Western Provinces, being Rs. 5,48,13,000 against Rs. 5,45,88,000 in the previous year; in Oudh the value declined from Rs. 1,82,38,000 to Rs. 1,77,17,000.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the Department compared with 1881-82:

North-Western Provinces.

	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.	Surplus. Rs.
1881-82 ...	2,58,177	1,41,602	1,16,575
1882-83 ...	2,65,568	1,44,289	1,21,279
	Oudh.		
1881-82 ...	82,947	45,332	37,672
1882-83 ...	81,924	45,421	36,503

There was thus an increase in the receipts in the North-Western Provinces of Rs. 7,390; and in Oudh a decrease of Rs. 1,023. The expenditure rose both in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh—by Rs. 2,687 in the North-Western Provinces and by Rs. 89 in Oudh. The surplus, taking the figures for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, was Rs. 1,57,782 in 1882-83 against Rs. 1,54,247 in 1881-82; and the percentage of expenditure to receipts was 54·6 in the year under review against 54·7 in the previous year.

The Inspector General in the concluding portion of his Report has discussed the merits and demerits of the system of *ex-officio* and special Sub-Registrars; officers of the former class being more generally employed in the North-Western Provinces and of the latter class in Oudh. His opinion, in which the Local Government concur, is on the whole in favour of special officers: and proposals are under consideration for bringing the system into more general effect in the

North-Western Provinces. The portion of the Inspector General's Report in which this subject is discussed brings out very clearly in the opinion of the Government of India the necessity of allowing adequate remuneration to the officers of the Department. The officers on whom the duties of registration at present devolve are either ill-paid or absorbed in other work. To this circumstance must be ascribed in great part the declension of registration in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The true remedy is the appointment to the Department of zealous, effective, and capable men. Nor are the means for this wanting. The receipts of the Department, of which nearly 50 per cent. at present lapse to the provincial revenues, are sufficient to place the organization of the Department on a sound and improved footing. The provision for the people of adequate facilities for registration is the first charge on the departmental income. The Government of India has repeatedly pointed out that registration receipts are not to be considered a source of profit by the Local Governments.

6. *Punjab.*—The decline in the operations of the Registration Department, which commenced in 1878-79 when the number of documents registered was 77,138 against 84,952 in the previous year, has continued. In the year under review, the number of transactions was 63,565 against 67,398 in 1881-82, representing a decrease of 3,833 documents, or of 5·6 per cent. The following figures compare the registrations effected during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83:

	1881-82.	1882-83.
Compulsory	43,795	41,508
Optional	23,603	22,057

	Affecting immoveable property.			Affecting moveable property.	Wills and authorities to adopt.	Total.
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.			
1881-82 ...	43,795	12,352	56,147	10,964	287	67,398
1882-83 ...	41,507	11,290	52,797	10,391	377	63,565

The falling-off was most noticeable in the case of documents relating to immoveable property, the number of registrations under which head declined by 3,350, or 5·9 per cent., being 2,288 under the head of compulsory and 1,062 under that of optional registration. The decrease was mainly confined to sales and mortgages of agricultural land: the registrations relating to such transactions compared with those of the previous year being as follows:

	1881-82.			1882-83.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
Sales, agricultural ...	8,297	1,711	10,008	7,173	1,505	8,678
Mortgages, ditto ...	21,641	5,626	27,267	20,161	5,079	25,240
	29,938	7,337	37,275	27,334	6,584	33,918

There was thus a falling-off of 1,330 in the number of sales and 2,027 in that of mortgages. The variations under other classes of documents were unimportant.

It is observed that from the year 1877-78 to the close of the year 1880-81 there was a steady rise in the number of compulsory registrations, while from that year there has been a fall. These results the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Inspector General of Registration in ascribing directly to the state of the seasons; the advance in the number of such registrations up to the year 1880-81 having corresponded with a period of depression and occasional scarcity, and the subsequent decline being simultaneous with an

advance in the general prosperity of the country and full harvests. It is added that the decrease of sales and mortgages of land in some districts was also partly due to the liberal advances made to agriculturists for the purpose of purchasing ploughing cattle and seed-grain, and under the Land Improvement Act.

The steady diminution in optional registration which has characterised the last few years continued. The number of such operations which reached 45,057 in the year 1877-78 fell to 22,057 in the year under review, and was less by 1,546, or 6·5 per cent., than in 1881-82. Of the total number recorded during the year 11,290 were optional registrations relating to immoveable property, being 1,062 fewer than in the previous year. The falling-off in this class of transactions is attributed in part to the security furnished by the mutation of names in the revenue records, which fact naturally makes people unwilling to undergo additional expense and trouble in registering deeds of transfer without gaining additional advantage thereby. The Lieutenant-Governor has at present under consideration the advisability of amalgamating the procedure of attestation in a registry office with the mutation of names in revenue records. With regard to the optional registration of documents of the miscellaneous class, the Lieutenant-Governor believes that, as the registry offices in the Punjab are both numerous and accessible, the decline cannot be due to causes connected with the provision of facilities for registration. His Honor is therefore disposed to ascribe the falling-off to the fact that the people find that the advantages conferred by registration do not compensate for the trouble and expense involved in the process. The Government of India are not, however, prepared to accept this conclusion unreservedly. The facilities for registration, to which the people are entitled, do not consist merely in the establishment of numerous offices locally accessible. It is also essential that in these offices there should be officials who are able to devote the requisite time and attention to applicants. Optional registration cannot be expected to advance so long as parties who wish to register their documents are able to secure no more than the distracted attention of a revenue official already overburdened with other duties, and then frequently only after long waiting. The experience of provinces where registration has made the most rapid progress proves that, wherever special officers of zeal and efficiency are appointed, even in the most unpromising localities, the people show the greatest readiness to take advantage of the system, being then assured that the operation can be conducted without trouble or delay. The Government of India are satisfied that no real or satisfactory progress will be made, nor the just claims of the people met until the Department is organized on a separate and independent footing.

The number of wills presented rose from 287 in 1881-82 to 376 in the year under review. Only one "authority to adopt" was registered.

The aggregate value of the property affected by the documents registered during 1882-83 fell to Rs. 2,40,51,282—Rs. 2,19,34,595 relating to immoveable property, and Rs. 21,16,687 to moveable property and other miscellaneous transactions. As compared with the previous year these figures represent a decrease of 21 lakhs in the total aggregate, 15 lakhs under real property, and 6 lakhs under moveable property. It is observed that, although there was a considerable reduction in the number of agricultural sales, the value of the land transferred was nearly the same as in the previous year, and the average value of each assurance rose from Rs. 491 to Rs. 546. Agricultural mortgages which fell in number also declined in value.

The average amount secured on simple bonds fell from Rs. 421 to Rs. 364.

The neglect of the important work of inspection to which it is observed the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor has been attracted is not satisfactory.

The income of the Department fell from Rs. 1,74,146 in 1881-82 to Rs. 1,65,142, or by 5·1 per cent. The expenditure fell considerably, being Rs. 86,652 against Rs. 1,06,256 in 1881-82, representing a decrease of Rs. 19,604, or 18·4 per cent. The surplus remaining was thus Rs. 78,490, or Rs. 10,600 more than last year. This is accounted for by the reduction, as compared with 1881-82, of Rs. 20,900 in the charges for remuneration to registering officers, arising principally from the withdrawal of allowances to Sub-Registrars in charge of treasuries at sadr stations.

7. *Central Provinces.*—The results of the year's operations are, on the whole, satisfactory. The total number of registrations was 22,304 against 20,048 in 1881-82, representing an increase of 11·2 per cent.

The following figures contrast the registrations under the principal heads with those of the previous year:

	Affecting immoveable property.			Affecting moveable property.	Wills and authorities to adopt.	Total.
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.			
1881-82 ...	11,481	4,774	16,255	3,665	128	20,048
1882-83 ...	13,693	4,788	18,481	3,673	150	22,304

The number of transactions relating to documents, of which the registration was compulsory, advanced by 2,212 documents, or 19·2 per cent. Optional registration remained virtually stationary. The rise in the number of compulsory registrations was mainly due to an increase in the number of instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards, and of leases other than perpetual compulsorily registered. Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards rose from 6,017 to 7,040. The increase was most conspicuous in the Districts of Narsinghpur, Wardha, Hoshangabad, and Jubbulpore, all centres of trade, and in the District of Betul. With regard to the first four districts, the Chief Commissioner remarks that, though harvests were good, the export trade was dull; and agriculturists consequently did not benefit so much from the good harvests as they might have done. The increase in the number of these deeds registered is further attributed to the effect of the provisions of Section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882), which renders registration of mortgage deeds of immoveable property securing a debt of over Rs. 100, necessary not only for purposes of evidence, but also to give validity to such transactions.

The increase in the number of leases which the law requires to be registered was large. The number of transactions under this head was 3,379 against 2,408 in the previous year, representing an increase of 40·3 per cent. This rise, the Chief Commissioner remarks, seems to be pretty generally attributed to a desire to prevent the acquisition by tenants of occupancy-rights at the time when the Tenancy Bill should become law. The Chief Commissioner, however, considers that if the increase in the number of leases may be safely held to establish anything, it shows (1) that the Bill (which has now become law) has been pretty widely discussed by the agricultural classes; and (2) that as the value of occupancy rights becomes realised, greater efforts are made by landholders to prevent their growth.

The number of miscellaneous operations increased from 6,562 to 7,350, or by 12 per cent. The number of wills presented rose from

121 in 1881-82 to 146 in the year under review; the number of "authorities to adopt" registered fell from 7 to 4.

The refusals to register numbered 159, or 7 more than last year; 31 appeals were preferred as compared with 40 in the previous year, of which 10 were dismissed as against 20 in 1881-82. It is observed that the Chief Commissioner is not thoroughly satisfied with the smallness of the number of refusals to register. At the same time he is not disposed to seek an explanation in the fact that the bulk of the work falls on *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars, who, being burdened with other duties, have less time for accurate or thorough enquiry into the cases that come before them. The Government of India are inclined to regard a small number of refusals as a defect on the right side. Experience shows that in many cases registering officers decline to register on grounds into which it is not their province but that of the civil court to investigate. The matter, it is observed, is to form the subject of enquiry, and the Government of India will await the result of the investigation. The comparative neglect of the important duty of inspection is matter of regret.

The income of the Registration Department increased from Rs. 62,363 in the previous year to Rs. 68,508, or by Rs. 6,145 (9·8 per cent.), and the expenditure from Rs. 28,449 to Rs. 29,123, or by Rs. 674 (2·3 per cent.); the surplus, therefore, was Rs. 39,385 against Rs. 33,874 in 1881-82, or more than Rs. 5,511, or by 16·1 per cent. than last year. The percentage of expenditure to receipts fell from 45·6 in 1881-82 to 42·5 in the year under review.

The Government of India are glad to observe that the Chief Commissioner, in view of the financially prosperous state of the Department, has resolved to take into consideration the question of the extension of registration offices in the Province.

8. *British Burma.*—**The operations of the Registration Department again show an advance. The number of transactions rose to 8,025 from 6,844 in the previous year, being an increase of more than 17 per cent.**

The following table compares the figures for 1881-82 and 1882-83:—

	Affecting immoveable property.		Affecting moveable property.	Wills and authorities to adopt.	Total.
	Compulsory.	Optional.			
1881-82 ...	5,396	314	1,101	33	6,844
1882-83 ...	6,237	471	1,283	34	8,025

The above figures show that the number of registrations affecting immoveable property increased by 998, or 17·4 per cent.; and that the number of transactions relating to moveable property advanced by 182, or 16·5 per cent. Compulsory registrations rose from 5,396 to 6,237, or by 15·5 per cent., and optional from 1,415 to 1,754, or by 23·9 per cent. Deeds of sale (2,858) and deeds of mortgage (2,923) formed 86·2 per cent. of the total number of documents affecting immoveable property.

The aggregate value of property transferred by registered documents in which the value was shown rose from 83½ lakhs in 1881-82 to 87½ lakhs of rupees in 1882-83. The figures are as follows:—

	Affecting immoveable property. Rs.	Affecting moveable property. Rs.
1881-82	67,21,433	16,24,246
1882-83	64,07,389	23,43,729

The advance on last year, it will thus be seen, was due to an increase in the value of moveable property, which, during the year under report, was more by Rs. 7,19,484 (44·2 per cent.). The value of the immoveable property affected decreased by Rs. 3,14,044, or 4·7 per cent.

The receipts of the Department increased from Rs. 16,341 in 1881-82 to Rs. 17,755 in the year under review, or by 8·6 per cent. The expenditure also increased from Rs. 9,628 to Rs. 9,940, or by 3·2 per cent. The excess of receipts over expenditure was due to the large surpluses at Rangoon, Akyab, Moulmein, and Bassein, which were respectively Rs. 31,971, 1,014, 1,404 and 861. The Commissioner of Arakan ascribes the carelessness on the part of some of the Myokes in performing their functions as Sub-Registrars to the fact that, as the extra work brings them no pecuniary return, they have no motive either to master the duties of the office or to take any interest in their performance. This statement requires explanation. As the Chief Commissioner observes, these officers are entitled to participate in the registration fees up to a limit of Rs. 50. With a view of removing inconvenience arising from the periodical absence of Sub-Divisional and Township Officers, the Chief Commissioner has had under consideration the appointment as Sub-Registrars of school-masters and employés of the Postal Department. The Government of India agree with the Chief Commissioner that the plan is impracticable.

The statistics of the several divisions show that the advance in the transactions of the Department was common to all the divisions except Tenasserim, where the falling-off was only nominal. In the Arakan, Pegu, and Irrawaddy Divisions, the increase was, respectively, 3·7, 33·4, and 22·5 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Notwithstanding this satisfactory progress, the operations of the Department are far from being so extensive in British Burma, considering its size and importance, as they might be. This result must be ascribed, in part at least, to the causes mentioned by the Commissioner of Arakan (Colonel Baden), and the Deputy Commissioner of Bassein (Mr. St. Barbe). The latter officer writes—

> As regards immoveable property transfers generally take the form of a simple usufructuary mortgage by parole agreement, a thugyi's register being the only record and a thugyi's revenue receipt the chief evidence.
>
> Transactions connected with the loan of money and the pledge of goods are occasionally embodied in a document, but this is considered ample precaution without having recourse to registration as well. Outside the large towns where land is of value, and where there is a considerable foreign population, it may be questioned whether the Burmese will ever see the use of the system, which they regard simply as a security against fraud, so long as their present standard of honesty is maintained in their dealings one with another.

On the other hand, as the Chief Commissioner remarks,—"The diffusion among the people of a knowledge of the law, the improvement of communications, and the provision of increased facilities for obtaining registration and for the purchase of commercial stamps, will be accompanied, as a natural result, by a steady increase of the work of the Registration Department."

9. *Assam.*—There was an increase in the total number of documents registered, from 12,163 in the previous year to 14,316 in the year under review, or by 17·7 per cent. The following figures

compare the number of registrations with the number for the year 1881-82:—

	Affecting immoveable property.		Affecting moveable property.	Wills and authorities to adopt.	Total.
	Compulsory.	Optional.			
1881-82 ...	6,818	2,870	2,376	99	12,163
1882-83 ...	7,769	3,783	2,639	125	14,316

It will thus be seen that the advance is common to all classes of documents. The number of registrations affecting immoveable property, under the head Compulsory, rose as compared with the previous year by 951, or 13·9 per cent., while under the head of Optional, relating both to moveable and immoveable property, the increase was 1,201, or 22·4 per cent. Of the total number of registrations, 11,364 were effected in the Surma Valley (Sylhet and Cachar Districts) and but 2,952 in the rest of the Province. The increase (22·4 per cent.) in Sylhet, as compared with the previous year, is ascribed to the abnormal sales of stocks of rice held over in 1881-82 in the hope of a rise of prices. The expectation was not realised, and the holders were obliged to sell from inability to keep their stocks out of the market any longer.

The number of leases of all kinds registered was 1,768, being a net increase over the previous year of 20 per cent. The increase occurred almost entirely in the district of Sylhet. With regard to the registration of leases in Assam, the following remarks are recorded by the Chief Commissioner:—

> "3. The number of leases registered in the Sylhet District has increased from 1,096 to 1,441, but still remains less than the number (1,557) registered in 1880-81. In two cases out of three, it is the *kabúliyat*, or acceptance, that is registered, and not the lease. In only 5 per cent. of the total number of such registrations in the Sylhet District were the lease and the acceptance registered together. The analysis of the statistics collected during the test survey of certain village groups in Sylhet, so far as that analysis has gone, tends to show that in the most populous parts of the district the number of tenants is not less than the number of proprietors, and on this assumption only one tenant in fifty appears to be protected by a registered lease. Goálpára, as a district of large zemindárs, comes next to Sylhet in the number of registered leases, though at a long interval, and here the registration of leases has been growing less common during the last four years, having steadily decreased from the number of 316 in 1879-80 to 195 in 1882-83. Leases are comparatively rare among the petty mirásdárs of Cachar. In the five upper districts of the Assam Valley, the number of leases registered throws no light upon the extent to which the relation of landlord and tenant prevails, except perhaps in the Kámrúp District, where nearly all the *lákhiráj* lands attached to temples are said to have by this time been leased out in perpetuity. It has been observed in former reports that this is a system which at once relieves the managers of the trouble of administering their estates, and furnishes a convenient means of raising ready money, a fine being the invariable condition of leases of this kind. In the last four years 257 perpetual leases have been granted in Kámrúp, of which 106 were registered in 1880-81, and only 38 in 1882-83. Fifteen perpetual leases have been registered in Darrang and 5 in Sibságar within the same period. The registration of leases in Upper Assám, however, seems to have been reduced to a minimum in the year under report, when the total number of leases registered was 14 only, against 129 in 1879-80."

While there was an increase in the number of instruments registered, the aggregate value of the transactions assured decreased from 43½ lakhs to 40½ lakhs, due to a decline of 6 lakhs in the value of real property, and an enhancement of 3 lakhs in the value of transactions affecting immoveable property.

The receipts of the Department increased from Rs. 25,134 in 1881-82 to Rs. 26,414 in 1882-83, or by 5·1 per cent., while the expenditure fell from Rs. 16,620 to Rs. 16,552. The surplus was thus Rs. 9,862 against Rs. 8,515 in the previous year. Nearly the whole

of the surplus was contributed by the single district of Sylhet, where the gross surplus (exclusive of charges on account of the Inspector General's office) was Rs. 10,593.

The Government of India are glad to observe that the Chief Commissioner has issued instructions that, where the Registering Officers have other duties to perform, they should be relieved of such duties, and has called attention to the effect which delays in completing registration have upon the popularity of transactions with the Department.

10. *Coorg.*—The number of documents registered was 575, or one less than the total of last year, of which 512 related to immoveable property, and 63 to moveable property. No wills were registered. The aggregate value of the transactions registered fell considerably, being for the year under review Rs. 9,74,902 against Rs. 13,28,929 in 1881-82, thus exhibiting a decrease of Rs. 3,54,027. The falling-off occurred in the value of immoveable property registered, which was Rs. 4,60,747, or 40·84 per cent. of the aggregate value; this decline is attributed by the Inspector General to the depreciated value of coffee estates, which has deterred bankers from making advances on block loans. The value of moveable property increased from Rs. 2,00,895 to Rs. 3,07,615, *i.e.*, by 53·1 per cent., the rise being considered by the Inspector General indicative of the greater indebtedness of the people consequent on a short coffee crop. The reasons adduced by the Inspector General for the decrease and increase respectively in the value of immoveable and moveable property registered appear, as observed by the Chief Commissioner, open to doubt. The Chief Commissioner thinks that the decrease must apparently be due in the main simply to difference in area and natural value of the property affected, as the falling-off is due, not to a difference in the number of transactions, but to the much smaller aggregate value of immoveable property affected by deeds of sale and deeds of a miscellaneous kind. Similarly, the Chief Commissioner considers that unless the Inspector General's explanation is formed on actual examination of the documents, the increase in the value of moveable property registered must also be put down to some other cause than the one assigned, as the statistics show that the increase is not under the head of obligations for payment of money but under that of other documents. The receipts of the Department fell from Rs. 4,204 in 1881-82 to Rs. 3,270 in 1882-83, or by 22·2 per cent. The expenditure on the other hand rose from Rs. 1,669 to Rs. 1,715. The percentage of expenditure on receipts was 52·4 against 39·7 in 1881-82, and the surplus was Rs. 1,556.

11. *Hyderabad Assigned Districts.*—The number of deeds registered during the year, excluding those registered in the Cantonment of Secundrabad, increased from 20,390 in 1881-82 to 21,836, or by 7 per cent. The following statement compares the figures for the two years, 1881-82 and 1882-83:—

	Affecting immoveable property.		Affecting moveable property.	Wills and authorities to adopt.	Total.
	Compulsory.	Optional.			
1881-82 ...	13,809	4,776	1,772	33	20,390
1882-83 ...	14,904	4,887	2,010	35	21,836

The increase was common to all classes of documents, but is most noticeable in compulsory registrations relating to immoveable property. The number of additional documents registered under this head was 1,095, representing an increase of 7·9 per cent. The

number of optional registrations during the year increased by 352 or by 5·3 per cent.

The aggregate value of property affected increased from Rs. 45,69,690 to Rs. 48,92,284, or by 7 per cent.; Rs. 45,48,453 being the value shown in documents relating to immoveable and Rs. 3,43,830 in those relating to moveable property, against Rs. 42,36,328 and Rs. 3,33,361, respectively, in 1881-82.

The receipts* of the Department increased from Rs. 47,550 to Rs. 50,838, or by 6·9 per cent; the expenditure from Rs. 29,290 to Rs. 30,300, or by 3·4 per cent. The surplus was thus Rs. 20,538, and the percentage of expenditure to receipts 59·6 against 61·5 in 1881-82.

* These figures include those of the Cantonment of Secundrabad.

It is gratifying to observe that 5 new rural offices were opened during the year under review. The question of the substitution of special officers to relieve Tahsildars and Honorary Magistrates is under the consideration of the Resident with a complete scheme for the re-organization of the Department.

In Secundrabad the number of documents registered was 382 against 375 in 1881-82. The receipts increased from Rs. 1,208 to Rs. 1,230, and the expenditure decreased from Rs. 685 to Rs. 679.

12. *General Remarks.*—The following statement shows for the several Provinces the general results of the operations of the Registration Department during the year under review:—

Province.	Number of registrations per 1,000 of population.	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPULSORY AND OPTIONAL REGISTRATION OVER PREVIOUS YEAR.				Percentage of registrations affecting immoveable property to total number of registrations during the year.	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS DURING THE YEAR OF		PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF						Number of offices not self-supporting.
		COMPULSORY.		OPTIONAL.					RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.		SURPLUS.		
		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.		Compulsory.	Optional.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Madras ...	13·9	...	1·2	7·5	...	92·8	49·6	50·4	...	1·6	14·2	...	...	77·	
Bombay ...	5·1	4·9	...	18·5	...	94·5	72·7	26·3	3·9	...	5·1	...	...	3·4	
Bengal ...	7·9	1·2	...	6·1	...	81·8	55·4	44·6	3·9	...	...	·6	9·5	...	9
North-Western Provinces.	4·2	2·1	...	...	2·8	78·8	54·5	45·5	2·8	...	1·8	...	4·	...	35
Oudh ...	3·9	...	3·06	...	·5	67·1	40·6	59·4	...	1·0	·32	...	...	3·1	
Punjab ...	3·3	...	5·2	...	6·5	83·0	65·3	34·7	...	5·1	...	18·4	15·6	...	
Central Provinces...	2·2	19·2	...	·5	...	82·8	61·4	38·6	9·8	...	2·3	...	16·1	...	
British Burma ...	2·1	15·5	...	23·9	...	83·6	77·7	22·3	8·6	...	3·2	...	16·4	...	
Assam ...	2·9	13·9	...	22·4	...	90·6	54·3	45·7	5·1	...	...	·4	15·8	...	
Coorg ...	3·2	·4	...	...	2·8	89·0	82·4	17·6	...	22·2	2·7	...	...	38·6	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	8·3	7·9	...	5·3	...	90·5	68·2	31·8	6·9	...	3·4	...	12·4	...	8

The number of registrations per 1,000 of population was, as in previous years, greatest in Madras (13·9), Bengal (7·9), and Berar (8·3),

and smallest in the Central Provinces (2·2), and British Burma (2·1). The provinces which made an advance* are Madras (from 13·7 to 13·9), Bombay (from 4·7 to 5·1), Bengal (from 7·7 to 7·9), Central Provinces (from 2·0 to 2·2), British Burma (from 1·8 to 2·1), Assam (from 2·5 to 2·9), and Berar (7·6 to 8·3). In Oudh there was a decline from 4·02 to 3·9, and in the Punjab from 3·5 to 3·3. In the North-Western Provinces and Coorg the proportions remained the same (4·2 and 3·2 respectively).

* The proportions for the year 1881-82 are here re-calculated on the figures of the recent census, and therefore differ slightly from those shown in the review for the year 1881-82.

Compulsory registrations showed an advance in all Provinces except three, viz., Madras, Oudh and the Punjab. The increase was greatest in the Central Provinces, British Burma and Assam, where the percentage respectively was 19·2, 15·5 and 13·9. The largest decline under this head of registrations was in the Punjab where it fell by 5·28 per cent. In optional registrations seven Provinces show an increase and four a decrease. The most marked advance was in Bombay (18·5 per cent.), British Burma (23·4 per cent.), and Assam (22·4 per cent.); and the largest falling off in the Punjab (6·5 per cent.).

The percentage of registrations affecting immoveable property was, as in previous years, largest in Bombay (94·5), and Madras (92·8), and smallest in Oudh (67·1), and the North-Western Provinces (78·8).

Registrations were most evenly distributed under the heads of compulsory and optional in Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Assam. The number of compulsory registrations largely exceeded those of the optional class in Bombay, the Punjab, Central Provinces, British Burma, Coorg and Berar. In Madras and Oudh optional registrations exceeded those of the compulsory class.

The gross receipts as in the previous year increased in seven provinces and declined in four. The provinces which show the largest advance being the Central Provinces (9·8 per cent.), British Burma (8·6 per cent.), and Assam (5·1 per cent.). The decrease was most marked in Coorg (22·2 per cent.) and in the Punjab (5·1 per cent.).

The expenditure increased in eight and decreased in three provinces, the increase being most marked in Madras (14·2 per cent.), and the decrease in the Punjab (18·4 per cent.).

The net surplus on the operation of the year rose in seven provinces and declined in four; the largest proportional increase having occurred in the Punjab (15·6 per cent.), the Central Provinces (16·1 per cent.), British Burma (16·4 per cent.), Assam (15·8 per cent.), while the decrease was most marked in Madras (77· per cent.).

The number of offices which were not self-supporting was largest in Bombay (64), Madras (53), Punjab (49), and North-Western Provinces (35).

The total of the aggregate value of property transferred by registered documents declined by nearly 57 lakhs.

In the usual statement appended to this Resolution has been inserted for the first time a table showing the proportion of registration offices to area and population in each Province. Taking the leading Provinces, the largest proportion of offices to area was in Oudh and the North-Western Provinces and in Madras, and the smallest proportion in Bengal. The highest average population

served by each registration office was in Bengal (one office to 243,988 inhabitants) and in the North-Western Provinces (one office to 148,727 inhabitants). The Provinces in which the people were best served in this respect were Bombay (one office to 266,348 inhabitants) followed by Oudh, Punjab, and Madras.

13. The Government of India observe that the reports of the year under review testify on the whole to satisfactory progress as compared with the preceding few years. During that period the operations of the Department in the various provinces, with one or two important exceptions, had been of a stationary or retrograde character. The ground relinquished has not in every case been again fully occupied; but the Government of India trust that the Department generally has now entered on a course of permanent and steady advance. The improvement during the year under review was common to all the provinces except the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and the Punjab.

The Government of India have so recently in reviewing the reports of the previous year explained the causes which in their opinion affect the popularity of registration and retard the expansion of the operations of the Department that it is unnecessary to do more than invite renewed attention to the observations then recorded. The Governor General in Council is glad to perceive from the reports of the year under review that some progress is being made in carrying out the policy therein indicated, and that Local Governments are now recognizing their duty to provide for the public as complete facilities as the funds at their disposal for this purpose will permit, so that those who have dealings with the Department may get their business done without trouble or delay.

In Madras, where special agency and detached office accommodation has already been provided on a more liberal scale than in any other province, the year under review saw a still further extension of the system. In the Presidency of Bombay special Sub-Registrars were appointed in every office except one, and the decided improvement which took place in registration during the year is mainly attributed to the introduction of this measure. In the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, British Burma and Assam, schemes for the opening out of new offices or the relief from other work of the establishment employed on registration duties have either been approved or are under consideration. In Bengal, a few sub-divisional offices were converted into special rural offices, but the Government of India regret to observe the considerable number of registry offices which were closed altogether.

While calling attention to the great improvement to be expected from an extension of special departmental agency, the Government of India desire to impress upon the Local Governments and Administrations the fact that this expectation will not be realized unless the officers employed be assigned competent salaries, and the staff be organized in such a way as to offer sufficient prospects of promotion and advancement. In no other way can zealous, efficient and contented men be attracted to the Department.

It is observed that in several provinces the work of inspection has been performed by the superior officers of the Department in a perfunctory manner. Constant inspection is of very great importance in the Registration Department, and the Government of India trust that Local Governments will take steps to provide against its neglect.

Every extension of registration is a matter for congratulation as implying greater security of title and diminished litigation and leading in the end to reduced State expenditure on law and justice.

ORDER—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all* Local Governments and Administrations and to the Foreign and Revenue and Agricultural Departments for information.

* Madras.	Central Provinces.
Bombay.	British Burma.
Bengal.	Assam.
N.-W. Provs. & Oudh.	Coorg.
Punjab.	Hyderabad.

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

(True Extract.)

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

1	2			3		
PROVINCE.	Total number of registrations.			Receipts.		
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	415,010	427,402	435,381	5,69,212	5,82,951	5,71,710
Bombay	73,837	78,446	84,903	2,44,721	2,46,870	2,56,513
Bengal	556,233	537,084	555,141	9,16,681	9,11,920	9,48,104
North-Western Provinces ...	145,376	138,559	133,343	2,66,384	2,58,177	2,65,568
Oudh	54,116	45,835	45,114	82,496	82,947	81,924
Punjab	70,745	67,398	63,565	1,77,349	1,74,146	1,65,142
Central Provinces ...	20,152	20,048	22,304	54,308	62,363	68,508
British Burma	6,107	6,844	8,025	16,174	16,341	17,755
Assam	14,061	12,163	14,316	27,880	25,134	26,114
Coorg	507	576	575	3,323	4,204	3,270
Hyderabad (including Secunderabad).	20,482	20,765	22,218	45,816	47,550	50,838
Total ...	1,376,626	1,355,120	1,389,885	24,04,344	24,12,583	24,58,746

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

ON THE STATE OF THE SEASONS AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11th MARCH 1884.

REMARKS.—There has been slight rain during the week in parts of the Bombay
four of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in parts of Central India, Rajputana
al Provinces, and in parts of Assam. In the Punjab
with the exception of the Hissar Division.
ng continues in the Madras Presidency and in Mysore, and standing crops are suffering

harvest is in progress in the Bombay Presidency
North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where prospects are
unjab prospects are generally good, except in the
suffering from want of rain. In Central India and Rajputana

l the *rabi* crops are expected to yield a tolerable average
n a few places is giving a fair outturn. In some districts
In Assam the crop prospects are favourable, and sowings
lera is abating in the Madras Presidency, but small-pox
inces and Oudh, and in British Burma; in other provinces

generally steady, but show an upward tendency in parts
a and Bengal.

Province ict.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
. 12th)—		
		Standing crops poor owing to short rainfall and
sugarcane, yield average; cotton, *cholum*,
below average.
		Standing crops fair; harvest—*cholum*
average; cattle-disease in 6 talukas.
		Standing crops, pulse, and sugarcane good.
		Standing crops generally good; harvest
yield below average; fever and small-pox prevalent;
in places; 5 deaths from cholera in two talukas.
adras)		Standing crops generally good; harvest—paddy, yield below
average; small-pox prevalent, except in one taluk; cholera abating;
12 deaths.
		Standing crops generally good; harvest—paddy and *cholum*, yield
about average; fever and small-pox in parts; 12 deaths from cholera.
		Standing crops good; harvest—paddy, dry grains, and pulse, yield
below average; cholera abating, 159 deaths.
		Standing crops fair; harvest—paddy, yield about average; small-pox
prevalent in parts; 38 deaths from cholera.
		Harvest—second crop paddy over; small-pox and fever slight; 38
deaths from cholera.
		Cultivation over for the year; two deaths from small-pox at Trivandrum.
General Remarks.—General prospects good.
r. 12th)—		
	Slight rain in *Kurrachee on 9th.*	River at Kotri on 10th, 3 ft. 5 inches; one fresh case of small-pox *in Kurrachee on 8th, total 55 cases, 9 deaths; disease also* in 27 villages in district, 42 fresh cases, 4 deaths, 43 remaining sick; fever in 11 and cattle-disease in 6 talukas; loss of 65 buffaloes and 30 cows and bullocks; prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 30 and 32; in Dadu 32 and 40; in Tatta 24, 32 and 36; and in Sujawal 22, 26 and 40 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
	Slight rain at Tando and Mahomed Khan on 9th.	Harvest commenced in Badin; river at Kotri 3 ft. 4 inches on 8th March, against 2 ft. 8 inches on same date last year; small-pox in 11, fever in 6, and cattle-disease in 6 talukas; wheat 26, *bajri* 34, *jowari* 38½, red rice 25, and white rice 21 lbs. per rupee.
		Cotton-picking and reaping of *rabi* crops in progress; slight fever in Viramgaum and Sanand; small-pox in Gogo, 6 deaths; slight cattle-disease in Parantej; wheat 26 and *bajri* 30 lbs. per rupee.
		Public health fair; cattle-disease in Kheraloo; cotton-picking in progress; cotton and *rabi* crops in good condition; prices—*bajri* 31¼ to 32½, and rice 23 to 24¼ lbs. per British rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat		Cotton crops slightly suffered from insects in Bardoli and Chikhli, other crops healthy; slight fever in Bulsar and Pardi; *jowari* 38 and *nagli* 41 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik		Reaping of *rabi* crops continues; public health generally good; small pox in parts of Nasik, Sinnar, Malegaon, and Peint talukas; *bajri* 28, wheat 34½, and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)		Abnormal temperature 0° to 3° warm; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind northerly till 10th, afterwards southerly.
Poona		*Rabi* reaping in progress; small-pox in 3 talukas; prices—*bajri* 36, and *jowari* 38 lbs. per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 35 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar		Public health good; reaping of *rabi* in progress; *bajri*—maximum 49 lbs per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 36 lbs. in Kopargaon; *jowari*—maximum 60 lbs. in Sangamner, minimum 39 lbs. in Shrigonda.
Sholapore		Reaping operations in progress throughout the district; *jowari* 39 and *bajri* 42 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar		Harvesting of wheat and cotton-picking in progress; small-pox in 7, fever in 2, and cattle-disease in 5 talukas; scarcity of drinking-water in Navalgund and Gadag talukas; rice 29 to 40 and *jowari* 49 to 79 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara		Sugarcane harvest above ghat; second crop rice plants healthy; small-pox in 5 talukas, 1 death in Karwar; cattle-disease in 3 talukas and fever in 2; common rice in Karwar 14¾ seers per rupee; in district average 15½ seers; weather hot.
Rajkot		General health good; small-pox still prevalent in the province; cotton-picking in progress; *bajri* 30 and *jowari* 38 lbs. per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain throughout Sindh and in parts of Khandesh and Belgaum; *rabi* harvest in progress; standing crops slightly damaged by insects in parts of Surat and Upper Sindh frontier, and by rust in parts of Shikarpur; scarcity of drinking-water in two talukas of Dharwar and one of Kaladgi; slight cholera in parts of Broach, Tanna, Colaba, and Ratnagiri; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in several districts.
Bengal (Mar. 12th)—		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Days warm, nights and mornings cool; prospects of crops favourable; prices stationary; public health good; cow-pox continues at Ukhia.
Dacca	*Nil*	Prospects of crops continue favourable; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs	(Not received)	Prospects of winter crops promising; price of common rice stationary; public health good, though cases of small-pox reported from Baraset sub-division.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Mornings cool, and days hot; crops promise well and expected to yield a good outturn; harvesting of *kalai* and tilseed nearly over; a few cases of small-pox in thanah Gora-Bazar.
Rajshahye	*Nil*	Weather very hot; outturn of winter crops generally good; rain wanted for rice cultivation; public health good.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; prospects of crops unchanged; prices stationary; public health fair.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of crops continue unchanged; land being prepared for *aus* paddy; prices of food-grains stationary; small-pox at head-quarters; public health otherwise good.
Bhagulpore	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops good in some parts and in others very poor; a good deal of *cheena* sown lately; *mohua* crops not so good as usual; mango trees blossoming freely; rice 13 seers 12 chittacks per rupee; prospects not good; small-pox continues.
Purneah	*Nil*	Prospects of crops fair; some poor sowing of late rice progressing in low lands; tobacco harvesting; common rice 15 seers per rupee; public health fair.
Patna	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* fair; mustard and peas being harvested; small-pox still reported from Behar and Sadr sub-division.
Durbhanga	*Nil*	*Rabi* being harvested; tobacco, *rahar*, and poppy doing well; prices stationary; small-pox lingering in town; public health generally good.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather getting warm; wheat and barley being cut; ploughing continues for the next season; prices continue high; small-pox seems to be abating in the Hazareebagh town; health generally good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather warm; *dalua* and cotton growing well, wheat being reaped; ploughing commenced for next year's crops; price of rice little higher than before; public health good. *General Remarks.*—Hot weather setting in; there has been no rain during the week, but rain would facilitate preparation of land for early rice; *rabi* crops expected to yield a tolerable outturn; sugarcane which is still being reaped in a few places is giving a fair outturn; prices of food-grains generally stationary, though in a very few places they have an upward tendency; land being prepared in some districts for next year's crops; small-pox prevailing in many districts; cholera reported from some districts, otherwise public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares . (Mar. 11th)	*Nil*	Wheat, peas, and barley cut, outturn ¾ths of full average; small-pox increasing in the city; prices stationary, except of barley and gram which are rising.
Allahabad („ 12th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops being cut; heat rapidly increasing; health generally good; prices stationary.
Gorakhpur („ 9th)	*Nil*	Small-pox prevalent; harvesting has commenced; prices rising.
Cawnpore („ 11th)	*Nil*	Weather occasionally cloudy; crops being reaped; small-pox continues, but general health of people good, and no sickness among cattle; prices lower.
Jhansi . („ 10th)	*Nil*	Weather occasionally cloudy; crops in pargana Jhansi have suffered slightly for want of rain; health good and labour plenty; cattle-disease is reported from pargana Jhansi.
Rai Bareilly („ „)	Slight rain at Sadr on the 9th inst.	Weather occasionally cloudy; state of crops fair; small-pox continues; markets well stocked; prices steady.
Agra . („ 11th)	*Nil*	Irrigation going on; high winds injurious to crops; gram being cut; fever in two and slight small-pox in three parganas; prices steady.
Bareilly . („ „)	. . . .	Weather cloudy; rain wanted; markets well supplied; condition of cattle normal; health of people good.
Meerut . („ „)	Slight rain	Health good; supplies ample; prices stationary; fodder still scarce.
Kumaun . („ „)	Some rain	Crops greatly benefited by rain, and operations for the ensuing *kharif* much aided; general health good; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	·10 on 5th	Strong winds; sky often cloudy; reaping commenced; *sawan* and sugarcane are being sown; condition of people normal and of cattle good; markets well supplied; prices steady.
Partabgarh („ „)	. . . .	*Rabi* crops are everywhere ripe, but reaping is delayed till after *holi*; small-pox still prevalent.
Farukhabad („ „)	Slight showers in some parts of the district.	Weather cloudy; barley and peas being cut; prospects fair.
Sitapur („ „)	. . . .	*Sarson* and barley already in the market; prospects indifferent; wheat somewhat dearer, otherwise prices unchanged.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and hot; wheat and barley nearly ripe, peas being cut; health generally good, but there is some small-pox; condition of cattle good.
		General Remarks.—There has been slight rain in several districts, and beneficial fall in Kumaun and Saharanpur; the *rabi* harvest has begun, and prospects are on the whole fair; small-pox continues in many districts, but the public health is otherwise good; prices are generally steady, but show a partial rise in Gorakhpur, Benares, and Sitapur.
Punjab—(Mar. 12th)—		
Delhi . . .	·1	Small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Hissar . . .	*Nil*	Health good; crops perishing through want of rain; prices steady.
Umballa . . .	·5	Health good; *rabi* crops suffering from want of rain; prospects below average; prices stationary.
Jullundur . . .	·2	Health and crop prospects good; prices steady.
Amritsar . . .	·2	Health good; prices stationary.
Lahore . . .	Slight rain	Health and condition of crops good; prices steady.
Ferozepur . . .	·2	Health and state of crops good; prices almost stationary.
Sialkot . . .	·5	Crop prospects and health good; prices falling.
Rawalpindi . . .	3·5	Health and crop prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Peshawar . . .	4	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Mooltan . . .	·1	Health good; crop prospects favourable; prices almost stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan	·3	Health and crop prospects good; prices almost stationary.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain has fallen throughout the province, except in the Hissar division; health good, except in the Delhi district; crop prospects also generally good, except in the south-east where the crops are perishing from want of rain.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur .(Mar. 12th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy and hot; prospects good; *rabi* crops being harvested; public health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore .(„ „)	0·34	Weather cloudy and close; crops in fair condition; pulses and linseed being reaped; health good; wheat 25, and rice 13 seers per rupee.
Saugor .(„ 11th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; *rabi* harvest commenced; health good; prices steady.
Seoni .(„ 12th)	0·10	Weather cloudy; reaping progressing; health good; wheat 25 and rice 17 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad(„ „)	. . . .	Weather hot, nights cool; harvesting in progress; fever prevalent; wheat 21, rice 11, and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur .(„ 8th)	. . . .	Weather warm and cloudy; prospects good; common rice 29¾ seers per rupee.
Raipur .(„ 12th)	. . . .	Weather hot, nights cool; prospects favourable; *rabi* crops being cut; rice 24 and wheat 25 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provs.—*contd.*		
Khandwa .(Mar. 12th)	. . . .	Weather warm and occasionally cloudy; reaping progressing; 8 cases of cholera, 6 deaths; prices steady, wheat 16, and *juari* 22½ seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather continues cloudy; *rabi* harvesting in progress.
British Burma—(8th March)—		
Akyab . . .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good; outturn of paddy in Naaf about 52,000 baskets more than last year, in five other townships about one-fourth.
Rangoon . . .	. . . .	Sixty-six deaths from small-pox; price of paddy Rs. 80 per 100 baskets.
Bassein . . .	. . . .	Report not received.
Prome . . .	. . . .	Small-pox in Prome town; health of cattle good; estimated outturn of paddy 2,060,000 baskets, of which 5,000 have been sold to date; price of paddy Rs. 75 per 100 baskets.
Shweygyin . . .	. . . .	Two cases of small-pox in town; cattle healthy; outturn of paddy 2,400,000 baskets; quality good, full grained.
Kyoukphyu . .	. . . .	Report not received.
Sandoway .(Mar. 7th)	. . . .	Public health good; price of paddy stationary; 63,200 baskets of paddy stored away in northern and southern townships.
Do. .(„ 8th)	. . . .	Public health good; weather warm; price of paddy Rs. 60 to 70 per 100 baskets; 55,000 baskets of paddy cropped in southern township, of which 22,000 sold to date; quality good.
Tharrawaddy . .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good; 17,000 baskets of paddy sold to date in Hlaing township; price of paddy Rs. 75 to 85 per 100 baskets.
Do. . . .	. . . .	Two deaths from small-pox; cattle healthy; 613,996 baskets of paddy sold to date; price of paddy Rs. 70 to 82 per 100 baskets.
Pegu	. . . .	Small-pox still continues in Pegu town; cattle healthy; price of paddy Rs. 75 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa	. . . .	One death from cholera and 10 from small-pox reported; 11 deaths of cattle in Thonegwa township; total estimated outturn of paddy in 4 townships 1,971,980 baskets; price of paddy Rs. 80 to 85 per 100 baskets.
Henzada . . .	. . . .	Three deaths out of 41 cases of small-pox in Henzada town; 65,000 baskets of paddy sold during the week.
Thayetmyo . . .	. . . .	Public health good; 78 deaths of cattle reported; price of paddy Rs. 95 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	. . . .	Small pox prevalent in district; price of paddy stationary; price of paddy stationary; report from Moulmein town not received; price of paddy Rs. 60 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo . . .	. . . .	Public health good; about one-fourth of the paddy has been sold; price of paddy Rs. 50 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy . . .	. . . .	Small-pox prevalent in town, and southern and western townships; 210,000 baskets of paddy sold to date; price of paddy Rs. 55 to 59 per 100 baskets.
Mergui .(Feb. 23rd)	. . . .	Total rainfall 1·40; public health and health of cattle good; paddy at Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
Do. .(Mar. 1st)	0·50	*General Remarks.*—Small-pox continues in Pegu, Irrawaddy, and Tennaserim; health of cattle good, except in Thayetmyo.
Assam—(Mar. 12th)—		
Gauhati .(Mar. 11th)	No rain	Weather getting warm; wind blowing; sowing of *ahu* seeds in progress; slight cholera prevalent.
Sylhet . . .	*Nil*	State and prospects of crops good; small-pox prevalent in all subdivisions; a few cases of cholera reported from Molvi Bazar, Karimganj, and Hobiganj.
Cachar . . .	0·13	Weather warm; common rice 14½ seers per rupee; no report of small-pox and cholera.
Dibrugarh . . .	0·79	Weather cool; small-pox lingers in the town.
Mysore and Coorg—(Mar. 12th)—		
Bangalore . . .	. . . .	Crops generally in good condition; planting of sugarcane and harvesting of *Karthick* paddy progressing; prospects favourable; public health good; no material change in prices.
Mysore . . .	. . . .	
Mercara . . .	. . . .	Work on coffee estates over for the season; coolies leaving; price of food-grains has fallen slightly; public health generally good.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Mar. 12th)—		
Amraoti . . .	. . . .	Weather getting hot; harvesting of *rabi* crops progressing; wheat 16 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	. . . .	Reaping of wheat and pulses in progress; prospects good.
Hyderabad . .	. . . .	*Tabi* crops prospering; weeding continues; general health good; prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 12, white *juar* 16, yellow *juar* 20, and *tur* 18 seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—		
(Mar. 12th)—		
Indore	Slight showers of rain	Weather normal, heat increasing; agricultural prospects favourable.
Morar (Gwalior)	·11	Health good; prices stationary.
Sutna	·6	Health good.
Neemuch	*Nil*	Weather somewhat cloudy.
Goona	·6	Weather cloudy; health fair.
Agar	Slight showers of rain	Health and prospects good.
Sehore	*Nil*	Weather clear; prospects and public health good.
Nowgong	*Nil*	Weather unseasonably hot; health good; prices steady.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Mar. 12th)		Weather cloudy and seasonable.
Marwar („ 7th)		No water in city tanks, wells resorted to; health and prospects good.
Erinpura („ 9th)		Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Harowtee („ 10th)	*Nil*	Weather warm and somewhat cloudy; prospects fair; health good.
Jhallawar („ 7th)		Weather cloudy; health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 11th)	·04 on 10th	Weather seasonable; cattle-disease rife; health good.
Jeypur („ 12th)	·11	Prospects average; prices steady; health good.
Ulwur („ 10th)		Prices below average; health good.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 12.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 14th March, 1884.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
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 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 T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Amír Alí.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble R. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.

BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY presented the Preliminary Report of 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. He said:—

"In presenting the Committee's report I desire to explain to the Council that the revised Bill is printed, and that the Report has been considered and passed and duly signed by the members of the Select Committee. But it was only yesterday that the final revision of the Report by the Committee was completed. Some members of the Committee desire to record minutes of dissent; and, as it seems right that their dissents and the Report itself should be published together, the publication both of the amended Bill and of the Report will, at their request, be postponed for a fortnight to give them time to mature their minutes of dissent."

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

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

FORT WILLIAM:
The 14th March, 1884.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

Establishment.

EXAMINATION QUALIFYING FOR ADMISSION TO THE SUBORDINATE ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

No. 42 A.—E., dated Fort William, the 13th March 1884.

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

The necessity for raising the standard of the examination prescribed for appointment as Accountants, 4th grade, in the Public Works Department, having been brought under consideration, the Government of India is pleased to decide that the examination will in future comprise the following subjects. The full number of marks and the minimum number to be obtained in each in order to pass are noted opposite each subject:—

	Full marks.	Minimum to pass in each subject.	
Arithmetic	240	160	
Book-keeping	100	50	
Mensuration	60	30	
Writing	100	50	
Dictation	100	50	
TOTAL	600	400	Total minimum required in all papers collectively.

2. The examination will in future be annual, and will be held by the Principal of the Thomason College, Roorkee, at the end of November and by the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Howrah, on the first Monday in June. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner or Deputy Examiner of the Public Works Department, Account Establishment, as may be most convenient to the candidate.

3. Applications for examination papers must be sent through the officer with whom it may be arranged to conduct the examination, and must reach the Principal of the College not later than 30 days before the date fixed for the examination.

4. All applications should be accompanied by a fee of rupees ten and by the following certificates duly signed by the applicant's immediate superior or

the instructor under whom he has been educated or some other superior under whom he has been brought up or to whom he may be well known; failing which applications will not be registered:—

I.—Certificate of good character (This certificate must have reference to the two years immediately preceding the application);

II.—Certificate that the candidate is under 25 years of age if he is not in Government employ;

III.—Certificate that the application is in the candidate's handwriting.

5. It must be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to appointment, and passed candidates should not apply to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for employment, but to the Examiner of Accounts, under whom they desire to be employed.

6. The first examination under this Resolution will be held by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, in November 1884, and by the Principal, Civil Engineering College, Howrah, on the first Monday in June 1885.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments of Bengal and North-Western Provinces and Oudh for information and communication, respectively, to the Principals of the Colleges concerned for guidance, and to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information and guidance, with the request that he will arrange to have the necessary paper in book-keeping for the Roorkee Examination set and the solutions examined by an Account Officer of the Public Works Department.

Ordered also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1882-83.

No. 80 T., dated Fort William, 10th March 1884.

Read—

Letter No. 569 T., dated 24th January 1884, from the Director General of Telegraphs, together with its enclosure, the Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1882-83.

RESOLUTION.—During the year under review no change was made in the rates for inland telegrams.

2. This was the first year in which the system of dividing telegrams into the three classes of "Urgent," "Ordinary" and "Deferred" was in operation for the whole period. This system had been in force during the concluding 3 months of the previous year, and the beneficial results, which were then apparent, have continued to display themselves. The total number of telegrams increased by 11½ per cent. over the number sent in the previous year; and the number of inland private messages, which really offer the best test of the popularity of the new system, increased by nearly 15 per cent.

3. In consequence of the cheaper rates for "Deferred" messages, coupled with the fact that the majority of the State messages (56·06 per cent.) are classed as "Deferred," the total value of inland messages treated during the year, in spite of the increased number of telegrams, was slightly less than the value of those treated in the previous year, the figures being R19,96,448 and R20,15,331, respectively.

4. There was, however, an increase of 7·10 per cent. in the number of foreign telegrams treated in India, consequent, mainly, on the operations in

Egypt, which was sufficient to increase the value of this class of traffic from R11,95,669 in 1881-82 to R12,79,160 in 1882-83, so that the gross value of all paid messages was—

	R
In 1882-83	32,75,608
In 1881-82	32,11,000

5. The total receipts from all sources by the Telegraph Department during the year amounted to R41,57,239 as compared with R38,54,212 in the previous year, the working expenses being—

	R
1882-83	33,39,442
1881-82	32,35,644

so that the net revenue was—

	R
1882-83	8,17,797
1881-82	6,18,568

The former figures give 2·77 per cent. on the total capital of R2,94,68,019 which had been expended up to the end of the year by the Telegraph Department on works other than telegraphs for military purposes.

6. The average speed of transmission of messages on trunk lines decreased slightly, owing probably to the increase in the number of messages.

7. The increase in the mileage of lines and wires was slightly less during the year under review than in the preceding one. The number of departmental offices increased from 292 to 314; of these, 56 were worked by non-departmental agency, 9 being in the hands of Post Masters.

8. It is satisfactory to notice that although the number of Signal Offices increased by more than 7 per cent., and the number of messages by more than 11 per cent., the cost of the signalling establishment, including the Check Office and a proportion of the Office of Direction and Accounts, only increased by R13,069, or by ½ per cent. The cost of establishment for each office has decreased from R8,164 in 1881-82 to R7,634 in 1882-83.

9. The cost of "Line maintenance" increased during the year from 13·6 rupees per mile of line to 14·3 rupees. This is due to the fact that more extensive repairs are now necessary on the older lines.

10. Some statistical tables referring to telephone lines are attached to the report under review, but no mention is made of telephone operations in the body of the report. The Government of India desires that, in future, reference may be made to the progress and efficiency of telephone exchanges in the hands of Government and of Companies, giving such information as may be thought desirable or interesting concerning the number of subscribers, the extent of the lines, and the general administration of the Companies which have licenses from Government.

11. There has been a slight increase in the percentage of complaints. There is a steady decrease in the interruptions on the departmental lines, which is a satisfactory indication of the efficiency of the department.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, and to the Government of Ceylon and the Commissioner in Sind.

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Hyderabad, Central India, Rajputana and Biluchistan.

Also to the Foreign Department for communication to the Resident at Mysore and Coorg.

Also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of Telegraphs for information and guidance.

Also that a copy of this Resolution and of the Report and Appendices A, B and F be forwarded to the Home Department of the Government of India for information, and be published in the *Gazette of India*.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF
THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT
FOR
1882-83.

THERE was considerable activity in the operations of the Department during the year 1882-83. The number of paid messages transmitted was 1,799,179, being 185,804 (equal to 11½ per cent.) more than the previous year; 722 miles of line and 2,978 miles of wire were added to the system, raising the totals to 21,324 and 61,314 miles respectively, and 22 new Departmental and 96 new Railway Telegraph Offices and Training Classes were opened during the year. Eight hundred and ninety Railway Telegraph Offices, inclusive of 13 Training Classes, were supervised and technically managed by the Department, and 1,646 miles of wire, not the property of Government, were maintained.

2. The receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 41,57,239, and the expenditure to Rs. 54,48,054, showing a net expenditure of Rs. 12,90,815. Excluding the "Capital" expenditure which amounted to Rs. 21,08,612, there was a net revenue of Rs. 8,17,797.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

3. The total net capital expenditure of the Department during the year, shown in Diagram B, amounted to Rs. 21,08,612, and the capital account stands at the close of the year 1882-83 at Rs. 2,94,68,019.

4. The following is an Abstract Revenue Account for 1882-83, with corresponding figures for 1881-82 :—

EXPENDITURE.	1881-82.	1882-83.	RECEIPTS.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Repairs of Lines	1,82,110	2,27,592	Message Revenue earned	32,11,001	32,75,608
Direction	1,66,082	1,56,281	Receipts from State Railways for Interest, Maintenance of Lines and Offices.	4,21,177	6,05,413
Accounts	39,351	39,988			
Superintendence	6,83,778	6,99,283	Receipts from Guaranteed Railways.	97,714	97,224
Line Maintenance	1,50,880	1,91,303	Claims against Guarantors	55,202	99,011
Check Office	45,667	49,375	Sale of Books, Gazettes, &c.	16,171	17,248
Signalling	17,39,681	18,23,708	Miscellaneous	9,210	18,961
Minor Undertakings	14,680	13,638	News-free and other *pro formâ* Message Revenue.	43,737	43,774
Non-Departmental Offices	1,81,776	1,07,693			
Telegraph Stamps	9,432	10,221			
Other Items	22,207	20,360			
TOTAL	32,35,644	33,39,442			
NET PROFIT	6,18,568	8,17,797	TOTAL	38,54,212	41,57,239

5. A clear idea of the progress which has been made will be obtained from the following table and from the diagrams A., B. and C. annexed to this report:—

Heads of Financial Results.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total expenditure per message .	3·69	3·69	3·44	3·15	3·11	2·48	2·30	2·24	1·93	1·93	2·00	1·86
Total receipts per message .	2·55	2·67	2·69	2·66	2·62	2·48	2·44	2·68	2·77	2·73	2·39	2·32
Total expenditure per mile of line (including rented lines).	154·53	162·12	161·54	160·00	154·08	145·02	147·08	151·10	143·15	157·32	153·72	152·32
Total receipts per mile of line (including rented lines.)	107·62	117·09	126·39	134·00	130·19	145·00	155·61	180·87	205·57	222·17	183·10	189·62
Total expenditure per mile of wire (including rented wires.)	81·74	81·58	79·03	78·58	72·87	63·27	58·76	60·32	56·34	57·07	54·31	52·74
Total receipts per mile of wire (including rented wires)	56·94	58·92	61·84	66·26	61·58	63·26	62·17	72·20	80·90	82·37	64·70	65·67
Number of messages per mile of line (excluding rented lines.)	43·04	44·27	47·56	52·12	55·40	65·26	77·47	76·66	86·80	97·64	90·84	98·78
Number of messages per mile of wire (excluding rented wires.)	23·44	23·67	25·08	27·39	28·87	32·77	39·45	38·16	42·97	44·47	41·07	43·88
Number of messages per office (*paid* and *pro-formâ*.)	3,310	3,396	3,341	3,752	4,095	4,774	5,711	5,520	5,690	6,530	5,530	5,780
Message Revenue *only* per mile of wire (excluding rented wires.)	58·67	63·14	65·40	68·29	71·33	75·63	89·60	90·40	107·29	107·94	84·37	82·42
Message Revenue *only* per mile of line (excluding rented lines.)	107·77	118·08	124·20	129·91	136·91	150·71	170·30	181·61	216·64	237·00	187·18	185·54
Average cost to sender per message. Inland . State	3·78	3·33	3·26	3·33	3·07	3·24	3·66	3·55	4·09	4·13	2·85	2·40
Average cost to sender per message. Inland . Private	1·77	1·82	1·72	1·63	1·58	15·6	1·51	1·49	1·48	1·35	1·27	1·16
Average cost to sender per message. Foreign (Indian share) . State	13·30	10·07	9·35	8·47	9·10	15·08	15·86	13·17	15·04	13·80	6·42	8·07
Average cost to sender per message. Foreign (Indian share) . Private	5·75	6·56	6·24	5·73	5·69	4·90	4·51	4·30	4·24	3·82	3·52	3·51

TRAFFIC.

6. A return of the number and value of Inland and Foreign Messages under the sub-heads of 'State' and 'Private' will be found in Appendix B., the percentage being as follows:—

Class.	Inland.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
State	14·12	18·62	0·30	1·45	14·42	20·07
Private	66·10	42·33	19·48	37·60	85·58	79·93
Total .	80·22	60·95	19·78	39·05	100·00	100·00

The following summary gives the actual increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year:—

Class of Messages.	Actual. Increase. Inland. No.	Inland. Amount. Rs.	A.	Foreign. No.	Foreign. Amount. Rs.	A.	Net. No.	Net. Amount. Rs.	A.	Decrease. Inland. No.	Inland. Amount. Rs.	A.	Foreign. No.	Foreign. Amount. Rs.	A.	Net. No.	Net. Amount. Rs.	A.
State . . .	7,895	...	...	1,203	7,254	4	9,098	...	...	...	88,661	5	...	...	...	...	81,407	1
Private . .	154,300	69,778	7	22,406	76,236	2	176,706	1,46,014	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net . .	162,195	...	...	23,609	83,490	6	185,804	64,607	8	...	19,882	14	...	...	...	...	...	...

These figures are reproduced below in the form of percentages of the respective increases and decreases:—

Class of Messages.	Percentage. Increase. Inland. No.	Inland. Amount.	Foreign. No.	Foreign. Amount.	Net. No.	Net. Amount.	Decrease. Inland. No.	Inland. Amount.	Foreign. No.	Foreign. Amount.	Net. No.	Net. Amount.
State . .	3·21	...	28·18	18·02	3·63	...	...	12·69	...	...	...	11·02
Private . .	14·90	5·30	6·82	6·59	12·96	5·90	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net . .	12·66	...	7·10	6·98	11·51	2·01	...	0·93	..	...	...	...

7. The total number and value of Paid messages, as compared with the previous year, was as follows:—

Year.	State. No.	State. Value.	Private. No.	Private. Value.	Total. No.	Total. Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs A.
1881-82 . .	250,106	7,38,716 12	1,363,269	24,72,284 0	1,613,375	32,11,000 12
1882-83 . .	259,204	6,57,309 11	1,539,975	26,18,298 9	1,799,179	32,75,608 4

Showing a very satisfactory increase as regards Private messages, while State message traffic exhibits a numerical increase, but decreased value.

Inland Traffic.

8. The following analytical return of Inland traffic shows the actual and proportionate number and value of Urgent, Ordinary, Deferred and Local messages for the whole year under review. The return includes messages (excluding press messages) tendered at offices of this department only:—

Year.	Class.	Urgent. No.	Urgent. Value.	Ordinary. No.	Ordinary. Value.	Deferred. No.	Deferred. Value.	Local. No.	Local. Value.	Total. No.	Total. Value.	Average cost per message.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1882-83 .	State .	78,620	3,75,481	27,430	30,926	138,546	1,97,345	2,494	1,625	247,090	6,05,377	2·450
	Private .	70,759	1,89,452	672,298	8,46,976	353,954	2,55,291	6,677	2,209	1,103,688	12,93,928	1·172
	Total .	149,379	5,64,933	699,728	8,77,902	492,500	4,52,636	9,171	3,834	1,350,778	18,99,305	1·406
Percentage of Traffic	State .	31·80	62·02	11·10	5·10	56·06	32·58	1·04	0·30	100·00	100·00	...
	Private .	6·40	14·64	60·90	65·44	32·06	19·72	0·64	0·20	100·00	100·00	...
	Total .	11·06	29·74	51·80	46·22	36·45	23·82	0·69	0·22	100·00	100·00	...

Comparing these numbers with those for the three months of the previous year during which the new tariff was in force, the following results are shown:—

State.

	1881-82.	1882-83.
Local	0·65	1·04
Deferred	62·70	56·06
Ordinary	7·12	11·10
Urgent	29·53	31·80

Private.

	1881-82.	1882-83.
Local	0·43	0·64
Deferred	22·03	32 06
Ordinary	72·64	60·90
Urgent	4·90	6·40

No change in the rates for Inland Telegrams was made during the year 1882-83.

9. The growth of Inland Traffic since the year 1872-73 is shown in the following Statement:—

YEAR.	STATE.						PRIVATE.						TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.					
	Number.	Value.	Percentage of *number* compared with previous year.		Percentage of *value* compared with previous year.		Number.	Value.	Percentage of *number* compared with previous year.		Percentage of *value* compared with previous year.		Number.	Value.	Percentage of *number* compared with previous year.		Percentage of *value* compared with previous year.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.						Rs.						Rs.				
1872-73	57,448	1,91,213	9·39	...	...	3·47	548,846	9,96,150	4·93	...	7·96	...	606,294	11,87,363	5·35	...	5·94	...
1873-74	65,339	2,13,093	13·73	...	11·44	...	592,243	10,18,210	7·90	...	2·21	...	657,582	12,31,303	8·45	...	3·70	...
1874-75	77,226	2,57,315	18·19	...	20·75	...	658,522	10,73,835	11·19	...	5·46	...	735,748	13,31,150	11·89	...	8·10	...
1875-76	89,111	2,73,183	15·38	...	6·16	...	707,136	11,17,213	7·3.	...	4·03	...	796,247	13,90,396	8·23	...	4·46	...
1876-77	99,003	3,21,472	11·10	...	17·68	...	874,348	13,61,173	23·64	...	21·84	...	973,351	16,82,645	22·25	...	21·02	...
1877-78	123,834	4,48,206	25·08	...	39·42	...	1,046,120	15,85,891	19·64	...	16·51	...	1,169,954	20,34,097	20·20	...	20·89	...
1878-79	209,541	7,44,177	69·21	...	66·03	...	964,307	14,34,297	...	7·82	...	9·55	1,173,851	21,78,474	0·33	...	7·10	...
1879-80	290,622	11,86,635	38·69	...	59·45	...	1,037,330	15,32,853	7·57	...	6·87	...	1,327,952	27,19,488	13·13	...	24·84	...
1880-81	314,370	12,38,222	8·64	...	9·59	...	1,044,107	14,08,582	4·82	...	...	3·64	1,358,477	27,06,904	5·69	...	2·32	...
1881-82	245,836	6,98,480	...	21·62	...	46·16	1,035,137	13,16,851	0·23	...	...	5·39	1,280,973	20,15,331	...	4·86	...	25·07
1882-83	253,731	6,09,818	3·21	...	...	12·69	1,189,437	13,36,630	14·90	...	5·30	...	1,443,168	19,96,448	12·66	...	...	0·93

The abnormal *numerical* increase in Inland private messages, unaccompanied as it is by an equal rise in *value*, must be attributed to the cheapened rates for "deferred" messages: to the same cause is attributable the decreased value, notwithstanding increased number of State messages.

Foreign Tariff, &c.

10. No change was made in the rates for telegrams to Europe during the year: the following were the principal events of importance in connection with international communication:—

April 1882.—Cable laid between Emden and Valentia by the German Union Telegraph Company.

May 1882.—Tariff to North America by the Anglo-American and Direct United States Telegraph Companies, raised from Frcs. 1·25 to Frcs. 2·50 per word. This had effect from 22nd May 1882.

July 1882.—Egyptian land lines interrupted between Suez and Alexandria from 11th July 1882.

August 1882.—Eastern Telegraph Company laid a cable from Alexandria to Port Said on 12th August 1882. Tariff to Port Said *viâ* Teheran-Malta-Alexandria increased by 4 annas per word in addition to rate to Egypt. French-American Telegraph Company equalised their tariff with those of the Anglo-American and Direct United States Telegraph Companies, with effect from 25th August 1882.

September 1882.—Suez route to Europe *viâ* Port Said reported right on 28th September 1882.

October 1882.—Cable laid between Malta and Tripoli on 30th October 1882.

November 1882.—Tariff between India and North America by the American Telegraph and Cable Company withdrawn from 1st November 1882. Rates only applicable between Great Britain and North America.

December 1882.—Communication with Central America and alternative route to South America opened by the cables of the Central and South American Telegraph Company *viâ* Galveston.

Foreign Traffic.

11. The number and value of combined State and Private message traffic continue to increase: the percentage of increase, as compared with previous years, is as follows:—

YEAR.	Percentage of increase, compared with previous years.	
	No.	Value.
1873-74	12·72	7·33
1874-75	15·75	6·24
1875-76	8·87	8·21
1876-77	22·44	5·34
1877-78	38·14	27·28
1878-79	5·28	0·42
1879-80	18·56	16·82
1880-81	29·52	17·47
1881-82	12·14	1·62
1882-83	7·10	6·98

12. Appendix C shows the percentage of number of messages between India and places to the westward, by each route, since 1871-72. The comparative results, for the last three years, have been as follows:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Viâ Suez . . .	74·44	66·91.	50·79
„ Teheran . . .	23·52	31·62	47·20
„ Turkey . . .	2·04	1·47	2·01

The Suez route was interrupted in July and August 1881, and in July, August and September 1882.

13. The following return of Foreign traffic corresponds with that given in paragraph 9 for Inland traffic:—

YEAR.	STATE.						PRIVATE.						TOTAL.					
	Number.	Indian share of charge.	Percentage of *number* compared with previous year.		Percentage of *value* compared with previous year.		Number.	Indian share of charge.	Percentage of *number* compared with previous year.		Percentage of *value* compared with previous year.		Number.	Indian share of charge.	Percentage of *number* compared with previous year.		Percentage of *value* compared with previous year.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.						Rs.						Rs.				
1872-73	1,211	12,196	...	32·46	...	48·80	76,883	5,03,919	...	0·9	16·61	...	78,094	5,16,115	...	1·05	13·22	...
1873-74	1,203	11,251	...	0·66	...	7·75	86,683	5,40,877	12·72	...	7·33	...	87,886	5,52,128	12·54	...	6·97	...
1874-75	1,305	11,053	8·47	...	...	1·76	1,00,338	5,74,675	15·75	...	6·24	...	1,01,643	5,85,728	15·65	...	6·09	...
1875-76	1,875	17,076	43·67	...	54·48	..	1,09,247	6,21,876	8·87	...	8·21	...	1,11,122	6,38,952	9·32	...	9·09	...
1876-77	1,914	28,807	2·08	...	69·06	...	1,33,771	6 55,074	22·44	...	5·34	...	1,35,685	6,83,941	22·10	...	7·05	...
1877-78	2,259	35,827	18·02	...	24·11	...	1,84,801	8,33,778	38·14	...	27·28	...	1,87,060	8,69,605	37·86	...	27·14	...
1878-79	3,307	43,568	21·60	...	46·39	...	1,94,563	8,37,345	0·42	...	5·28	...	1,97,870	8,80,913	5·78	...	1·03	...
1879-80	3,272	49,232	...	1·05	13·00	...	2,31,287	9,79,809	18·87	...	17·01	...	2,34,559	10,29,041	18·56	...	16·82	...
1880-81	4,334	59,807	34·12	...	22·63	...	2,93,419	11,52,629	29·45	...	17·20	...	2,97,753	11,82,436	29·52	...	17·47	...
1881-82	4,270	40,237	...	0·95	...	32·53	3,28,132	11,55,432	12·33	...	3·44	...	3,32,402	11,95,669	12·14	...	1·62	...
1882-83	5,473	47,491	28·18	...	18·02	...	3,50,538	12,31,669	6·82	...	6·59	...	3,56,011	12,79,160	7·10	...	6·98	...

The large increase in the number and value of Foreign State messages is due to the despatch of troops from India to Egypt. Foreign private traffic shows also a steady increase in number and value.

14. Diagrams A and B give the number and value respectively of Inland and Foreign paid messages, from year to year, as far back as the record is available.

15. Appendix D is a classified abstract of Signal Offices, according to the amount of traffic originating at each, for the past ten years.

16. Appendix E shows the number of Signal Offices in each Division open at the end of 1882-83. The following were opened and closed during the year:—

Opened.	Date.	Closed.	Date.
Dinagepore	24th April.	False Point (Jumboo) (Hukitollah called False Point)	25th April.
Rampore Bauleah	Ditto.		
Serajgunge	Ditto.	Pir Chowkey	27th Ditto.
Chupra	4th May.	Ruksoul	10th July.
Hutwah	6th Ditto.	Pe.ambur (Madras)	15th Ditto.
Revelgunge	Ditto.	Ranikhet Cantonment	10th November.
St. Thomé (Madras)	15th Ditto.	Bettiah	16th February.
Saidapet (Madras)	Ditto.	Motihari	Ditto.
Chetput (Madras)	22nd Ditto.	Segowlie	Ditto.
Prince's Dock (Bombay)	29th Ditto.		
Dinewoonquin (Moulmein)	12th June.		
Moopoon (Moulmein)	24th Ditto.		
Danauri	23rd Ditto.		
False Point Lighthouse	10th July.		
Jubbulpore City	17th August.		
Kiamari (Kurrachee)	19th Ditto.		
Cantonment (Kurrachee)	22nd Ditto.		
Mazagon (Bombay)	16th September.		
Ludhiana	9th Ditto.		
Ballygunge (Calcutta)	19th October.		
Rupar	27th November.		
Cantonment (Bellary)	20th December.		
Cossipore (Calcutta)	8th January.		
Hoshiarpur	10th Ditto.		
Vythery	5th February.		
Gopalpore	11th Ditto.		
Wellington	2nd March.		
Raipur	5th Ditto.		
Solon	12th Ditto.		
Sehore	21st Ditto.		

Number of permanent offices open on 31st March 1882		292
DEDUCT—Number of offices closed during 1882-83	8	22
ADD—Number of offices opened during 1882-83	30	
Number of permanent offices open on 31st March 1883		314

17. The following Departmental Signal Offices were worked by non-Departmental Agency at the close of the year 1882-83:—

Worked by Post Masters (9 offices).

False Point. | Rutnagherry.
Hazaribagh. | Rajapore.
Dinagepore. | Chiplun.
Pegu. | Serajgunge.
Rampore Bauleah.

Worked by Clerks in Deputy Commissioners' or Magistrates' Offices (7 offices).

Seonee. | Dhulia.
Pachmarhi. | Bolaram.
Nasik. | Ngathineyoung.
Thatone.

Worked by Lighthouse-keeper (1 office).

False Point Lighthouse.

Worked by Military Signallers (39 offices).

Bellary Cantonment. | Moradabad.
Mach. | Dilkusha.
Gulistan. | Sitapur.
Kushdil. | Fyzabad.
Kach. | Kurrachee Cantonment.
Sharigh. | Ahmedabad Camp.
Gundikunduff. | Chakrata.
Fort William (Calcutta). | Kirkee.
Dum-Dum. | Attock.
Dinapore. | Bukloh.
Allahabad Fort. | Dagshai.
" Cantonment. | Dalhousie.
Gwalior. | Dhurmsala.
Fort St. George, Madras. | Jutogh.
Saugor. | Jullundur.
Kamptee. | Jumrood.
Almora. | Meean Meer.
Ranikhet. | Nowshera.
Naini Tal Cantonment. | Subathu.
Solon.

Abstract.

Worked by Post Masters	9
" " Clerks	7
" " Lighthouse-keeper	1
" " Soldiers	39
Total worked by non-Departmental Agency	56
Worked by Departmental Agency	258
TOTAL	314

18. At the following stations the postal duties were, at the close of the year, being performed by the Telegraph Masters:—

Myanoung. | Meesa.
Kelat. | Doom-Dooma.
Silghat (Kaliabar). | Dunsiri Mukh.

Complaints.

19. In Appendix F will be found particulars of all the complaints received from the public during the year, those in which this Department was concerned being separated from those chargeable to Railway or Foreign Telegraph Lines. The figures for the preceding year are, for facility of comparison, given in antique type.

20. As regards the complaints in respect of messages lost, delayed or erroneously transmitted on the lines of this Department, 600 in number, 411 were admitted and 189 rejected. The gross number of complaints, including those rejected as groundless, was 0·32 per thousand messages as against 0·28 during the previous year. The increase is due in a great measure to the very difficult Code words used in commercial messages. It is found that of the errors made in Foreign messages 89 per cent. are in Code words.

21. Every encouragement is given to senders to submit complaints, and it by no means follows that an increase in the proportion of complaints indicates a falling off in the efficiency of the service: it has been remarked that native senders, as they acquire greater familiarity with the telegraphic rules and procedure, and with the readiness of the Department to give redress, become year by year less indifferent to loss, delay or mutilation of their telegrams.

22. Complaints regarding messages which were promptly and correctly transmitted over the lines of this Department, but which were lost, delayed or mutilated on the lines of other administrations were 489 in number, of which 290 were admitted and the remainder were either found groundless or had not at the close of the year been completely investigated. The gross number of complaints, including those rejected, averaged 8·9 per thousand messages against 7·3 in the preceding year.

Speed of Transmission.

23. The average time occupied in the transmission of messages for the past four years was as follows :—

	1879-80.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Calcutta to Kurrachee	1	10	1	22	0	55	1	24
Kurrachee to Calcutta	0	45	0	59	0	41	1	
Calcutta to Bombay	1	13	1	6	1	1	1	
Bombay to Calcutta	1	4	1	1	1	3	1	
Calcutta to Madras	1	27	1	14	1	9	1	6
Madras to Calcutta	1	27	1	15	1	13	1	18
Madras to Bombay	0	48	0	49	0	45	1	
Bombay to Madras	0	40	0	45	0	44	1	
Bombay to Kurrachee	0	43	0	53	0	45	1	
Kurrachee to Bombay	0	37	0	48	0	40	0	51
Rangoon to Calcutta	3	15	2	9	1	23	1	27

NOTE.—The speed of transmission for the last 16 years is shown in Diagram C.

News-free Messages.

24. The number and value of news-free messages, such as mail steamer reports, as compared with the previous year, have been as follows :—

	No.	Value.
		Rs.
1881-82	746	42,193
1882-83	895	42,818

Traffic with Railway Telegraphs.

25. Appendix G shows the number and Departmental share of the value of messages exchanged with State and Guaranteed Railways during the past nine years; the following is an abstract of the result for the year under report and the previous three years :—

PARTICULARS.	1879-80.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Total exchanged with State Railways	40,994	56,188	72,135	77,529	107,664	1,10,934	102,808	78,803
Total exchanged with Guaranteed Railways	99,213	1,40,554	98,510	1,31,898	78,640	83,005	54,999	48,935
TOTAL TRAFFIC EXCHANGED WITH RAILWAYS	140,207	1,96,742	170,645	2,09,427	186,304	1,93,939	157,807	1,27,738

The decline shown for the year under review is due to the change introduced with effect from the 1st January 1883, under which messages exchanged with licensed telegraphs do not come into the accounts, each administration retaining its own collections. The figures for 1882-83 represent, therefore, the results of 9 months only of that year. The value of messages transferred to railways, &c., during the last quarter of the year is merged in the general message revenue of the Department, while that of messages transferred by Railways, &c., to this Department no longer affects the receipts of the latter. The change of system will render it unnecessary to include this return in future reports.

Press Messages.

26. In Appendix H will be found the number and value of the Press messages sent during each month of the year. Comparing the figures with those of the preceding year, the following result is shown :—

	No.	Value.
		Rs.
1881-82	7,941	40,975
1882-83	10,832	40,553

Notwithstanding a numerical increase of 36 per cent. there is no increase in value, a result which is due to the more liberal tariff introduced on the 1st January 1882, under which 8 words more in Ordinary and 28 words more in Deferred Messages can be sent per rupee than was the case under the Press Tariff previously in force.

Undelivered Messages.

27. The number of messages not delivered to the addressees, and the causes of the non-delivery, were as follows :—

	No.
1. Not found; address insufficient	1,489
2. Not found at address given	1,737
3. Address changed in transmission	64
4. Left station; new address not known	400
5. Left India	135
6. Left for original station	1,123
7. Returned by Dead Letter Office	1,011
8. Addressee or the address given unknown	133
9. Refused	142
10. Other reasons	286
TOTAL	6,520

The proportion of messages not delivered was 3·1 per thousand against 2·7 for the previous year: it will be observed that the Telegraph Department is powerless to effect the delivery of messages in the face of most of the reasons assigned above.

Interruptions on Departmental Lines.

28. A steady decrease is observable under this head, as will be seen from the following statement :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Total number of interruptions	386	350	310	300	285	275
Aggregate duration, hours	5,790	4,910	3,900	3,200	2,736	2,530
Average duration, „	15	14	12·6	10·7	9·6	9·2
Interruptions per every 100 miles of wire	0·92	0·80	0·59	0·54	0·51	0·48

29. In the above statement are included the following interruptions due to extraordinary causes :—

May 1882.—Between Bassein and Diamond Island, lasting 212 hours. Wire broken in numerous places by over forty trees, which were blown down during a storm.

July 1882.—Between Bellary and Gadag, lasting 142 hours. Flood in the Toongabhudra river unprecedentedly high.

July 1882.—Between Mercara and Tellicherry, lasting 122 hours. Unprecedented floods in the Cauvery river; posts entirely submerged, and span carried away.

August 1882.—Between Badani and Rajanpur, lasting 136 hours. Very heavy floods in Upper Sind.

September 1882.—Between Bombay and Surat, lasting 84 hours. Lines washed away with North Poorna bridge.

December 1882.—Between Nellore and Guntoor, lasting 255 hours. Country inundated; three spans washed away; lines greatly damaged by floods.

December 1882.—Between Nellore and Madras, lasting 106 hours. Country inundated; spans washed away; lines greatly damaged by floods.

January 1883.—Between Naini Tal and Ranikhet, lasting 134 hours. Line broken in twelve places; caused through heavy fall of snow.

January 1883.—Between Kasauli and Simla, lasting 140 hours. Lines damaged by an unprecedented fall of snow.

January 1883.—Between Mussooree and Chakrata, lasting 160 hours. Line damaged by heavy fall of snow.

February 1883.—Between Mussooree and Chakrata, lasting 348 hours. Line damaged by unprecedented fall of snow.

March 1883.—Between Balasore and Cuttack, lasting 102 hours. Byturnee river span broken by violent storm; 5 standards broken and several blown over; lines much damaged.

Signalling Establishment.

30. There were 1,059 Departmental Telegraph Masters and Signallers, and 174 soldiers employed in signal offices at the close of the year: in addition to these, there were 7 clerks in civil offices, 9 Post Masters and 1 Lighthouse-keeper employed in Telegraph duties. The number of soldiers trained in telegraphy during the year was 90, while 96 more were under training at the close of the year.

Pensioned	1
Struck off strength of Department	5
Dismissed	8
Resigned	6
Deaths	7
Total	27

The casualties among the Departmental signalling staff during the year have been 27 in number (against 39 during the previous year) due to the causes marginally noted.

EXTENSIONS OF LINES AND WIRES AND LINE MAINTENANCE.

31. Appendix I is a classified list of all telegraph lines in India and Burmah on the 31st March 1883 The following are the total mileages of line, wire and cable contrasted with those existing on the same date in 1882 :—

	Line miles.	Wire miles.	Cable miles.
1881-82	20,602	58,219	117·5
1882-83	21,324	61,184	130

32. In addition to the above, the Department maintained 416 miles of line and 1,646 miles of wire, the property of Railway Companies, particulars of which are given in Appendix J.

33. The following are the principal works which were carried out in each division during the year 1882-83 :—

Arakan Division.

34. The substitution of Prussian porcelain for iron-hooded insulators on No. 10 wire between Tounghoop and Akyab was completed, and the usual annual repairs, which included the replacing of 303 decayed posts by new ones, were carried out.

Assam Division.

35. The erection of a wire for the use of the Assam Railway and Trading Company on existing departmental supports from Dibrugarh to Doom-Dooma, 46 miles, was completed; the doubling of the wire from Julpigori to Dhubri was commenced, and the construction of a new line along the north bank of the Brahmapootra from Dhubri to Goalpara (viâ Jogigopa) was in progress, the cable, 3,049 yards in length, to connect the latter with the main line at Goalpara, was successfully laid across the river at Jogigopa. Short telephone lines were erected at Shillong, Gauhati and Sibsagar to connect at the first-mentioned station, the Residency, Secretariat and the Personal Assistant's offices, and at the two latter the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow, with their respective kutcheries. Private lines were also erected in the station of Dibrugarh connecting the several offices of the Assam Railway and Trading Company locally.

The route for a line to connect Tura in the Garo Hills has been inspected by the Chief Superintendent, and an estimate prepared for its construction.

Bellary Division.

36. The line from Bangalore to Tumkur, 41 miles, was reconstructed with 4 wires along the route proposed for the extension of the Mysore State Railway, and a short line of 12·5 miles with 1 wire was constructed from Nova Goa to Cola, to be joined on to the line under construction by the West of India Portuguese Railway Company. The reconstruction of the line from Bellary to Hospett along the Southern Mahratta Railway was in progress.

Bengal Division.

37. The work of doubling the carrying capacity of the line, by replacing single by coupled posts between Sealdah and Raneegunge, 119·5 miles, which was in progress at the close of the last official year, was completed, and the portion leading into the Raneegunge Office, 2·84 miles, only remained incomplete. The reconstruction with coupled posts of the section Allahabad to Naini, 5 miles, was completed, and that of the section Naini to Moghalsarai, 91 miles, with coupled rail posts and coupled B. C. D. and C. D. posts was commenced and finished for 50 miles. The suspension of an extra wire from Calcutta to Barrackpore, 17·25 miles, which had been commenced during the previous official year, was completed, and an additional wire erected from Biddabatty to Raneegunge, 105·75 miles; the latter was connected with the spare wire through Burhee to Moghalsarai, and a new wire, which had been completed in 1881-82, from Moghalsarai to Allahabad. New single-wire lines for the use of the Bengal Central Railway from Dum-Dum to Goberdanga, 32 miles, and from Ranaghat to Bongong, 20 miles, were erected, and the extension of the latter along the Railway from Bongong to Khoolna was in progress. A second wire was subsequently added to the sections Dum-Dum to Goberdanga and Ranaghat to Bongong. The line from Sealdah to Sonarpur along the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway was reconstructed, and the construction of the section Mugrah to Diamond Harbour, 12·8 miles, along the railway extension, was finished, completing the line from Sealdah to Diamond Harbour along the railway, on which an extra wire was subsequently suspended and the old line, 25 miles, along the road dismantled. A single-wire line for 4 miles was erected for the Baidyanath-Deoghur Railway between Baidyanath on the East Indian Railway and Deoghur. A new line for 25 miles, with 3 wires along the Tirhoot State Railway, from Dulsingserai to Samaria Ghat, was constructed, and the old line, 17·75 miles, from Dulsingserai to the Ganges bank, dismantled. A new single-wire line for 3·9 miles for the Tirhoot State Railway was constructed from Samaria Ghat to the new steamer ghat, and an additional wire for 1·75 miles was erected from Dulsingserai to the new diversion at Basaria. The line from Jamalpore to Sahebgunge, 81 miles, was reconstructed, and the East Indian Railway wires were transferred to the Departmental supports, and the Railway line on this section dismantled. From Khana to Sahebgunge, 144 miles, every second post was cross-stayed and the suspension of an extra wire on the line Agra to Ghaziabad, a distance of 130·5 miles, was very near completion at the close of the year. The Muttra-Hathras State Railway telegraph was connected by wire with the East Indian Railway at Muttra. Much has been done during the year to improve the insulation of the East Indian Railway wires; a large number of broken and defective insulators throughout the lines have been replaced by O. P. P. or Siemen's No. 38 insulators, and the train signal wire for 23 miles between Madhupur and Giridih has been re-insulated. The re-insulation of the entire East Indian Railway wires has been commenced, and that of the section Howrah to Khana Junction was nearly complete at the close of the official year. The line Segowlie to Ruksoul was dismantled, together with the branches which were led into the Segowlie, Bettiah, and Motihari Offices, and the cutting out of ingot joints on the East Indian Railway lines between Allahabad and Cawnpore was carried out. A system of telephones was put up for the Comptroller General at Calcutta, connecting No. 1, Harrington Street, with 55, Park Street, and 166, Dhurrumtollah, and the latter again with No. 1, Dalhousie Square, and the Treasury Buildings.

Several alterations and additions to the telephone lines in Calcutta were made, which resulted in an increase of 13·5 in line and 52·9 in wire mileage.

Bombay Division.

38. The line from Manmad to Bhusaval Junction, 114 miles, with 6 wires, was transferred from the Bombay to the Nagpur Division during the year. A third wire, 59 miles, was suspended on existing supports of the section Hotgi to Beejapur for the use of the Southern Mahratta Railway, and the extension of the line to Gadag along the railway alignment was in progress at the close of the official year. In connection with the latter work, a span was erected across the Kristna river. The supports on the Departmental main line between Dadur and Callian, 28 miles, were doubled, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway main wire from Dadur to Surat was re-insulated. A single-wire line for 20 miles along the Gaekwar of Baroda's Railway was constructed from Miyagam to Dabhoi for the use of that railway. Alterations were effected in the Ahmedabad town lines and the 900-lb. wire in those lines was removed, and a lighter wire substituted. An additional wire was put up for the Nizam's State Railway for 2·4 miles on existing supports between Hossein Saugor Junction and Secunderabad. The town lines at Sholapore were re-constructed, and a wire erected between the Sholapore Office and the Office of the Executive Engineer, Southern Mahratta Railway. Wires were led into the stations recently built at Lunidhar, Dhoraji and Jolia. A telephone line was put up connecting the Central Office at Bombay with the local office at Mazagon, and other additions were made in the Bombay town lines, as well as to the telephone lines for the local mercantile firms. A telephone exchange was opened in the Bombay Town Hall, by which 11 local military offices were connected with each other, and a separate telephone line, connecting the Commissary General's Office with the Prince's Dock, was put up. The Commander-in-Chief's residence at Poona was connected by telephone with the Offices of the Quartermaster General and the Adjutant General. Telephones were substituted for the A. B. C. instruments used by the Port Trust, in the Lighthouse and the Sailor's Home, and the latter institution was placed in telephone communication with the Port Trust Secretary's Office in Elphinstone Circle. The Lighthouse and the Meteorological Observatory at Colaba were connected with the Central Office and worked by telephone.

British Burmah Division.

39. The construction of the line from Rangoon to Tonghoo along the Sittang Valley State Railway, which was completed up to Pegu last year, was in progress, and the section, Rangoon to Pegu, 47 miles, was brought into circuit, and the old road line from Hlaw-ga Railway Junction to Pegu dismantled. The construction of the line from Tavoy to the Siamese Frontier, which was undertaken during the year, was nearly completed by the 31st March 1883. Two new local lines were erected in Moulmein to connect the Central Office with the offices at Moopoon and Dinewoonquin. One A. B. C. instrument and two telephone lines were put up for the local mercantile firms in Rangoon and two in Moulmein, and three electric bell circuits completed in Rangoon for the Municipality. Two new cables were laid across the Rangoon river to replace the old ones which failed, and the cable across the Bassein creek, which was under-run and found corroded in several places, was repaired and relaid.

Dacca Division.

40. The erection of a third wire from Barrackpore to Chittagong, was completed during the year, and in connection with it a new cable was laid across the Meghna. The section of the line, Comilla to Chittagong, was cross-stayed, and the No. 10 line re-insulated. The reconstruction of the Barrackpore-Poradaha line with coupled standards was commenced and 48 miles completed by the end of the year. In connection with it an extra wire was erected from Barrackpore to Alamdanga, 79 miles, and an additional cable laid between Sara and Damukdia, to afford improved communication with Assam, to which Division it will ultimately be extended. A temporary bamboo line between Dacca and Mymensingh, for the Dacca-Mymensingh State Railway, was commenced, of which 42 miles were completed at the close of the year. The 18 miles of bamboo line between Parbatipur and Dinagepore were taken down on the completion of a 2-wire permanent line on B. C. posts along the Railway, and the reconstruction of the line between Nattore and Rampore Bauleah on iron-wood posts was commenced. A new local line, 1·5 miles, was erected for Departmental use between Darjeeling and Jellapahar, and two private telephone lines were erected, one for 1·5 miles at Naraingunge and the other 10·5 miles between Dacca and Naraingunge. At all Railway crossings between Poradaha and Silligori, the thicker wire was replaced by No. 6 I. G. wire.

Ganjam Division.

41. A second wire on the telephone circuit was put up on the 9 miles of supports between the Lighthouse and the Postal Telephone Office at False Point, placing the Lighthouse in communication with the False Point as well as the Cuttack Office, and the line was extended from the old to the new Post Office at Hukitollah (False Point). An earth-wire was erected for the telephone circuit, from Cuttack to Simlibund Junction, whence the line branches off to False Point. The No. 7 wire on sections, Berhampore to Chicacole, 97 miles, and Chicacole to Bimlipatam, 45 miles, was re-insulated, and a new line for 6 miles with 4 wires was erected from a point near Berhampore to Gopalpore. The Subarnarekha river crossing was reconstructed and the span wires across the Cortillier river on the section, Madras to Nellore, were shifted to the supports erected on the bridge. In addition to the ordinary maintenance repairs carried out during the year, 120 miles of line of the section, Guntoor to Madras, which sustained heavy damages caused by the floods in the Pennar river on the 30th November 1882, were repaired and put in order.

Indore Division.

42. The erection of a second wire from Morar to Indore and that of a third wire from Khandwa to Ajmere for the Railway, which were in progress at the close of the last official year, were completed. Simultaneously with the latter work the adding, and latterly the cross-staying of posts between Rutlam and Neemuch were carried out. A telegraph line was put up for the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, from the Mhow Railway Station to the District Traffic Superintendent's Office, and telephone lines were erected for the Political Agent in Central India and the Rajah of Dewas. Besides minor alterations at the Nusscerabad Railway Station, the wire spans across the Berach river, on the Neemuch-Nusseerabad section, were carried on the bridge.

Madras Division.

43. A telephone exchange was established in Madras for the Madras Government, by which, the Government Houses at Madras and Guindy and six other public offices in the locality intercommunicate through the office of the Chief Secretary in the Fort. A single wire line for 1·7 miles was erected between Coonoor and Wellington, and another, in telephone circuit, for 8·7 miles from Coonoor to Kotagiri. Two additional wires were put up on the existing posts from the South Indian Railway Station, Villupuram, to the east bank of the Gingee river, 16·5 miles, and a new line erected from the latter to Pondicherry to complete the loop. The Government and Railway Telegraph Offices at Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Madura, were connected by wire, and the old loop line from Cuddalore to Pondicherry dismantled.

Malabar Coast Division.

44. A new line from Calicut to Devalla, 62 miles, with 1 wire, and another from Tirur Railway Station, 28 miles from Calicut, to Malliapooram, 17·5 miles, with 1 wire, were constructed during the year; and an extra wire placed on existing supports from Calicut to Tirur Railway Station. A second wire was erected from Palamcotta to Tinnevelly, and the span on the Pane Mangalore improved. The cutting out of ingot joints on sections, Tellicherry to Palamcotta, and Mysore to Mangalore, was completed, and the whole of these lines, together with the section, Palamcotta to Tinnevelly, re-insulated.

Nagpur Division.

45. The line from Bhusaval to Manmad, 114 miles, was transferred from the Bombay to the Nagpur Division. The extension of the line from Dongargurh along the Nagpur and Chatisgarh State Railway, which was erected up to Musra, 8 miles, by the 31st March 1882, was completed to Raj Nandgaon, a distance of 11·5 miles by 10th April 1882 and a line was constructed along the alignment of the future Railway from Raj Nandgaon to Raipur, 42·5 miles, on B. C. supports with 6″ brackets and backs, O. P. P. insulators and one wire. An extra wire was erected from Itarsi to Hoshungabad, 11 miles, for Departmental use, and a 3-wire line, 46 miles in length, constructed from Hoshungabad to Bhopal, 2 wires for the use of the Bhopal State Railway and one for Departmental use. A single wire line, 23·5 miles, was erected from Bhopal to Schore, and a loop line, to connect the Telegraph Office at the former, was erected from the main lines at Bhopal. The Kotwali at Jubbulpore was connected by wire with the Jubbulpore Office, and an extra wire erected from Jubbulpore to Pipariya, 111 miles, and joined on to the wire to Itarsi, thus giving a separate wire for the section Jubbulpore to Hoshungabad. On the sections, Kanhan Bridge to Seoni and Seoni to Jubbulpore, 5 feet Z tops with B caps were fitted on all ¾ standards which had no wood tops, and the brackets lowered to prevent contact.

A return wire was erected on the telephone lines in Nagpur, as the earths did not answer well; and the line from Koka Junction to Koka Quarry dismantled. The maintenance repairs carried out in the Divisions during the year included the replacement of 4,250 whole-hooded insulators by O. P. P. insulators and 19 decayed standards by sound ones. The span over the Wanna river on the Wardha Coal State Railway was broken by a heavy flood, and the wires transferred to the Railway Bridge.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Division.

46. A new line was constructed from Farukhabad to Kaimgunge, 19 miles, with 2 wires, for the Cawnpore and Farukhabad Provincial State Railway extension, from Farukhabad to Hathras Road. Another line for 12 miles with one wire was erected from Nanou to Aligarh, for the Irrigation Department. Two new telephone lines were erected, one at Naini Tal for the Public Works Department Secretariat, half a mile in length, and the other at Benares for the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, for which 1·1 mile line was erected and ·58 mile of an old disused cable across the Ganges brought into use. The telephone line at Cawnpore for the Cawnpore and Farukhabad State Railway, was doubled and increased by ·2 miles of line and 4·12 miles of wire.

Punjab Division.

47. The reconstruction of the line from Tarnaul to Peshawar along the Punjab Northern State Railway was completed up to Peshawar Cantonment in January 1883, but owing to the unfinished state of the Railway bridge over the Indus at Attock, the line between the bridge and the station of Khairabad was not permanently constructed. A line from Murree to Kuldana, 2 miles with 1 wire, was constructed which completed the Gully Military lines and placed the Gully Military offices in communication with Murree. Alterations were made in the Rawalpindi Station lines and the telephone lines in Rawalpindi and Lahore. The line from Lala Musa to Bhera was extended, 11 miles further, along the Railway to Kheora; 976 cross feet were fitted to the posts between Lahore and Jhelum, and a double line to work electric bells, was put up across the Jhelum Railway bridge, which has proved of great use to the proper working of the bridge traffic. A single wire line for 35 miles was erected between Raiwind and Gundasingwalla Serai, a place on the bank of the Sutlej, opposite Ferozepore. A telephone line for His Highness the Rajah of Chamba was put up between Chamba and Dalhousie, and a 4th wire was erected on existing supports between Amritsar and Ludhiana, 85 miles, so as to give 4 wires throughout from Umballa to Lahore to meet the increased traffic on the line caused by the late war in Egypt. A line on iron rails, 12 to the mile, 35 miles long, from Doraha to Rupar along the Sirhind Canal, was erected for the use of His Excellency the Viceroy during the opening by him of the canal; in connection with which an additional wire was suspended on departmental supports from Doraha to Ludhiana to work to Rupar. For the convenience of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway a second wire was added between Doraha Railway Station and Rupar and a telephone line, 3 miles in length, was constructed from Doraha to Manpur for the canal authorities. A wire was put up on the Rawalpindi-Tarnaul posts to connect the Rawalpindi Railway Station with the Traffic Superintendent's Office, and the 5th wire between Golra station and the old Tarnaul station was dismantled. A new single-wire line was constructed on wooden posts from Jullundur to Hoshiarpur, 25 miles. The line from Amritsar to Batala was reconstructed with 4 wires along the Amritsar-Pathankote Railway, and extended to Pathankote during the year. The reconstruction of the line from Umballa to Simla was commenced and was nearly completed by the end of the official year; a fourth wire was added and the number of posts on the section, Umballa to Kalka, increased from 17·6 to 24 per mile, and a double line of posts erected from Kalka to Simla, each set carrying two wires. The Guggur span was made perfect by substituting for an ordinary wire a fourth steel wire similar to the other 3 wires in use. A branch line with 1 wire was erected on wooden posts from Kasauli to Solon, 10 miles in length, and a 5th wire added to the section, Meerut to Ghaziabad.

Rajputana Division.

48. A permanent line of 88 miles, with 2 wires, was erected from Rewari to Hissar for the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway, and the temporary line constructed last year from Rewari to Dadri 34·5 miles, as also that from Dadri to Hissar, 55 miles, which was put up during the current official year, were dismantled. A temporary uninsulated one-wire line was constructed from Hissar to Ferozepore, 155·25 miles. A 3rd wire was erected on existing posts from Ajmere to Nusseerabad, 14·25 miles, and the line from Ajmere Railway Station to the new Junction, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, 5 miles, was reconstructed. A short temporary uninsulated line of 3 miles with 1 wire was erected for the use of the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway from Dadri to Kapuri Quarry, and a return wire, 2·6 miles, suspended throughout the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Telephone system in Ajmere.

Sind Division.

49. The suspension of an extra wire on existing posts between Sukkur and Kotri, 227 miles, was completed shortly after the close of the official year, by which means Quetta is placed in direct communication with Deesa and Bombay. Two new local lines were erected at Kurrachee to join the central office with the Kiamari and cantonment branch offices. A temporary loop, 16 miles in length, with two wires, was erected between Dadur and Rindli, and the line, Nari Bank to Pir Chowkey, reconstructed. The ¾ standards between Bareji and Umerkote were cross-stayed, and the insulation of the section from Kurrachee to Hyderabad improved. The Government and Railway offices at Sibi were connected by wire, as also the general Railway offices with the Sukkur Bunder Station.

Beluchistan Sub-Division.

50. The semi-permanent line up the Hurnai route, which had been completed by the 31st March 1882, to Sharigh, was extended to Kach, a distance of 36 miles, which completes the alternate route from Quetta to Sibi. The section Sibi to Rindli was reconstructed along the Railway, and 7 miles of the line between Koondlani and South Kirta had to be shifted in consequence of the construction of the new military road up the Bolan Pass. The lines throughout this sub-division were thoroughly repaired during the year.

STATE, GUARANTEED, AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAY TELEGRAPHS.

51. A return showing the number of Telegraph offices and the extent of line and wire maintained for State, Guaranteed, and Subsidized Railways, to-

gether with the capital expended by this Department on behalf of each Railway, is included in Appendix J of this report.

STORES AND WORKSHOPS.

52. The following are the items of expenditure under this head during the year :—

	Rs.
Purchase of Stores in India	1,83,772
London Stores, including freight and landing charges	7,73,837
Workshop and Press	2,61,664
Store-keeping	95,655
Superintendence	28,670
Stationery received from the Superintendent, Government Stationery, and value of printing done by the Superintendent, Government Printing, without charge	34,171
TOTAL	13,77,769

53. The value of the outturn from workshops was Rs. 4,77,343 and from Press Rs. 37,532 against Rs. 3,69,800 and Rs. 35,976 of the previous year.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st December 1883.

APPENDIX A.

Summary of Financial Results of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1882-83.

			To end of previous year.	1882-83.	To end of 1882-83
			Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
MILEAGE.	Line	Departmental	12,855·13	82·13	12,813
		Railway	7,735·43	65·57	8,356
		Guaranteed	419·04	121·96	541
		TOTAL	21,649·6	69·04	21,740
	Wire	Departmental	39,194·01	1,609·99	40,804
		Railway	19,551·83	1,551·17	21,103
		Guaranteed	706·02	216·98	923
		TOTAL	59,451·86	3,378·14	62,830
	Cable	Departmental	111·02	9·98	121
		Railway	4·88	·12	5
		Guaranteed	1·6	2·4	4
		TOTAL	117·5	12·5	130
OUTLAY.	Lines	Departmental	Rs. 1,76,66,894	Rs. 4,13,665	1,80,559
		Railway	28,08,104	9,95,214	38,03,318
		Guaranteed	3,65,572	1,99,570	5,65,142
		TOTAL	2,09,30,570	16,08,749	2,25,39,319
	Buildings	Signal Offices	31,40,112	2,14,366	33,54,478
		Quarters for Officers	12,240	...	12,240
		Cable Houses and Tanks	27,969	42	28,011
		Store Houses	1,72,149	44,535	2,16,684
		Workshop and Press Buildings	1,57,480	5,262	1,63,142
		TOTAL	35,10,950	2,64,205	37,74,655
	Tools and Plant	First Fitting of Offices	8,11,727	1,85,416	9,97,143
		Other Tools and Plant	1,28,257	10,169	1,38,426
		TOTAL	9,39,984	1,95,585	11,35,569
	Stores		18,77,407	46,903	18,30,504
	Suspense Heads		55,633	9,618	65,251
	Charge for Exchange paid in England		1,40,531	77,358	2,17,889
		TOTAL PRESENT CAPITAL	2,74,54,475	21,08,612	2,95,63,087
	Temporary Telegraphs for Military purposes		95,068	...	95,068
		TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.	2,73,59,407	21,08,612	2,94,68,019

Summary of Financial Results of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1882-83—continued.

			To end of previous year.	1882-83.	To end of 1882-83.
Revenue Account.					
Number of	Divisions		No. 17	No. ...	No. 17
	Signal Offices		319	5	324
	Messages	Private	11,918,138	1,539 975	13,458,113
		State	1,796,382	259,204	2,055,586
		Free	128,728	895	129,623
		Total	13,843,248	1,800.074	15,643,322
Revenue			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	On Messages	Private	3,18,81,907	26,18,298	3,45,00,205
		State	83,43,133	6,57,310	90,00,443
		Free	19,14,588	43,774	19,58,362
		Total	4.21,39,628	33,19,382	4,54,59,010
	Railway Telegraphs		26,08,717	7,02,637	33,11,354
	Guaranteed		2,72,427	99,011	3,71,438
	Miscellaneous		5,93,756	36,209	6,29,965
	Total		4,56,14,528	41,57,239	4,97,71,767
Working Expenses			5,41,08,521	33,39,442	5,74,47,963
Net Charge (Difference between Revenue and Working Expenses)			84,93,993	8,17,797	76,76,196
Charge for Interest on Capital			1,96,28,508	11,40,351	2,07,68,859
Working Expenses plus Charge for Interest			7,37,37,029	44,79,793	7,82,16,822
Net Charge plus Interest on Capital			2,81,22,501	3,22,554	2,84,45,055
Per mile of line	Revenue		2,167	191·22	2,289·41
	Net Charge		403·52	37·63	353·09
	Net Charge plus Interest		1,336·01	14·83	1,308·42
Percentage on Capital Outlay	Revenue		166·68	14·1	168·9
	Net Charge		31·04	2·77	26·04
	Net Charge plus Interest		102·76	1·09	96·52
Value of unused Balance of Stores at end of year			18,77,407	46,903	18,30,504
Total Expenditure on Capital and Revenue			8,14,67,928	54,48,054	8,69,15,982
Deficit on Total Expenditure			3,58,53,400	12,90,815	3,71,44,215

APPENDIX TO SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Review of Telegraph Accounts for the last five years.

Revenue Receipts.

Year.	Message Revenue. Paid Messages.	Message Revenue. Free Messages.	Message Revenue. Total.	Claims from State Railways.	Claims from Guaranteed Railways.	Claims from Guarantors.	Saleable Books, Forms and Maps.	Telegraph Gazette. Calcutta.	Telegraph Gazette. Rangoon.	Telegraph Gazette. Moulmein.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	29,63,569	1,16,967	30,80,536	1,71,071	2,55,386	33,694	3,499	11,073	2,278	...	39,478	35,97,015
1879-80	36,58,725	1,13,973	37,72,698	3,14,053	99,061	35,401	2 813	10,480	2,141	...	14,799	42,51,446
1880-81	38,71,179	46,498	39,17.677	4,08,336	95,096	45,090	3,598	10,936	2.439	...	18,465	45.01.637
1881-82	32,11,001	43,737	32,54,738	4,21,177	97,714	55,202	2,432	10,883	1.956	900	9.210	38,54,212
1882-83	32,75,608	43,774	33,19,382	6,05,413	97,224	99,011	3,081	11,196	2,071	900	18,961	41,57,239

Revenue Charges.

Year.	Line Maintenance. Repairs. By Telegraph Department.	Line Maintenance. Repairs. By Public Works Department.	Line Maintenance. Establishment.	Line Maintenance. Share of Direction Accounts and Superintendence.	Line Maintenance. Profit and Loss.	Line Maintenance. Total.	Signalling. Repairs. By Telegraph Department.	Signalling. Repairs. By Public Works Department.	Signalling. Check Office.	Signalling. Signal Offices. Departmental.	Signalling. Signal Offices. Non-Departmental.	Signalling. Share of Direction Accounts and Superintendence.	Signalling. Saleable Books, Forms and Maps.	Signalling. Telegraph Gazette. Calcutta.	Signalling. Telegraph Gazette. Rangoon.	Signalling. Telegraph Gazette. Moulmein.	Signalling. Telegraph Stamps.	Signalling. Profit and Loss.	Signalling. Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	2,77,414	660	1,47,174	4,26.054	197	8,51,499	1,890	51.398	37,994	15.17,693	65,168	4,26,055	5,554	4,114	1,679	...	7,563	...	21,19,108
1879-80	1,61,385	694	1,30,975	4,12,109	90	7,05,253	1,190	30,990	41,998	16.37,324	57,623	4,12,110	8,987	4,139	1.678	...	8.570	130	22,04,739
1880-81	2,46,784	1,595	1,48,464	4,29,335	...	8,26,178	2,700	39,962	44,679	16,58.165	1,50,910	4,29,335	6,219	4.056	1.757	...	6.665	844	23,45,292
1881-82	1,82,148	2,575	1 63,698	4,44,605	225	7,93,251	1,716	32,336	45,667	17,11.954	1,81,776	4,44,606	10,426	2,262	1,715	277	9,432	226	24,42,393
1882-83	2,27,592	...	1,91,303	4,57,694	262	8,76,851	3,298	38,100	49,375	17,82,310	1,07,693	4,57,694	5,191	6,544	1,593	310	10,221	262	24,62,591

Result of Operations for five years.

Year.	Capital Expenditure to end of year.	Revenue Receipts.	Revenue Charges.	Profit without Interest.	Interest on Capital at 4½ per cent.	Loss with Interest.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Signal Offices.	Number of Messages. Inland.	Number of Messages. Foreign.	Number of Messages. Total.	Value of Messages. Inland.	Value of Messages. Foreign.	Value of Messages. Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	3,35,61,872	35,97,015	29,70,607	6,26,408	12,14,785	6,18,377	17,971·13	43,890·63	265	11,15,642	1,92,710	13,08,352	21,10,182	8,53,387	29,63,569
1879-80	3,41,02,791	42,51.446	29,09,992	13.41,454	15,22.454	1,81,000	20,519·93	52,914·19	303	12.73,884	2.28,859	15,02.743	26,47,970	10,10,755	36,58.725
1880-81	2,59,68,267	45.01.637	31,71,470	13.30,167	11,28.611	2,01,556	20,346·17	56,087·66	310	13,46,358	2,96,419	16,42,777	26,92,610	11,78,569	38,71,179
1881-82	2,73,59,407	38,54,212	32,35,644	6,18,568	12,02,146	5,83,578	21,048·6	59,569·36	319	12,80,973	3,32,402	16,13,375	20,15,331	11,95,670	32,11,001
1882-83	2,94,68,019	41,57,239	33,39,442	8,17,797	at 4 per cent. 11,40,351	3,22,554	21,740·	62,960·	324	14,43,168	3,56,011	17,99,179	19,96,448	12,79,160	32,75,608

APPENDIX B.

Return of the Number and Value of Inland and Foreign Messages "Sent" and of Foreign Messages "Received" and "Transit" during the year 1882-83, showing also the Increase and Decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year.

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1882-83.														NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1881-82.											
	Inland.				Foreign.				Total.				Grand Total.		Inland.				Foreign.				Total.				Grand Total.	
	State.		Private.		State.		Private.		State.		Private.				State.		Private.		State.		Private.		State.		Private.			
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Arakan	2,397	2,525 14	21,972	26,965 10	...	... ...	1,285	4,228 1	2,397	2,525 14	21,972	26,965 10	24,369	31,491 8	1,974	3,151 14	16,801	23,011 12	1	3 0	1,185	3,655 5	1,975	3,154 14	17,986	26,697 1	19,961	29,851 15
Assam	14,715	22,151 2	38,169	42,849 2	1	5 14	239	1,000 10	14,716	22,190 0	38,438	43,857 12	53,154	66,047 12	15,620	35,451 2	28,190	37,499 0	16	50 7	226	630 13	15,636	35,501 9	28,416	38,128 13	44,052	73,630 6
Bellary	4,407	5,382 1	22,650	25,488 ...	...	... ...	306	562 14	4,407	5,382 1	23,956	26,051 10	28,363	31,433 11	5,109	8,836 6	22,208	27,460 14	1	17 8	387	737 15	5,110	8,817 14	22,655	28,198 11	27,765	37,016 9
Bengal	36,330	1,05,019 1	233,701	2,99,782 0	427	4,230 11	43,710	1,53,118 12	33,757	1,09,389 12	277,411	4,29,900 13	314,168	5,39,270 9	33,847	99,299 11	207,853	2,72,470 4	405	5,623 6	42,760	1,38,814 3	34,252	97,923 1	250,593	4,11,284 3	284,845	5,09,207 4
Bombay	32,816	95,758 8	238,408	2,89,669 4	1,736	13,919 1	108,234	3,79,740 4	34,552	1,09,707 9	346,642	6,68,755 15	381,194	7,78,462 8	20,491	93,665 10	216,809	2,63,469 9	959	8,664 8	118,557	4,30,164 6	30,883	1,02,324 2	335,366	7,07,633 15	366,249	8,09,968 1
B. Burma	13,771	22,923 12	105,769	1,23,097 15	16	96 14	15,159	45,467 4	13,787	22,920 10	120,918	1,69,165 3	134,705	1,92,085 13	10,503	22,940 2	79,712	1,07,074 10	22	224 11	13,301	42,229 8	10,525	23,264 13	93,016	1,49,304 8	103,541	1,72,569 0
Dacca	4,093	8,893 15	24,761	36,347 9	2	8 2	139	362 1	5,000	8,902 1	24,900	30,716 10	29,900	39,618 11	4,535	6,981 2	19,858	24,111 11	4	33 3	110	298 4	4,539	6,944 5	19,968	24,409 12	24,507	31,324 4
Ganjam	7,099	7,519 14	78,540	91,814 14	...	... ...	1,539	3,131 10	7,099	7,519 14	80,039	84,948 12	87,138	92,468 1	5,907	6,667 10	65,867	84,840 12	3	9 0	1,588	3,810 14	6,008	6,676 10	67,455	88,657 10	73,463	95,334 4
Indore	8,046	17,836 8	41,227	45,496 3	3	22 13	81	243 8	8,049	17,859 5	40,308	45,649 11	48,357	63,509 0	6,997	15,672 7	33,114	41,561 8	1	6 8	87	278 6	6,998	15,678 15	33,201	42,168 14	44,209	57,847 13
Madras	17,016	44,628 1	105,030	1,20,677 12	1,419	4,782 9	195,330	3,41,751 8	19,395	49,410 10	210,360	4,62,429 5	229,755	5,11,839 15	8,913	17,901 15	71,210	90,556 3	1,425	3,549 14	101,077	3,25,007 10	10,378	21,451 13	172,287	4,15,564 0	182,665	4,37,015 13
Malabar	5,201	5,962 13	50,581	54,915 7	7	85 12	4,506	10,940 6	5,208	5,998 9	55,087	65,855 13	60,295	71,854 6	4,791	9,309 5	48,311	63,129 8	52	441 12	4,499	12,275 6	4,743	9,745 1	52,811	75,402 14	57,553	85,147 15
Nagpur	8,042	13,058 0	25,417	26,316 2	...	... ...	92	220 3	8,042	13,058 0	25,509	26,536 5	34,151	39,594 5	6,922	10,600 3	22,253	23,569 1	...	... ...	85	277 8	6,922	10,660 3	22,368	23,876 9	28,037	34,536 12
Oudh & Rohilkand	11,450	25,416 4	44,521	50,057 11	7	78 9	500	1,480 9	11,457	25,494 13	45,021	51,538 4	56,481	77,033 1	10,180	20,033 4	40,624	45,656 3	3	17 9	447	1,419 13	10,472	21,953 13	41,101	47,166 0	51,573	68,059 13
Punjab	77,372	1,73,708 11	93,332	1,12,730 13	802	11,631 9	1,156	4,844 7	59,674	1,84,038 4	97,488	1,17,575 4	156,162	3,01,613 8	57,541	1,78,772 1	92,674	1,20,095 6	634	11,195 6	1,080	3,848 1	58,175	1,90,267 6	93,754	1,23,943 7	151,929	3,14,210 13
Rajputana	4,523	6,401 3	12,481	14,023 2	...	... ...	26	69 3	4,523	6,401 3	12,510	14,096 5	17,033	20,498 8	5,421	12,098 11	13,919	16,791 14	6	78 3	37	125 5	5,430	12,176 14	13,956	16,920 3	19,416	29,097 1
Sind	23,518	53,368 11	51,207	53,755 11	1,023	13,159 7	69,206	2,98,487 10	24,541	66,528 2	119,413	3,52,255 5	143,954	4,18,783 7	39,138	1,64,141 5	50,504	70,161 8	704	16,018 2	42,703	1,52,821 2	40,141	1,74,162 7	93,207	2,52,987 10	133,347	4,27,150 1
Total	253,731	6,79,815 6	1,139,137	13,86,529 14	5,478	47,491 5	350,538	12,31,668 11	259,204	6,57,309 11	1,539,975	26,18,298 9	1,799,179	32,75,608 4	243,836	6,98,479 11	1,035,137	13,16,851 7	4,270	40,237 1	328,132	11,65,433 9	250,106	7,38,716 12	1,363,269	24,82,284 6	1,613,375	32,11,000 12

This Return includes 365 messages on the service of French and Portuguese Governments and of His Highness the Khan of Khelat, the value of which, viz., Rs. 955-8, has not been credited to Revenue.

Total Paid Messages.		No.	Value. Rs.	A.
Inland	Departmental	1,285,937	18,46,463	0
	Railway	157,231	1,49,985	4
Foreign	Departmental	355,435	12,78,283	1
	Railway	576	876	15
	Total	1,799,179	32,75,608	4

Total Paid Messages.		No.	Value. Rs.	A.
Inland	Departmental	1,095,084	18,25,050	8
	Railway	185,909	1,80,280	10
Foreign	Departmental	332,207	11,91,969	8
	Railway	395	709	2
	Total	1,613,375	32,11,000	12

Return of the Number and Value of Inland and Foreign Messages "Sent" and of Foreign Messages "Received" and "Transit" during the year 1882-83, showing also the Increase and Decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year.

DIVISIONS.	INCREASE.														DECREASE.											
	Inland.				Foreign.				Total.				Grand Total.		Inland.				Foreign.				Total.				Grand Total.	
	State.		Private.		State.		Private.		State.		Private.				State.		Private.		State.		Private.		State.		Private.			
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Arakan	423	... ...	3,886	1,695 13	...	... ...	100	572 12	423	... ...	3,986	2,268 9	4,409	2,268 9	...	626 0	...	... ...	1	3 0	...	... ...	1	629 0	...	... ...	1	629 0
Assam	...	... ...	9,979	5,380 2	...	... ...	43	348 13	...	... ...	10,022	5,728 15	10,022	5,728 15	914	13,267 0	...	... ...	9	44 9	...	... ...	923	13,311 9	...	... ...	923	13,311 9
Bellary	...	... ...	1,382	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	1,382	... ...	1,382	... ...	702	3,418 5	...	1,972 2	1	17 8	81	174 15	703	3,435 13	81	2,147 1	784	5,582 14
Bengal	2,983	12,719 6	25,868	18,312 0	22	... ...	950	304 10	3,005	12,719 6	26,818	18,616 10	29,823	31,336 0	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	1,272 11	...	... ...	...	1,272 11	...	... ...	...	1,272 11
Bombay	2,922	2,122 14	21,599	20,539 11	747	5,250 9	...	... ...	3,669	7,373 7	21,599	20,539 11	25,268	27,913 2	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	10,323	59,417 11	...	... ...	10,323	59,417 11	10,323	59,417 11
B. Burma	3,268	783 10	26,047	16,623 5	...	... ...	1,855	3,237 11	3,268	783 10	27,902	19,861 0	31,170	20,644 10	...	... ...	...	... ...	6	127 13	...	... ...	6	127 13	...	... ...	6	127 13
Dacca	463	2,012 13	4,903	6,235 14	...	... ...	29	70 13	463	2,012 13	4,932	6,306 11	5,395	8,319 8	...	... ...	...	... ...	2	25 1	...	... ...	2	25 1	...	... ...	2	25 1
Ganjam	1,102	852 4	12,633	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	1,102	852 4	12,633	... ...	13,735	852 4	...	... ...	...	3,025 14	3	9 0	49	683 0	3	9 0	49	3,708 14	52	3,717 14
Indore	2,039	2,164 1	2,113	3,515 11	2	16 5	...	... ...	2,041	2,180 6	2,113	3,515 11	4,154	5,696 1	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	6	34 14	...	... ...	6	34 14	6	34 14
Madras	9,003	26,723 2	33,720	30,121 9	14	1,232 11	4,253	16,743 12	9,017	27,955 13	37,973	46,865 5	46,990	74,821 2	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
Malabar	510	... ...	2,270	... ...	...	... ...	7	... ...	510	... ...	2,277	... ...	2,787	... ...	...	3,340 8	...	8,214 1	45	406 0	...	1,333 0	45	3,746 8	...	9,547 1	45	13,293 9
Nagpur	2,313	2,367 13	3,134	2,717 1	...	... ...	7	... ...	2,313	2,367 13	3,141	2,717 1	5,454	5,084 14	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	57 5	...	... ...	...	57 5	...	57 5
Oudh and Rohilkand	981	4,480 0	3,870	4,371 8	4	61 0	53	60 12	985	4,541 0	3,923	4,432 4	4,908	8,973 4	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
Punjab	323	... ...	3,658	... ...	168	... ...	76	996 6	491	... ...	3,734	996 6	4,225	996 6	...	5,765 5	...	7,364 9	...	463 13	...	... ...	...	6,229 2	...	7,364 9	...	13,593 11
Rajputana	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	901	5,694 8	1,465	2,761 12	6	78 3	11	62 2	907	5,772 11	1,476	2,823 14	2,383	8,596 9
Sind	...	... ...	703	... ...	319	3,141 5	25,503	1,15,663 8	319	3,141 5	26,206	1,15,663 8	26,525	1,18,804 13	15,918	1,10,775 10	...	16,395 13	...	... ...	...	... ...	15,918	1,10,775 10	...	16,395 13	15,918	1,27,171 7
Total	26,330	54,225 15	155,765	1,09,512 10	1,276	9,701 14	32,876	1,37,999 1	27,606	63,927 13	188,641	2,47,511 11	216,247	3,11,439 8	18,435	1,42,887 4	1,465	39,734 3	73	2,447 10	10,470	61,762 15	18,508	1,45,334 14	11,935	1,01,497 2	30,443	2,46,832 0
Net Increase and Decrease on the previous year.	7,895	... ...	154,300	69,778 7	1,203	7,254 4	22,406	76,236 2	9,098	... ...	176,706	1,46,014 9	185,804	64,607 8	...	88,661 5	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	81,487 1	...	... ...	...	... ...

Note.—This Return does not include Collections other than those belonging to the Government of India.

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the year 1882-83.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. WEST. Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value. Rs. A.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value. Rs. A.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value. Rs. A.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value. Rs. A.
INDIAN.								
Sent	42,088	1,64,220 14	1,272	3,786 5	430	1,746 2	39,220	1,21,254 12
Received	31,953	1,60,219 6	1,868	6,099 12	564	2,171 2	40,465	1,56,085 7
Total	74,041	3,24,440 4	3,140	9,888 1	994	3,917 4	79,685	2,77,340 3
TRANSIT.								
From East to West—								
Received. *Vid* Madras	16,454	69,906 10	47	161 5	103	258 10	39,715	1,48,714 2
Received. *Vid* Rangoon	6	35 8	...	... ...	1	13 8	159	551 11
Received. *Vid* Laingha	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
Received. *Vid* Paumben	2,836	8,868 7	14	52 13	3	75 9	2,604	8,108 2
From West to East—								
Sent. *Vid* Madras	26,270	1,07,184 11	1,015	3,340 15	38	115 10	25,398	96,137 11
Sent. *Vid* Rangoon	4	21 12	...	... ...	...	... ...	2	8 15
Sent. *Vid* Laingha	1	5 7	3	8 15	...	... ...	10	44 6
Sent. *Vid* Paumben	1,858	7,209 3	93	338 7	1	2 12	2,380	8,398 0
From West to West—								
Vid Bombay & Karachi	4,309	16,655 13	31	148 6	35	165 8	...	... ...
Vid Karachi & Bombay	2,750	11,317 5	120	906 13	28	107 15	...	... ...
From East to East—								
Vid Paumben	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
Vid Madras	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
Vid Rangoon	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
Total	54,486	2,21,804 12	1,323	4,867 10	209	739 0	8,70,268	261,962 15

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. EAST. Via Amur. No.	Via Amur. Indian Value. Rs. A.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value. Rs. A.	Via Rangoon. No.	Via Rangoon. Indian Value. Rs. A.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value. Rs. A.	Via Paumben. No.	Via Paumben. Indian Value. Rs. A.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value. Rs. A.
INDIAN.												
Sent	130	333 6	9,801	38,737 13	1,864	5,541 13	5,079	9,108 14	20,361	38,113 6	120,245	3,82,826 5
Received	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	334	1,299 2	19,730	67,433 6	4,218	12,049 12	5,079	9,108 14	40,881	77,574 10	228,102	7,83,049 8
TRANSIT.												
From East to West—												
Received. *Vid* Madras	35	119 2	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	56,354	2,19,159 13
Received. *Vid* Rangoon	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	166	600 11
Received. *Vid* Laingha	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
Received. *Vid* Paumben	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	5,457	17,104 15
From West to East—												
Sent. *Vid* Madras	80	266 9	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	52,801	2,07,645 6
Sent. *Vid* Rangoon	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	6	30 11
Sent. *Vid* Laingha	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	14	58 13
Sent. *Vid* Paumben	1	8 10	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	4,333	15,957 0
From West to West—												
Vid Bombay & Karachi	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	4,375	16,969 11
Vid Karachi & Bombay	47	478 9	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	2,945	12,710 10
From East to East—												
Vid Paumben	...	... ...	780	3,173 2	15	47 1	...	... ...	...	... ...	795	3,220 3
Vid Madras	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	532	2,138 15	532	2,138 15
Vid Rangoon	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...	11	29 11	120	484 ...	131	513 11
Total	652	2,622 15	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—*Vid* Teheran	31,953	42,088	74,041	42·69	50·70	46·90
Indo-European—*Vid* Turkey	1,868	1,272	3,140	2·50	1·53	1·99
Indo-European—Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	564	430	994	0·75	0·52	0·63
Red Sea—*Vid* 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

APPENDIX F.

Synopsis of Complaints in which this Department is concerned for the year 1882-83.

NATURE OF COMPLAINTS.	NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED. Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total received.	NUMBER DISPOSED OF. Admitted. Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total admitted.	Rejected. Being groundless. Railway.	Foreign.	On technical grounds. Railway.	Foreign.	Being GROUNDLESS. Railway.	Foreign.	Total rejected.	TRANSFERRED TO OTHER TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATIONS. Transfer forbidden by Convention. Railway.	Foreign.	NOT TRANSFERRED TO OTHER TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATIONS. Not being supported by prescribed documents. Railway.	Foreign.	PERCENTAGE OF MESSAGES WHICH FORMED THE SUBJECT OF COMPLAINTS. Number of Paid Messages. Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.
Non-delivery	193	24	49	266	80	15	41	136	27	35	9	2	18	24	66	...	12	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delay	155	25	38	218	69	14	30	113	21	24	8	2	11	3	49	...	5	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Error	133	20	9	162	109	18	14	141	27	8	6	2	3	2	46	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	40	10	13	63	27	7	11	45	7	2	...	...	2	2	13	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	116	8	37	161	104	8	34	146	23	6	2	...	2	1	34	...	51	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	104	18	34	156	94	18	32	144	22	8	2	...	2	1	35	...	40	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	... 1	7	11	3	... 1	5	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	...	6	8	2	...	5	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	446	54	102	600	295	41	75	411	67	35	11	2	18	24	135	...	68	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	301	54	91	446	192	40	62	294	51	24	6	1	8	11	104	...	51	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Increase of Traffic { Departmental . . . 17·43 per cent. Railway . . . 3·47 " Foreign . . . 7·10 " Net . . . 13·69 "

Increase in the number of admitted complaints { Departmental . . . 53·64 per cent. Railway . . . 2·5 " Foreign* . . . 20·96 " Net . . . 39·79 "

Note.—The figures in Antique are those for the last year. * Includes 35,142 in-coming Railway Messages for January, February and March 1883, which is excluded from the printed Return of Collections for 1882-83.

Synopsis of Complaints in which other Telegraph Administrations are concerned for the year 1882-83.

NATURE OF COMPLAINTS.	NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED. Railway.	Foreign.	Total received.	TRANSFERRED TO OTHER TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATIONS. DISPOSED OF. Admitted. Railway.	Foreign.	Total admitted.	Rejected. Being groundless. Railway.	Foreign.	On technical grounds. Railway.	Foreign.	Total rejected.	TRANSFERRED TO OTHER TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATIONS. Transfer forbidden by Convention. Railway.	Foreign.	NOT TRANSFERRED TO OTHER TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATIONS. Not being supported by prescribed documents. Railway.	Foreign.	PERCENTAGE OF MESSAGES WHICH FORMED THE SUBJECT OF COMPLAINTS. Number of Paid Messages. Railway.	Foreign.	Total.
Non-delivery	78	149	225	48	81	129	27	35	2	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delay	57	89	146	36	40	76	21	24	...	1	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Error	28	32	70	30	17	47	8	8	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	35	36	71	28	22	50	7	6	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	29	90	119	27	31	58	2	2	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23	74	97	23	26	49	... 1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	45	48	2	33	35	...	10	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	35	38	3	28	31	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for the Year	146	316	462	107	169	269	39	55	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118	234	352	90	116	206	28	34	...	1	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance from last year	... 1	27	27	... 1	21	21	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		28	29		21	22	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	146	343	489	107	183	290	39	58	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	119	262	381	91	137	228	28	38	...	2	68	51	...	13	8	...	...	...	...

Increase in the number of admitted complaints { Railway 18·68 per cent. Foreign 39·05 " Net 30·05 "

Note.—The figures in Antique are those for the last year.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION TO BE HELD AT BUDAPEST IN 1885.

No. 41 Ex.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department,—dated Calcutta, the 18th March 1884.

MUSEUMS and EXHIBITIONS.

RESOLUTION.

READ the following—

No. 18, dated Calcutta, the 5th March 1884.

From—A. RITZ, Esq., *Acting Consul for Austria and Hungary,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India.*

THIS Consulate having received by the last Austrian Lloyd Steamer from the Imperial and Royal Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs at Vienna some printed papers, relating to the "General National Exhibition" to be held in 1885 at Budapest (Hungary), opening day 1st May 1885, requesting me to forward these documents to the Indian Government with a prayer on my part kindly to give these documents the widest publication, in order to secure, if possible, the participation of Indian Exhibitors in that Exhibition, I have the honour to forward herewith five forms each of the respective Government Notifications on the subject, *viz.*:—

I of General Regulations;
II of International Section;
III of Form of application;

and shall feel extremely obliged by giving this official communication your earliest and best support in the interest of Indian commerce.

General Regulations for the International Section of the General National Exhibition at Budapest, 1885.

(III. Special Exhibition.)

I.—The Objects and the Direction of the Exhibition.

Simultaneously with the General National Exhibition to be held in the year 1885 at Budapest, and within its own precincts, will be organised a Special Exhibition to which all Motors, Engines, and Tools for artisans, also all Agricultural Machines and Implements of the latest and most improved construction, and important patented Inventions and Improvements will be admitted, from all countries.

A Special Committee has been intrusted with the immediate management of the affairs of this Special Exhibition, who will communicate with the Exhibitors in the name of the General Commission of the General National Exhibition. Only the General Commission retains the right of accepting the Applications and the rents for space, as well as the decision of doubtful questions, also all that belongs to the general management of the Exhibition.

II.—Permanence of the Exhibition.

The Special Exhibition, as well as the General National Exhibition, will be opened at Budapest on the first day of May 1885, and closed on the 15th day of October 1885.

III.—Object of the Special Exhibition.

The object of the Special Exhibition is to promote the improvement and development of the smaller trades, by exhibiting all the resources by means of which they can be improved sufficiently to compete with the powerful wholesale Manufacturers, and properly occupy the place designed for them by nature; and especially to promulgate in Hungary, and in the adjacent countries to the East and South, the progress that has been made in Western and

Northern countries, in the manufacture of Machines and Implements of Husbandry, together with their inventions and improvements; to offer opportunities for Inventors to bring their Machines, Tools, Improvements, or Inventions before the Public; to encourage the improvement of Motors, Engines, Tools, as well as Agricultural Implements; and to advance the realisation of new Industrial ideas; finally, to bring Consumer and Producer, Contractor and Inventor, into closer connection, for their mutual advantage.

The better to realise this project, arrangements have been made that, as far as possible, all machines to be exhibited, shall be erected in such a manner that they, in conformity with the Regulations contained in the Special Rules, may be set in motion on the Exhibition premises.

IV.—Grouping of Objects.

The Special Exhibition comprises the following First and Secondary Classes:

FIRST CLASS (A).—*Motors (Engines), Work Machines, and Tools for Artisans and the Smaller Trades.*

I.—SECONDARY CLASS.

Engines to be set in motion.—By Gas, Water, Steam, Hot air, Electricity, Carbonic gas, Carbolhydrogen, &c.

II. SECONDARY CLASS.

1. Machines and Tools for working in Wood.—For Joiners, Turners, Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Coopers, Lastmakers, all wooden-ware and toy makers.

2. Machines and Tools for Working Metals.—(*a*) For Blacksmiths, Locksmiths, Gunmakers, Cutlers, Zinkworkers, Carriagemakers, &c., &c. (*b*) For Boilermakers, Coppersmiths, Tinsmiths, &c., &c. (*c*) For Braziers, Brassfounders, Plumbers, and Gasfitters, &c., &c. (*d*) For Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Goldbeaters, Jewellers, &c., &c.

3. Machines and Tools for the Production of the following Articles:—Tacks, Screws, Bolts and Rivets, Pegs, and Needles.

4. Machines and Tools for Mechanicians.—For Watchmakers, Scalemakers, Mechanicians, Instrument manufacturers.

5. Machines and Tools for the working in Leather.—For Tanners and Curriers, Saddlers, Trunkmakers, Shoemakers, Glovers, &c., &c.

6. Machines and Tools for the Consumption of Tissues, Spinning and Weaving of Textiles.—(*a*) Sewing Machines, Knitting Machines, Worsted Machines. (*b*) Looms of all descriptions, Looms for girths, hoses, &c., &c. Machines for shearing cloth, &c., &c. (*c*) Thread Spinning machines, Combing machines for hemp and flax, &c., &c. Machines for Ropemakers.

7. Machines and Tools for Hatters.

8. Machines and Tools for Brushmakers.

9. Machines and Tools for Potters and all Sorts of Earthenware.—(*a*) For Potters, Glass grinders and blowers, for the Production of Cement. (*b*) For the working of stones.

10. Machines and Tools for working in Bones and Horn.—For Buttonmakers, Combmakers, Turners in bone, &c., &c.

11. Machines and Tools for the Production of Victuals and Food.—(*a*) For Millers, Bakers, Confectioners, Preservers. (*b*) For the Production of Ice. For the Production of Artificial Mineral Waters, &c. For the Production of Sparkling Beverages.

12. Machines and Tools for Multiplying Trades.—For Printers, Lithographers, Photographers, Typefounders.

13. Machines and Tools for Bookbinders, Fancy workers in Leather and Paper, &c.

14. Transmissions, as far as is necessary, for the driving of Machines on Exhibition.

REMARKS.—Besides Machines of the Secondary Classes, all such articles may also be exhibited, which have been produced by these Machines on Exhibition, provided they have not been worked otherwise.

FIRST CLASS (B).—*Agricultural Machines.*

These Machines are only admitted to the Exhibition, if they be of the newest and most improved construction, or if they show essential alterations.

FIRST CLASS (C).—*Inventions and Improvements.*

All Inventions are accepted, if secured by the Patent still in force of any Country at the time of Exhibition.

The grouping of objects belonging to First Class C will be carried out only after all Exhibitors have sent in their applications, as it has been reserved to the Special Committee to place them in groups and divisions according to their nature.

In this First Class C not only perfected objects, but also their models, will be admitted.

V.—Certificates.

In the Special Exhibition no Prizes will be awarded by a Jury.

During the permanence of the Exhibition, however, a Technical Scientific Commission of Experts will be constituted, based on regulations hereafter to be issued; which Commission

will examine the Articles exhibited, and will issue Certificates in the name of the General Commission.

VI.—Reduction of Tariffs and Fares.

The Special Committee will take the necessary steps to procure favourable reductions of Tariffs and Fares on all Lines throughout the Austro-Hungarian Territory; as well on the carriage of all objects to the Exhibition as, if necessary, on their return journey.

VII.—Duty free.

The importation of objects free of duty has already been provided for by the Act of 1882, §. 10, Article XVI.

The Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce will claim the assistance of the Imperial and Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to endeavour, whenever it shall be found necessary, to pass free of duty, to their respective countries, all exhibited articles which have not been eventually sold during the Exhibition.

VIII.—Protection of Patent-Rights.

Should an Exhibitor claim the privilege of having his patent-rights protected, he must send in a petition, enclosing vouchers, properly filled out, to the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, before sending in his objects.

Further particulars as to the steps to be taken, can be obtained from the Special Committee on either verbal or written applications.

IX.—Applications.

Applications must be written on special Forms, which will be forwarded to Applicants in duplicate, free of charge, by the Special Committee, which Forms must be filled out properly, written clearly, and filed at the Office of the General Commission, at latest, by the last day of February 1884. The said General Commission will be answerable for a prompt and quick despatch of all applications and will pay every attention to the Correspondence with Exhibitors.

Exhibitors of Inventions and Improvements must annex to their Application an authenticated duplicate of their patent.

X.—Applications for each First Class.

Exhibitors, intending to exhibit in several "First Classes," must file two vouchers for each and every class.

XI.—Acceptance and admittance.

With regard to objects announced for exhibition, the Special Committee has to decide whether they will be accepted or not, as far as the object of the special Exhibition is concerned; but as a superior court the General-Commission has the right of final decision. Neither the Commission nor the Committee are obliged to give reasons for refusal. To facilitate the examination of the applications, every application must be accompanied by a drawing with detailed explanation, and, with regard to machines, it must be stated how much water, steam, gas, and how much driving power is required.

In case of acceptance of objects for Exhibition, the Exhibitor will receive a Certificate of Admittance within 30 days after filing his application.

XII.—Rent for Space.

The rent for space has been settled as follows:—

(*a*) Entirely covered localities per □ m. floor area at 12 fls. Aust. Curr.
(*b*) Ditto ditto per □ m. floor and wall at 9 fls. Aust. Curr.
(*c*) Entirely covered localities per □ m. wall surface at 4.50 fls. Aust Curr.
(*d*) Half covered localities per □ meter area 4.50 fls. Aust. Curr.
(*e*) In the open air per □ m. 3.—fls. Aust. Curr.

The height of objects to be exhibited in the localities (*a*) and (*b*) must not be more than 3 meters, otherwise an extra rent must be paid.

No space less than a meter can be hired.

Half the rent has to be sent in to the General Commission of the Exhibition, after receiving the Certificate of Admittance, and the other half, at latest on the 15th day of July 1884.

If the rent be not paid in due time, the General Commission is entitled to dispose otherwise of the place claimed. If the first part of the rent has been paid, and the applicant does not exhibit, or should withdraw, no money will be returned.

If, after the placing of articles, it should appear that more space had been occupied than stated in the application, the difference must be paid up to the 1st of June 1885.

Exhibitors raising buildings on an open space, after receiving the permission of the Special Committee, must make special agreements with said Committee, as regards the rent to be paid. Likewise where complicated Erections are put up, special agreement must be entered into with the Special Committee.

XIII.—Propelling power and its Transmission.

The propelling power (water, steam, gas) and the transmission from the main shaft for putting in motion machines, will be given free of cost and be at the disposition of the Exhibitor; yet the expenses of mounting and keeping in proper order of all the gear for transmission from the main shaft, must be borne by the Exhibitor.

The time of motion during the Exhibition will be fixed by the Special Committee at the proper time.

All Steam Engines will be examined before they are put in motion by the Special Committee at the expense of the Exhibitor.

XIV.—Supervision and tending of Machines in motion.

The keeping in motion and the supervision of the machines on Exhibition can be given in charge of hired men, or can be done by representatives of the Exhibitors; in which case the appointed persons have unconditionally to conform with all the regulations of the Special Committee. On the other hand, the Committee will take care to appoint skilful machinists, and these appointed men of the Committee will take charge, for a moderate remuneration, of the putting in gear and the conduct of work intrusted to them by the Exhibitor.

The arrangement for the mounting and putting in motion of machines will be fixed by the Special Committee on receipt of application, upon which the Exhibitors will receive more particulars about the pullies and the belting to be furnished.

XV.—Transport of Objects.

All articles to be exhibited will be sent free to Steamship or Railway Stations of Budapest. Particulars about addressing and marking of parcels will be sent in due time to the Exhibitors. The transport of articles from the Stations to the Exhibition grounds, or if necessary on their return, will be entrusted by the Special Committee, and at the charge of the Exhibitor, to some forwarding and commission house, which will have to charge as moderate rates as possible.

Boxes and other materials for packing will be taken care of during the time of the Exhibition without any charge whatsoever.

XVI.—Directions concerning the Packing.

The use of good boxes and careful packing of objects is always to the interest of the Exhibitor.

Inside and on the top of every box should always be placed instructions concerning the unpacking, raising, and mounting of objects; besides these, a list of all parts or numbers of pieces contained in every parcel.

Those sides, which are to be opened, should not be nailed but screwed down.

In one box only objects belonging to one group can be packed.

XVII.—List of Objects. Sending in.

Before forwarding Articles, bills of delivery must be sent in to the Special Committee, enclosing all particulars. Blank forms will be supplied, without special application from Exhibitors.

All objects for Exhibition must be sent in between February 1st and March 1st 1885, and all must be arranged in their proper places by the 20th April, at the latest. This circumstance should be taken into consideration, especially where the objects require much time for erection.

XVIII.—Objects to remain on Exhibition.

No object exhibited will be permitted to be removed before the Closing of the Exhibition, that is, before the 15th October 1885, except with the permission of the General Commission. All articles produced by permission of the Commission on the premises being excepted.

XIX.—Decorations, Cases, &c.

With regard to Decorations, Cases, Tables, and Shelves, the general rule is, that they be erected by the Special Committee, according to the prescribed uniformity, at the expense and in conformity to the wishes of the Exhibitor, on moderate conditions. If the Committee should consent to the use of special tables, cases, &c., then a drawing of the same must be sent in in time for examination. The same refers to plans and drawings of Pavilions or other buildings to be erected in the open air.

XX.—Rails or Palings.

The Exhibitors have to fence in with rails or palings all articles on exhibition, for the protection of themselves and the public. On demand, the Committee is willing to supply the same, at the expense of the Exhibitor.

XXI.—Care taking and Cleaning.

The General Commission will provide trustworthy persons for the custody and cleaning of the articles exhibited, for which service a moderate fee will be charged to Exhibitors. No guarantee or compensation will be given for losses or damages happening on the premises.

XXII.—Fire Insurance.

The General Commission will undertake to insure all objects against fire, at a premium in proportion to the stated value in the application.

XXIII.—Copying and Photographing Objects.

No object on exhibition can be copied or photographed, without the permission of the General Commission, and the assent of the Exhibitor.

The General Commission reserves the right of having photographical groups taken, for the purposes of sale.

XXIV.—Commercial Agents.

The Special Committee will provide active and experienced Agents, to act as the Commercial Representatives of Exhibitors. The place at which to apply for Agents will be found noted in the form of Application.

Exhibitors, represented by their own agents, are requested to announce them, in time, to the Special Committee.

XXV.—Selling Objects exhibited.

The Exhibitor must state in the Form of Application, whether the object exhibited be for sale or otherwise. If for sale they can be labelled "For Sale" with the price attached.

XXVI.—Tickets for Agents of Exhibitors.

Free Tickets will be issued to all Agents and employés of Exhibitors during the continuance of the Exhibition. The tickets only to be used by those in whose name they are issued.

Abusing this privilege, the owner of the ticket loses all rights of free admission.

XXVII.—Special Catalogue.

A Special Catalogue will be issued for the International Section of the Exhibition.

It is at the option of Exhibitors with regard to admission in the Catalogue, to supply, besides the Name of their Firms, and the objects exhibited, in good time, to the Special Committee, any Statistical or Descriptive data of their productions, inventions, and trades, in as concise a form as possible; the Special Committee reserving the right either to shorten or revise them.

Drawings and Sketches, only in special cases, will be received into the Catalogue by the Special Committee. For exact Advertisements in the Catalogue, cheap tariffs will be arranged.

Besides Exhibitors, such persons who have especially distinguished themselves in the manufacture of articles on exhibition, may be mentioned in the Catalogue.

XXVIII.—Shops for repairs.

On the Exhibition grounds, as far as room will allow, shops, properly fitted for all kinds of repairs, will be erected, where all necessary repairs of objects exhibited, can be carried out by the mechanics appointed by the General Commission, at a very moderate price.

XXIX.—Balancing Accounts.

The balancing of Accounts between the Exhibitor and the General Commission will take place three months after the opening of the Exhibition.

XXX.—Subsequent Publications.

Further special Regulations, and any other publications concerning the Exhibition, issued by the Special Committee, will be either forwarded direct to the Exhibitors, or through the Agents who will be nominated in the different countries.

XXXI.—Acceptance of Regulations.

Every Exhibitor, on sending in his Application, must accept in his own name and that of his representatives and employés, the Regulations cited above, and submit to all further directions which may be issued by the General Commission, or in their name by the Special Committee.

The General Commission of the General National Exhibition, at Budapest, 1885.

MATLEKOVITS, *President.*

COUNT EUGEN ZICHY, *Second President.*

International Section of the General National Exhibition at Budapest, 1885, for Motors, Working Machines, and Tools for Artisans; as well as for Agricultural Machines of the latest and most improved constructions, and also for important Patented Inventions and Improvements.

In conformity with a Bill submitted to the Hungarian Legislature by Count Paul Széchényi, Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry, the Bill No. XII of 1883 has been passed for the purpose of instituting a "General National Exhibition" to be held at Budapest, the same having received the sanction of His Apostolic Majesty the Emperor Franz Joseph the First, King of Hungary.

By this Act the General National Exhibition to be held in the year 1885 at Budapest, has not only been placed under the patronage of the Hungarian Government, but has been declared a National question; the Government being invested with the direction of the Undertaking, to propose and organise the same.

A General Commission has been appointed by the above-named Minister and intrusted with the immediate management of the affairs of the Exhibition.

The General Commission is composed of the following Members:—President, Dr. Alexander Matlekovits, Secretary of State; Second-President, Count Eugen Zichy, President of the National Industrial Society; Director, Dr. Julius Schnierer, Counsellor of the Ministry.

It has been decided and decreed by the General Commission, in consideration of the limited character of the Exhibition, it being intended to produce as complete and faithful a picture as possible of the productions and handiworks of Hungary, to organise simultaneously with the General National Exhibition, and on the same precincts, a separate International Exhibition of Motors and working Machines, Tools, and Implements for Artisans and Traders, as well as Agricultural Machines of the latest and most improved constructions, and all important Patented Inventions and Improvements.

It has accordingly been taken into consideration to propose the participation of Foreign Countries in this Special Exhibition, and to make arrangements for the exhibition of their superior productions.

The General Commission in coming to this decision has been chiefly guided by the consideration of the importance which must be ascribed to the exhibiting of Machines and Tools, as well as the latest Inventions in the construction of Agricultural implements, as prime factors in the sphere of Industry and Agriculture.

In consequence of the magnitude and rapidity of progress in the sphere of Technics and Communication, a change has taken place in the industrial productions of Hungary, similar to that which has been wrought in the Northern and Western States of Europe. For the last Decennium the greatly improved means of communication, and the great increase of International intercourse, have exposed Hungary to the competition of the more advanced Foreign Industry; on the other hand a very important tendency has appeared, for raising Industrial Establishments on a very large scale, by the more intensive application of the powers of nature, and a more extensive employment of the principle of division of labour, which tendency is thrusting the smaller artisans rapidly into the background. With regard to the wholesale production of cheap manufactured goods not only is it a pressing necessity, but perhaps the most important problem of the political economy of our times, to find ways and means of saving the smaller industries from certain extinction, to preserve and advance the material welfare of craftsmen, by enabling them to fill up the place in the circle of Industrial Productions, which the large manufacturing establishments, wanting in individual character, and bent on only wholesale production, are unable to occupy.

In order to solve this highly important question of political economy, it is essentially requisite to put into the hands of intelligent and assiduous craftsmen, such motors or perfected working machines and tools as are at the disposition of the wholesale producer, or that the methods and implements used by the wholesale producer may be so modified as to be used by handicraftsmen, and put into motion as easily and cheaply as by the wholesale manufacturer. Should this succeed, then the regeneration of the humbler trades is to be hoped for, and that they may be able to exist even side by side with the powerful wholesale manufacturer, since innumerable and important branches of industrial production exist, which can only be cultivated by individual hand power, and must always remain in the hands of mechanics.

These general points are the main cause which have induced the General Commission to organise a Special Exhibition of Machines and Tools for Mechanics in the precincts of the General National Exhibition at Budapest. It is the intention of the General Commission to bring before the public all such machines in motion, in order that the public may judge for themselves, and be convinced of their advantage.

Hungary, notwithstanding her Industrial advancement, still remains an Agricultural country. Consequently the production of Agricultural Machines forms the most important branch of her machine industry. Now there is no doubt, this branch of industry has lately made very satisfactory and noteworthy strides, and the Exhibition will, consequently, give a complete picture of the result. Notwithstanding, it is not only in accordance with the general object of the Exhibition, but it is also desirable that an opportunity should be offered to foreign manufacturers to bring such Agricultural machines of their own making to the Exhibition which can show some important ameliorations or innovations. By admitting such machines to the Exhibition, the Commission thinks to render an important service, not only to the country itself, but also to the manufacturer concerned, as well as to industry in general.

As the representation of the progress made in Industrial Undertakings is the main object of Exhibitions, the progressive Inventions and Improvements have naturally taken a leading position in all great Exhibitions, at least so far as their importance, adaptability, and usefulness are verified and protected by being patented by some one country. In Exhibitions a mechanic is principally enabled to have an insight, not only into what has already been attained, but also into what has been attempted; the Capitalist is enabled in the Exhibition to look for the best possible means of investing his Capital in some useful and profitable industrial concern; and finally, the Inventor or Patentee himself will be enabled to avail himself of the opportunity for the propagation of science and the appreciation of his invention in the widest circles of society, which the Exhibition offers.

The General Commission are justified, in considering as well founded and deserving of support, the bringing of these three branches of Industry into one special Section of the Exhibition, by the insight into the progress and development which their union will simplify.

It is perfectly natural that this Special Section of the Exhibition must be of an International character, since the Industrial productions of Hungary proper are only the commencement of the creating power mentioned above, and consequently the objects to be exhibited are mostly, if not exclusively, to be expected from Foreign Countries which are in a more progressive state.

The General Commission have the hope that the Foreign exhibitors of Engines, Tools, and Agricultural implements, as well as the possessors of Foreign patents, will embrace the opportunity offered them, the more so as every possible facility will be given them to profit by not only the general advantages which the Exhibition may offer, but also by the prospect of having opened up to them a market not only in Budapest and Hungary, but farther abroad, which will bring them into closer connection with the neighbouring countries on her eastern and southern frontiers, and give them the opportunity of carrying on large business transactions.

With regard to the important question of the International Section of the Exhibition, above alluded to, the General Commission have intrusted a Special Committee with the management of the affairs of this section.

This Special Committee will consider it their duty to secure the success of the Special Exhibition in every possible manner, and to facilitate to the utmost the representation of exhibitors at the Exhibition.

The printed Rules, Regulations, Communications, &c., &c., of the Special Committee will, on demand, be forwarded; and may also be obtained from agencies appointed in the more important cities, as well as at all the Austro-Hungarian Consulates.

Issued at the Meeting of the General Commission of the General National Exhibition 1885, held at Budapest on the 16th of August 1883.

MATLEKOVITS, *President.*
COUNT EUGEN ZICHY, *Second President.*

The Members of the abovenamed Special Committee to be as follows:—

PRESIDENT.

COUNT EUGEN ZICHY, *Second President of General Commission.*

VICE-PRESIDENT.

DR. NIKOLAUS V. SZVETENAY, *Royal Counsellor, Member of G. C.*

SECRETARY.

JOHANNES JÓNÁS, *Draftsman of the Chamber of Commerce.*
EDMUND MIKLÓS, *Director of the Budapest Elevators.*

MEMBERS.

EMIL ASBÓTH, *Professor of the Royal Joseph Polytechnic in Budapest.*
KARL HEGEDÜS, *Director of the National School of Industry.*
DR. KARL HERICH, *Counsellor of Section in the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry.*
LADISLAUS LÁNG, *Machine Manufacturer, Budapest.*
DESIDER NAGY, *Professor of the R. Joseph Polytechnic in Budapest.*
AUGUST PILCH, *Professor of the R. Joseph Polytechnic in Budapest.*
BELA SCHLICK, *Director of the Schlick Iron Foundry, Budapest.*
ADOLF TÓRÓCZY, *Director of the Custom House in Budapest.*
STEFAN VERDERBER, *Sub-Director of the Royal State Railway.*
F. H. ZIFFER, *Director of the Hungarian Spinning Company.*
KARL ZIPERNOVSKY, *Director of the Ganz Electrotechnic Manufactory, Budapest.*

The address of the Office of the Special Committee is Budapest, Hungary, IV., Maria Valeria U. 12, II. em.

International Section (III. Special Exhibition) for Motors, Working Machines, and Tools for Artisans; as well as for Agricultural Machines of the latest and most improved constructions, and also for important Patented Inventions and Improvements.

(*No.*_____*) (*No.* of the Catalogue_____)

Form of Application.

FORM D.

For the First class_____ Secondary class _____ of the International Section.

The Exhibitors:

Name or Firm_____
Trade_____
Address_____
*Post Office*_____
*Railway Station*_____

Detailed enumeration of Objects for Exhibition:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

* Will be filled up by the Bureau of the Exhibition.

This sheet is to be carefully and clearly filled up, and returned as speedily as possible. For each class a separate sheet to be forwarded. All necessary blanks will be sent, without charge, by the Special Committee.

Space required in Meters:

I. Entirely covered localities:
1. Floor area: Length_____: Breadth_____
The length is to be measured along the passage.
2. Wall surface: Height._____: Breadth_____
Eventual remarks:_____
_____

II. Half covered localities:
1. Floor area: Length_____: Breadth_____
2. Wall surface: Height_____: Breadth_____
Eventual remarks:_____
_____

III. In the open air:
Ground: Length _____: Breadth _____
Eventual remarks: _____

IV. Separate divisions in covered localities, for arranging workshops or collections:
(*a*) Ground: Length _____: Breadth _____
(*b*) Height _____
Eventual remarks: _____

Remarks.—Enclose sketches, if possible, concerning foundations and other constructions for objects of the Exhibition: _____

Room wanted for erection of special Pavilions or other constructions, outside of the main building.

Length _____ Breadth _____ Height _____

Remarks.—Plans of Pavilions and other independent buildings, have to be filed in due time for acceptance.

Wanted:

(*a*) Steam _____ Athmos. pressure _____ cubic meter per hour.
(*b*) Water _____ Athmos. pressure _____ „ „ „
(*c*) Gas _____ Athmos. pressure _____ „ „ „
(*d*) Power _____ horse-power.

Remarks.—Diameter and number of revolutions of the transmissions will be notified to Exhibitors in proper time.

Declaration.

(All modalities which are not suitable, please to strike out.)

I. With regard to the mounting and tending of Machines.
The Exhibitor provides himself (Name of the person employed.)
_____
The Special Committee is empowered to provide for the Exhibitor on his account.

II. With respect to sales and providing Agents and Representatives.
The object being saleable _____
_____
is intrusted with the commercial representation.
The Agent appointed by the Special Committee is intrusted to represent the Exhibitor.

III. With regard to Insurance.
The object to be exhibited is to be insured by the General Commission on account of the Exhibitor to the amount of _____ fls. Aust. Cur.

Other Communications, Desires, Explanations, &c., have to be written on separate sheets and joined to this sheet.

$\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ the undersigned declare by the present, to submit in $\frac{\text{my}}{\text{our}}$ name and in the name of $\frac{\text{my}}{\text{our}}$ appointees to the General Regulations of the International Section of the Exhibition, and also to those which may be subsequently issued by the General Commission, or in the name of this Commission by the Special Committee of the International Section.

Dated _____

Signature of Exhibitor.

To be enclosed in the accompanying cover, and addressed

To the General Commission of the General National Exhibition of 1885.
(For the Special Committee of the International Section)
Budapest, Hungary,
IV. Maria Valeria-u. 12. II. em.

Certificate of Admittance

To the International Section of the General National Exhibition at Budapest, 1885.

On Mr. _____

application, the following objects, *viz.*: _____
_____
_____
_____
_____

have been admitted for Exhibition, in conformity with the Regulations, and admitted to their respective Classes of the International Section of the Exhibition, with the remark, that
_____
_____
_____
_____

Budapest, the ____ day of _____ 188 ____.

In the Name of the General Commission of the General National Exhibition at Budapest, 1885.

The Special Committee of the International Section:

President.

Secretary.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above papers be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*; also that copies be forwarded to the several Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, for publication in the Local Gazettes.

Government of Madras.	Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
„ „ Bombay.	„ „ British Burma.
„ „ Bengal.	„ „ Assam.
„ „ N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad.
„ „ Punjab.	

(True Extract.)

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
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 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1884 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 336 AND 337 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DATED 23rd FEBRUARY 1884.

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, Verugoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Mrrhwa, 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.
RAJPOOTANA.	Jhallawar	19 14	20 8	17 2½	23 14	23 14	8 0	...	...	...	10 3½	10 3½	10 2	29 15	29 7	24 4	17 2	17 2	18 6	...	...	...	27 10	29 7	25 15	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	10 14	11 1	11 1	10 10

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 eleven months of the official year 1883-84, and of the twelve preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

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

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 17th March 1884.

D. M. BARBOUR,
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 MARCH 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Except in Ganjam, no rain is reported from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Slight showers fell in some districts of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, though more rain is much wanted in Bengal for the cultivation of early crops, and in Gauhati for *ahu* cultivation.

The standing crops are on the whole fair in the Madras Presidency, and the harvest yield is expected to be an average one. The *rabi* harvest is nearly completed in several districts of the Bombay Presidency. It is in progress in other parts of it, as also in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and in Berar, and gives promise of a fair outturn.

Small-pox is reported from many districts of Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, and Burma, but the public health is otherwise on the whole good.

Prices are steady in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, though they continue high in the latter Province.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Mar. 18th)—		
Bellary		Standing crops poor, owing to short rainfall and disease; harvest—sugarcane, yield average; *cholum* and cotton below average.
Kurnool		Standing crops fair; harvest—*cholum* and cotton, yield below average; small-pox in two taluks; cattle-disease in six.
Ganjam	Average ·02	Small-pox slightly prevalent, except in one taluk.
Kistna		Standing crops generally good; harvest—*varagu* and horse-gram, yield below average; fever and small-pox prevalent; cattle-disease in places; 9 deaths from cholera in two taluks.
Chingleput (Madras)		Standing crops generally good; harvest—paddy, yield below average; small-pox prevalent; cholera abating, 11 deaths.
Coimbatore		Standing crops generally good; harvest—paddy, yield average; dry grains about average; fever and small-pox in parts; 22 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore		Standing crops generally good, but suffering from want of rain in one taluk; harvest—paddy, dry grains, and pulse, yield below average; cholera abating, 62 deaths.
Madura		Standing crops fair, except in two taluks; harvest—paddy, yield average; small-pox prevalent in parts; 35 deaths from cholera.
Malabar		Third crop paddy cultivation progressing in two taluks; small-pox and fever slight; 11 deaths from cholera.
Travancore		Cultivation not commenced; one death from small-pox at Trivandrum.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Mar. 19th)—		
Kurrachee		Weather sultry; river at Kotri on 15th, 3 feet 6 inches against 2 feet 9 inches on same date last year; fever generally prevalent; cattle-disease in five talukas; loss of 27 buffaloes and 18 cows and bullocks in Mirpur Batoro and Tatta; 6 fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee since 8th, no death; disease also in 26 villages in district, 26 fresh cases, 2 deaths, 52 remaining sick; prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 30 and 32; in Sehwan 32 and 36; in Sakro 16, 28 and 36; and in Mirpur Batoro 22, 34 and 32 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad		Wheat attacked by mildew in Sakrand; river at Kotri on 14th, 3 feet 5 inches against 2 feet 9 inches on same date last year; small-pox continues in 11 talukas, fever in 4, and cattle-disease in 7 talukas; wheat 26½, *jowari* 37½, *bajri* 34, red rice 26, and white rice 21lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad		Cotton-picking and reaping of *rabi* crops continue; slight fever in Sanand; small-pox in Parantij; wheat 26 and *bajri* 30 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda		Public health fair; small-pox has made its appearance in Kheratu and Visnagar Mahals in Kadi division; harvesting of *rabi* commenced in some parts of Amreli division; cotton-picking in progress; prices—*bajri* 31 to 32 and rice 24 to 25 lbs. per British rupee.
Surat		*Rabi* harvest commenced in places; slight fever in Bulsar and Pardi; *jowari* 36 and *nagli* 42 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik		Reaping of *rabi* crops nearly completed; public health generally good; small-pox in parts of Nasik, Chandor, Malegaon, and Kalwan talukas; *bajri* 28, wheat 34½, and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay)		Abnormal temperature 3° to 0° warm; abnormal wind southerly and moist on 12th.
Poona		Reaping of *rabi* nearly completed; slight small-pox in five talukas; prices—*bajri* 35 and *jowari* 37 lbs. per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 35 lbs.
Ahmednagar		*Bajri*—maximum 48 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 36 lbs. in Shrigonda; *jowari*—maximum 60 lbs. in Songamner, minimum 35 lbs. in Karjat.
Sholapore		Reaping of *rabi* crops almost completed throughout district; *jowari* 39 and *bajri* 41 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar		Harvesting of wheat nearly completed; cotton-picking in progress; small-pox in 7, fever in 2, and cattle-disease in 5 talukas; scarcity of drinking-water in some villages of Navalgund and Gadag talukas; rice 29 to 40 and *jowari* 52 to 79 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara		Second crop rice plants healthy; small-pox prevalent in district; 26 deaths in Kumpta, 8 in Honore, and 1 in Supa; cattle-disease and fever in Supa and Sirsi; common rice in Karwar 14¾ seers per rupee: in district average 16 seers.
Rajkot		General health good; weather hot; small-pox still prevalent; *bajri* 31 and *jowari* 39lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* reaping nearly completed in Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, and Kaladgi, in progress in other districts; wheat crop attacked by mildew in parts of Hyderabad; scarcity of drinking water in two talukas of Dharwar and one of Kaladgi; cholera in parts of Broach, Tanna, Colaba, and Kaladgi; small-pox in many districts; fever and cattle-disease in several.
Bengal (Mar. 18th)—		
Chittagong	1·64	Weather alternately cloudy and fair; prospects of standing crops good; cow-pox still reported; prices stationary; general health good.
Dacca	1·7	Gathering of pulses continues; prospects of crops and public health good.
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Gathering and storing of grains finished; price of common rice stationary; public health generally good, though isolated cases of cholera reported from Barrakpore sub-division.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather hot with strong westerly winds during first part of the week harvesting of wheat, barley, and gram going on; *boro* paddy being transplanted in the Kandi sub-division; except a few cases of cholera and small-pox, public health good on the whole.
Rajshahye		Weather hot; *rabi* being harvested with good outturn; public health fair.
Burdwan (Sudder)	0·2	Outturn of *rabi* crops all round four annas only; health generally good.
Culna	0·19	
Rungpore	0·01	No fresh case of small-pox; prospects of crops continue good; prices of food-grains stationary; rain much wanted; public health good.
Bhagulpore	*Nil*	Peas, linseed, and *khesari* being cut; wheat, barley, and other *rabi* crops ripening fast; rice 13 seers 4 chittacks per rupee; prospects of crops not good; a case of small-pox reported.
Purneah	*Nil*	Weather—hot days and cold nights; prospects of crops fair, but rain urgently wanted for paddy sowings; common rice 14 seers per rupee; public health good.
Patna	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops generally fair; harvesting of mustard and peas going on; fever and small-pox prevalent.
Durbhanga		Weather seasonable; wheat, barley, mustard, and peas being harvested; fields being prepared for sowing *mung* and *cheena*; prices high, but stationary; small-pox still prevalent in the sudder station.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather clear and getting warmer daily; cutting of *rabi* crops continues; prospects of mango and *mohua* crops good; prices continue high; small-pox reported from several thanas of the Giridi sub-division; cattle-disease reported from some thanas; general health good.
Cuttack		A few drops of rain; weather warm and cloudy; land being ploughed; wheat being reaped; state of *dalua* rice and other miscellaneous crops good; no change in the price of rice; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain fell in some of the reporting districts during the week; rain is generally much wanted for cultivation of early crops; in Bankura it is said that want of drinking-water is much felt; harvesting of *rabi* crops and sugarcane is still proceeding in some districts; prices are generally stationary, but high; there is small-pox reported from many districts, but it is prevalent in Howrah, Patna, and Sarun; cow-pox has appeared in Bogra, and it is still reported from Chittagong; cholera has made its appearance in several parts of Bengal Proper.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Mar. 18th)	*Nil*	Weather hotter; barley and wheat cut; estimated outturn 11 annas small-pox increasing in the city; prices falling.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W.P. & Oudh—*contd.*		
Allahabad (Mar. 19th)	. . . . .	Heat increasing rapidly with strong west wind; *rabi* harvest in progress; health good; prices stationary.
Gorakhpur („ 16th)	. . . . .	Small-pox and measles still prevalent; *rabi* reaping in progress; outturn below average; prices rising.
Jhansi . („ 17th)	. . . . .	*Rabi* crops mostly ripe; harvesting commenced; prices stationary; health of people good; slight cattle-disease in pargana Jhansi.
Agra . („ 18th)	Very slight shower on 15th.	Irrigation continues; gram and barley being cut; fever in three and small-pox in four parganas; prices steady.
Bareilly . („ „)	. . . . .	Windy days; crops slightly withered in consequence; market steady; health good.
Meerut . („ „)	. . . . .	No change; weather getting hotter; high west wind; occasionally cloudy; prices half a seer easier.
Kumaun . („ „)	Rain on 14th and 15th	Ploughing for *kharif* in progress; health fair, a few deaths from typhus; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ 20th)	*Nil*	Strong winds; some of the new *rabi* grain is in market; *sawan* and sugarcane are being sown; condition of people and cattle good; markets well supplied; prices steady.
Partabgarh („ 18th)	. . . . .	*Rabi* crops being cut; *sawan* sowings going on; small-pox very prevalent.
Sitapur („ „)	·03 at Sadr only	The outturn especially in Sitapur tahsils will be indifferent; prices steady; small-pox on increase in Sitapur tashil, also in Biswan and Misrikh.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Sky often cloudy; *rabi* crops are everywhere ripe; harvesting commenced; condition of people normal and of cattle good.
Rai Bareilly („ 17th)	. . . . .	Weather often cloudy; strong winds; harvesting of *rabi* crops has commenced; small-pox continues; supplies abundant; prices steady.
Cawnpore („ 18th)	·03 in Rusulabad pargana on 15th, and slight drizzling in two other parganas.	Harvest proceeding, and sugarcane and extra crops being sown; health of people good, but small-pox still lingers.
Farukhabad („ „)	. . . . .	Barley and peas being cut; wheat nearly ripe; prospects fair.
		General Remarks.—Slight showers have fallen in several districts, and there was rain on two days in Kumaun; the *rabi* harvest is progressing, and prospects are fair in most districts; but in Saharunpur half the unirrigated crop is reported lost; small-pox is still prevalent; fodder is scarce in Saharunpur and Moradabad, prices in general are steady or slightly fluctuating.
Punjab . . .	. . . . .	No report received.
Central Provinces .	. . . . .	Ditto.
British Burma—(15th March)—		
Akyab . . .	. . . . .	Public and cattle health good; estimated outturn of paddy 20,699,935 baskets, of which 4,768,250 have been sold to date; price Rs. 25 to 30 per 100 baskets; Akyab basket is one-half of Rangoon basket.
Kyoukphyu (Mar. 8th)	. . . . .	Public and cattle health good; large supplies of paddy coming into market; price Rs. 20 per 200 baskets.
Ditto („ 15th)	. . . . .	Same as last week, but paddy at Rs. 18.
Rangoon . . .	. . . . .	Seventy-nine deaths from small-pox; price of paddy Rs. 82 and 85 per 100 baskets.
Sandoway . . .	. . . . .	Public health good; weather warm; price of paddy Rs. 60 to 70 per 100 baskets.
Hanthawaddy . .	. . . . .	Public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy Rs. 75 to 85 per 100 baskets.
Bassein . (Mar. 8th)	. . . . .	Seven deaths from cholera and 6 deaths from small-pox; price of paddy Rs. 70 to 80 per 100 baskets.
Ditto . („ 15th)	. . . . .	Twenty-seven deaths from cholera, 8 from small-pox, and 75 deaths of cattle reported; price of paddy Rs. 75 to 80 per 100 baskets.
Pegu	. . . . .	Small-pox continues in Pegu town to a limited extent; cattle healthy price of paddy Rs. 75 to 83 per 100 baskets; cultivators unwilling to sell at these rates.
Prome . . .	. . . . .	Four deaths from small-pox in town; cattle healthy; estimated outturn of paddy 7,834,000 baskets, of which 979,200 baskets have been sold to date at Rs. 80 per 100 baskets.
Tharrawaddy . .	. . . . .	Eleven cases of small-pox reported from 3 townships; 15 deaths of cattle reported in Gyobingouk township; 984,753 baskets of paddy sold to date; price of paddy Rs. 75 to 83 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein)	. . . . .	Nineteen deaths from small-pox and one from cholera reported; price of paddy increased 5 per cent.; report from Moulmein town not received.
Shweygyin . . .	. . . . .	Small-pox reported from some villages; price of paddy Rs. 70 to 75 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo . . .	. . . . .	Public health good; price of paddy Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy . . .	. . . . .	Small-pox prevalent in town and in central and western townships; 220,000 baskets of paddy sold to date; price Rs. 55 to 59 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa . . .	. . . . .	Thirteen deaths from cholera; price of paddy Rs. 85 per 100 baskets.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burmah—*contd.*		
Henzada . . .	. . . . .	Nine deaths from small-pox in town; 68,000 baskets of paddy sold during week.
Thayetmyo . . .	. . . . .	Two cases of small-pox in town; cattle-disease still prevalent on western side; not enough paddy cropped for local consumption; people importing grain from other districts; price of paddy Rs. 70 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Mergui	. . . . .	Report not received.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox prevalent, except in Arrakan; cholera reported in Bassein, Thonegwa, and Amherst; some cattle-disease in Thayetmyo and Shweygyin.
Assam—(Mar. 19th)—		
Gauhati . . .	*Nil*	Weather getting hot; windy days; rain much wanted for *ahu* cultivation; cholera prevalent in portions of the district.
Sylhet . . .	1·16	State and prospects of crops good; cattle-disease reported from South Sylhet, and cholera from South Sylhet and Habiganj; small-pox still prevalent in some parts of the district.
Cachar . . .	5·0	Weather rainy for the first four days; a very severe storm with hail on the night of the 15th; severe damage to some tea-gardens; common rice 14½ seers per rupee; eleven deaths reported from small-pox.
Dibrugarh . . .	2·55	Prospects of crops good; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg .	. . . . .	No report received.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Mar. 19th)—		
Amraoti . . .	. . . . .	Weather hot; *rabi* harvesting in progress; wheat 16 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	. . . . .	*Rabi* crops are being harvested; prospects good.
Central India States .	. . . . .	No report received.
Rajputana . . .	. . . . .	Ditto.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Major*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	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 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Muthwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Muthwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Muthwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCE.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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 13	19 6	17 14	19 10	21 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 3	29 5	35 3	40 0	33 5	33 5	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	Ganjam
	Vizagapatam	8 0	8 8	11 8	...	...	...	10 14	13 6	9 0	13 10	14 11	11 14	25 14	29 3	25 14	27 11	27 11	27 11	28 5	28 5	24 3	46 13	43 5	35 3	93 5	92 5	93 5	15 3	14 10	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 6	Vizagapatam
	Godavery	10 13	10 13	9 0	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	13 14	16 0	16 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	28 13	...	...	...	32 13	32 13	29 2	42 0	42 0	33 10	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	Godavery
	Kistna	8 13	8 13	10 5	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	17 13	15 13	15 13	18 11	21 2	21 2	25 0	...	...	...	30 14	30 14	31 5	33 5	33 5	30 13	145 13	145 13	155 8	15 3	15 3	16 5	14 0	14 0	15 11	Kistna
	Nellore	12 2	11 3	...	...	...	...	13 14	13 6	12 14	14 0	14 0	14 0	20 3	22 10	23 0	...	...	...	25 0	24 10	27 5	29 14	29 6	23 2	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore
	Cuddapah	14 0	14 0	14 11	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	13 5	13 11	27 3	28 0	30 0	29 11	29 11	33 5	31 8	30 0	33 0	37 13	34 6	37 13	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 10	17 2	16 3	16 3	16 10	Cuddapah
	Anantapur	11 8	11 8	13 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 13	13 0	13 0	15 2	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 5	33 5	33 5	34 14	34 14	34 14	44 13	44 13	35 13	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	15 8	14 5	14 5	14 5	Anantapur
	Bellary	16 5	16 5	19 3	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	37 2	35 0	41 3	25 5	26 5	30 2	32 0	31 0	33 0	38 2	39 3	38 2	94 13	94 13	94 13	15 3	15 3	15 13	14 14	14 14	15 8	Bellary
	Kurnool	10 13	10 13	13 5	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 5	11 6	11 6	11 6	34 3	34 3	37 0	35 0	35 0	31 3	...	...	...	30 11	30 11	26 3	136 2	129 13	198 3	14 6	14 6	14 13	14 0	14 0	14 6	Kurnool
	Madras	10 8	10 5	11 10	...	...	...	14 6	14 3	13 14	15 13	15 13	15 2	23 6	25 3	23 13	27 11	27 11	26 6	29 6	30 2	29 2	26 8	26 8	26 2	83 13	83 13	83 13	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 8	16 8	16 8	Madras
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 11	16 2	16 8	17 6	17 6	17 5	...	...	...	21 2	22 6	...	27 6	30 2	27 6	28 2	26 2	25 11	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 5	17 0	17 0	16 14	Chingleput
	North Arcot	10 3	10 3	9 11	...	...	...	15 0	15 14	14 0	17 14	17 14	16 0	33 11	..	25 8	29 11	...	33 0	36 13	35 14	34 3	32 8	30 8	32 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	North Arcot
	South Arcot	9 11	9 11	9 0	...	...	...	15 3	16 2	15 3	17 2	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	27 11	32 5	35 13	30 3	34 3	37 6	30 3	28 6	32 0	213 13	213 13	201 11	19 5	19 5	18 14	18 6	18 6	18 6	South Arcot
	Tanjore	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	16 10	17 6	20 11	...	20 0	...	38 3	46 2	41 5	34 13	43 8	37 11	37 11	45 5	41 8	33 3	38 8	36 11	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 10	15 10	15 10	15 10	15 3	Tanjore
	Trichinopoly	9 3	10 10	8 10	...	...	...	16 10	15 13	18 11	16 11	17 6	...	...	...	...	30 13	30 8	34 5	34 2	38 11	41 13	37 6	35 10	42 11	116 10	116 10	121 8	17 5	17 5	17 5	16 13	16 13	16 13	Trichinopoly
	Madura	10 14	10 2	11 5	...	...	...	15 8	17 10	17 3	16 8	18 10	18 3	34 0	35 10	34 0	33 13	35 5	31 11	...	...	...	29 11	29 11	34 10	70 0	70 0	73 0	18 5	18 5	18 11	17 13	17 13	18 5	Madura
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 2	16 6	16 6	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 3	29 8	32 13	38 0	36 2	38 0	131 3	131 3	131 3	15 10	15 2	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	Tinnevelly
	Coimbatore	12 5	12 5	11 14	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	15 5	15 6	15 6	16 5	24 6	25 3	28 11	28 10	30 3	35 0	21 10	21 10	21 10	24 2	23 3	21 10	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Coimbatore
	Nilgiris	9 3	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	9 10	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	21 11	21 11	19 10	22 4	22 4	28 6	14 5	14 5	16 5	24 2	23 3	24 3	17 8	17 8	16 6	16 14	16 14	15 6	Nilgiris
	Salem	11 14	13 10	11 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	29 2	29 2	30 13	27 2	37 14	26 8	...	...	...	18 6	16 2	18 10	151 10	151 10	151 10	17 8	17 8	16 6	16 14	16 14	15 6	Salem
	South Canara	10 5	10 5	9 3	...	...	...	9 0	8 11	9 11	13 3	12 11	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 10	23 6	23 6	27 11	26 14	27 11	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	South Canara
	Malabar	9 0	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	14 3	15 0	16 3	15 0	15 13	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malabar
BOMBAY.	Bombay	10 2	10 9	10 2	17 7	19 11	17 0	7 8	7 12	7 8	19 4	11 4	13 13	19 2	18 14	18 14	16 7	15 6	20 2	11 8	12 2	18 14	17 5	16 14	18 12	58 3	58 3	62 6	14 6	14 6	12 9	14 6	14 6	12 9	Bombay
	Ahmedabad	12 0	13 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	26 8	6 8	6 8	9 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	Ahmedabad
	Kaira	11 1	11 7	14 11	20 0	18 13	21 5	9 7	9 7	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	18 13	18 13	20 0	15 15	15 15	15 15	20 0	18 18	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kaira
	Surat	11 2	11 2	12 1	11 4	12 4	12 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 7	19 4	19 4	18 13	14 3	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 3	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	Surat
	Broach	12 0	12 0	11 12	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	10 0	12 11	12 11	14 8	16 0	16 0	17 0	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 4	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8½	14 8½	14 8	14 8½	14 8½	14 6	Broach
	Tanna (Salsette)	11 0	11 0	9 12	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 2	9 0	9 0	10 0	18 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	15 0	25 11	25 11	25 11	13 15	13 15	13 4	78 0	78 0	71 0	15 12	15 12	14 5	14 0	14 0	13 4	Tanna (Salsette)
	Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	11 0	11 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	14 8	115 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	14 0	Colába (Alibág)
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	17 8	18 5	14 14	...	...	...	7 2	8 14	...	10 0	12 11	11 10	12 10	18 9	18 9	20 4	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 9	16 9	19 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 0	14 8	15 0	14 12	14 6	14 12	Khandesh (Dhulia)
	Násik	17 0	17 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	22 4	16 0	22 4	22 4	28 6	14 5	14 5	16 15	128 0	128 0	128 0	12 14	12 14	14 8	12 11	12 11	14 4	Násik
	Ahmednagar	15 8	15 7	13 8	...	...	...	8 4	9 1	9 5	10 4	11 8	12 4	18 0	18 0	18 6	19 6	15 6	15 5	...	...	...	21 0	18 10	22 11	99 0	90 6	85 1	14 6	14 10	14 14	14 2	14 6	14 10	Ahmednagar
	Poona	14 12	13 13	14 15	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 9	17 6	17 6	22 13	16 2	16 2	15 6	15 6	15 6	18 6	16 2	18 6	68 0	68 0	68 0	15 4	14 11	14 11	15 0	14 7	14 7	Poona
	Sholápur	15 13	15 6	14 8	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 15	11 5	11 5	11 9	16 0	17 0	43 2	5 20	10 20	3 26	...	...	...	21 14	20 8	25 1	91 7	85 0	94 13	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 0	Sholápur
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	21 0	19 8	19 8	14 12	15 0	17 8	8 0	7 8	6 12	12 8	12 8	12 8	25 0	24 0	31 0	23 0	22 8	39 8	...	...	...	22 8	20 8	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 9	12 8	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 8	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)
	Satara	13 6	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	8 3	8 14	10 0	10 0	11 7	14 10	14 10	21 5	14 13	19 6	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	19 8	122 10	111 1	129 7	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 2	13 2	13 2	Satara
	Belgaum	18 0	18 1	18 6	12 8	12 8	13 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	12 8	14 0	14 8	13 0	20 0	21 9	24 0	19 8	21 10	23 0	25 0	25 0	32 6	19 0	15 0	65 0	65 0	75 0	13 8	13 8	12 11	13 0	13 0	12 2	Belgaum
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	14 8	13 0	20 0	21 9	24 0	19 8	21 10	35 0	35 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	89 0	9 7	9 7	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dharwar (Hubli)
	Ratnágiri	10 9	9 4	11 3	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 9	12 0	13 7	16 4	14 5	18 3	20 13	12 14	14 11	16 7	20 0	21 2	16 13	16 13	15 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	14 6	15 8	14 4	14 4	15 8	14 4	Ratnágiri
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	12 8	12 8	16 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	Kanara (Karwar)
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	10 0	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	15 0	20 0	20 0	26 10	16 0	16 0	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	Panch Mahals (Godhra)
	Aden	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	11 3	11 3	11 3	12 7	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	33 0	32 0	32 0	Aden
	Asirgarh	14 0	13 14	15 2	...	...	...	11 3	11 8	12 3	13 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	19 4	20 0	22 13	18 14	18 13	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 4	Asirgarh
	Baroda	11 1	11 1	9 11	13 7	13 7	11 7	7 9	7 9	9 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 7	16 5	16 5	.5 ..	15 7	15 3	16 15	16 15	...	14 0	11 11	14 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 10	14 10	14 15	14 9	14 9	14 14	Baroda
	Disa	12 11	13 0	15 8	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 6	9 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	18 0	19 0	22 0	19 10	18 8	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	22 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Disa
	Nimach	18 0	18 8	15 0	26 0	26 0	13 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	28 0	29 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	24 5	25 2	24 15	90 0	90 0	86 2½	*16 0½	*16 0½	*16 2	15 0*	15 0*	15 12*	Nimach
	Nasirabad	18 0	18 2	16 11	24 0	24 0	22 11	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	22 0	23 0	25 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 12	21 4	60 0	70 0	90 0	38 0	32 0	60 0	30 0	28 0	58 0	Nasirabad
	Rájkot	13 4	13 0	17 14	...	...	...	6 7	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	11 8	19 0	23 0	24 0	25 6½	18 5½	19 0	60 0	60 0	...	22 12	22 12	21 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	†12 12½	†12 12½	†12 13	12 12†	12 12†	12 8†	Rájkot
	Upper Sindh Frontier	13 12	13 12	14 4	24 8	24 8	23 8	10 0	10 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	19 0	23 0	24 8	30 0	24 8	24 8	28 0	11 0	10 0	9 8	19 0	18 0	17 0	85 0	85 0	105 0	17 11	17 11	17 13	17 0	16 0	17 0	Upper Sindh Frontier
	Karachi	13 13	14 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	8 8	9 0	9 8	13 0	13 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Karachi
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	14 0	14 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	18 4	22 0	22 0	27 0	19 0	19 0	28 0	...	...	...	23 12	24 10	21 0	240 0	240 0	220 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 0	13 14	Haidarabad (Nakur)
	Shikarpur	14 0	14 0	12 10	24 8	24 0	26 4	12 4	12 6	12 8	13 4	13 0	19 0	21 4	24 0	27 0	19 0	19 0	25 12	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Shikarpur
	Sukkur	17 8	15 8	14 0	28 8	27 8	29 8	10 8	10 8	11 8	13 8	15 0	19 8	22 8	21 8	29 0	21 8	21 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	120 0	14 12	14 12	11 5	14 12	14 12	11 5	Sukkur
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	11 8	11 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 4	14 0	...	...	...	15 12	15 8	15 8	8 8										Prices per md. of 40 seers.						Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)
																													₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.				
WESTERN.	*Western Districts.*																																		*Western Districts.*
	Burdwan	18 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	23 8	30 0	14 4	14 4	20 8	17 12	16 12	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 6	2 14 6	3 0 8	13 8a	13 8	12 6	Burdwan
	Bancoorah	15 0	15 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 0	20 0	19 0	18 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	19 0	280 0	280 0	320 0	3 2 0	3 3 6	3 4 0	12 8b	12 0	12 0	Bancoorah
	Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	13 12	...	...	...	14 0	12 12	16 8	15 8	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	18 0	200 0	160 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 4 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Beerbhoom
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 0c	12 12	13 0	Midnapore
	Hooghly	16 0	14 0	15 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9d	13 9	13 9	Hooghly
	Howrah	13 12	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	12 4	12 3	16 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	18 8	90 0	90 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Cuttack 14 seers, Cuttack 13-8 seers, and Kanegunge 13-5 seers.
b In the Ishmepore sub-division the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee.
c In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :— Ghattal 14-8 seers, Contai 11-8 seers.
d In the Serampore sub-division the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee.
* sambhur.
† Salt in common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1884—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	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 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornoo, Murhwa, Nagnee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornoo, Murhwa, Nagnee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornoo, Murhwa, Nagnee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
	Central Districts.																																	
BENGAL—*continued.*	Calcutta	15 0	12 8	14 0	17 0	15 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	10 12	11 0	11 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	24 8	17 0	19 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	14 9	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	13 0	13 0	14 9	Calcutta	24-Pergunnahs	Nuddea	Khoolna	Jessore	Moorshedabad	Dinagepore
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	13 5	13 0	17 10	17 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	...	14 8	14 8	17 12	...	...	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	12 13 *e*	12 13	13 5							
	Nuddea	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 8	24 8	32 0	12 13	12 13	17 4	13 15	13 14½	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 10	11 10½ *f*	11 10½	11 10½							
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 8*g*	10 8	11 0							
	Jessore	15 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 12	12 4	20 0	16 0	16 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 3 0	10 12½	10 12	11 8							
	Moorshedabad	19 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	11 8*f*	11 8	12 8							
	Dinagepore	14 12	13 4	13 2	13 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	20 4	15 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	120 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	12 0	12 0	11 7							
	Rajshahye	16 8 to 17 4	16 8 to 17 4	17 4	24 0	24 0	37 8	9 0 to 10 8	9 0 to 10 8*k*	16 8 to 19 4	14 4	14 4	20 4 to 21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 2 0	12 0*f*	12 0	12 12							
	Rungpore	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 5	12 8	12 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	11 14*f*	11 14	11 14							
	Bogra	12 0	12 12	13 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	15 12	15 12	16 8	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	82 8	67 8	3 2 8	3 2 8	3 4 0	12 0	12 0	12 0							
	Pubna	18 12	18 0	16 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 4	13 14	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 1 3	12 6*f*	12 6	12 12							
	Darjeeling	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	5 0	6 0	5 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	128 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	8 0*m*	8 0	8 0							
	Jalpaiguri	10 0	10 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4*n*	12 4	11 0							
	Eastern Districts.																																	
	Dacca	16 4	16 0	14 8	16 4	16 0	27 8	13 8	13 8	20 8	15 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 10	90 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	3 1 0	12 8*f*	12 10	12 8							
	Furreedpore	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	35 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	12 0*o*	12 0	12 0							
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	13 0*f*	13 0	13 0							
	Mymensingh	13 4	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	20 0	13 8	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4*r*	12 4	12 4							
	Chittagong	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	12 0*s*	12 0	11 4							
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 2 0	10 0*f*	10 0	10 0							
	Tipperah	13 5	12 12	13 4	...	...	...	13 5½	14 8	20 0	16 6½	16 6½	27 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0*m*	12 0	12 0							
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	14 8	13 5	13 5	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0							
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	21 0	17 0	18 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0							
	Behar.																																	
	Patna	20 0	20 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	10 10	10 10	14 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	130 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	10 2	10 2	10 8							
	Gya	17 0	16 8	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	13 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	160 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0*w*	11 0	12 0							
	Shahabad	17 8 to 18 0	16 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 18 8	22 0	23 0	30 0	9 0 to 9 8	9 0	11 0 to 11 8	13 8 to 15 0	13 8 to 14 0	18 0 to 18 8	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	31 0	21 0 to 22 0	20 0	27 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 8*w*	12 8	12 8							
	Durbhunga	15 6	15 6	14 0	...	...	...	9 12	11 0	13 0	14 4	14 5	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	3 1 6	3 10 0	...*w1*	12 6	11 0							
	Mozufferpore	18 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0*e*	12 0	12 0							
	Sarun	17 0	18 0	16 8	24 0	24 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 8	13 0	19 10	23 0	24 0	31 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 5 0	3 3 6	3 6 0	11 8*g*	11 8	11 0							
	Chumparun	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 5 5	...	11 8*z*	11 12	11 0							
	Monghyr	18 9	18 10	18 12	21 0	26 4	32 0	10 8	10 8	16 0	12 9	12 9	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	126 0	126 0	100 0	3 2 5	3 2 5	3 1 0	12 1*z*1	12 1	12 4							
	Bhágalpur	16 6	16 6	16 6	20 3	20 3	...	10 11 (old rice.) 12 0 (new rice.)	10 11 (old rice.) 12 0 (new rice.)	18 15	12 10 (old rice.) 13 14 (new rice.)	12 10 (old rice.) 13 14 (new rice.)	21 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	151 8	151 8	151 8	2 15 6	2 15 6	3 3 0	12 10*z*2	12 10	12 10							
	Purneah	14 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	10 8*z*3	10 0	10 0							
	Maldah	21 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 4	12 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0							
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	17 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 4	16 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 7 0	12 0*z*4	12 0	11 0							
	Orissa.																																	
	Cuttack	14 7	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	11 13	13 2	18 6	18 6	18 6	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 8	14 0							
	Pooree	11 13	11 13	13 0	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	17 9	21 0	21 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10 (Birhi or Kalmi.)	23 10	19 11	100 0	2 6 0	2 7 0	2 12 0	16 0	14 7	11 4							
	Balasore	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	120 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 2 0	9 0*z*5	9 0	12 12							
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																																	
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																																	
	Hazáribágh	14 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	24 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	15 8	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	27 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	3 7 9	3 8 9	3 10 0	10 8*z*6	10 0	10 0							
	Lohardugga	13 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	32 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0							
	Singbhoom	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	8 0	8 0	9 0							
	Manbhoom	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	22 0	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	10 8*z*7	10 0	10 8							

* In the interior the retail prices of common rice ranged from 23-10 to 31-8 seers per rupee.
e In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Bussirhat 11 seers, Diamond Harbour 11 seers, Barrackpore 12-13 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore and Chooadanga 11-3 seers, and Ranaghat 12-13 seers.
g In the Sukhura and Bagirhat sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
h In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida, Magura, and Narail 12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
i In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 12-8 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
j In the Nattore and Nowgong sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
k In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Gaibanda 14 seers, Nilphamari 12 seers.
l In Serajgunge the retail price of salt was 12-12 seers per rupee.
m The retail price of salt at Silliguri was 11 seers per rupee.
n The retail price of salt at Kurseong sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.
o The retail price of salt at Fulcotta in the Anpore sub-division was 10 seers 10½ chittacks, and Naraingunge 13 seers.
p In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 11 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers 10½ chittacks, and Naraingunge 13 seers.
q In the Goalundo and Madaripore sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
r In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers 10 chittacks, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.
s In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10 seers 10 chittacks, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
t In the sub-division the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.
u In the Penny sub-division the retail price of salt was 9 seers per rupee
v In the Brahmunberiah and Chanopore sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12-8 seers per rupee.
w In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Aurungabad 11-12 seers, Nowada 10 seers.
x In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Aurungabad 11-12 seers, Nowada 10 seers.
w1 The retail prices of salt per rupee at Sasseram 12 seers, Buabbhua 11 seers and Buxar 11-8 seers.
x The retail prices of salt at Madhubani 11 seers, and Lajpore 12 seers per rupee.
y In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Seetamurhee 11 seers and Hajeepore 12-4 seers.
z In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11-8 seers and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
z1 The retail price of salt in the sub divisions vary from 10 seers to 13 seers per rupee.
z2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Boguserai 11 seers and Jamui 11-8 seers.
z3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Muddenpoora 11-4 seers, and Soopole 11 seers.
z4 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kissenguuge 10 seers and Arrareea (at Ranigunge) 11 seers.
z5 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Rajmenal 13 seers and Godda 11 seers.
z6 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt was 8 seers per rupee.
z7 In the Bhaurack sub-division the retail price of salt was 8 seers per rupee.
z8 The retail price of salt at Kharagdiha in the Giridi sub-division was 11-8 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 FEBRUARY 1884—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	Bairnah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bairnah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bairnah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a.	R a.	R a.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Assam.	Sylhet	No return received.																															Sylhet	Assam.
	Cachar																																Cachar	
	Goálpárá																																Goálpárá	
	Gáro Hills																																Gáro Hills	
	Kámrúp																																Kámrúp	
	Darrang																																Darrang	
	Nowgong																																Nowgong	
	Sibságar																																Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur																																Lakhimpur	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills																																Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills																																Nága Hills	
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	17 0	18 8	20 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	10 8	11 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.
	Saharanpur	19 5½	19 5½	20 7	25 13	25 13	29 0½	7 8½	7 8½	10 12	10 12	10 12	12 14½	26 14	26 14	34 6½	27 15	27 15	27 15	...	...	...	129 0	129 0	129 0	13 2¼	13 2½	13 2½	12 14½	12 14½	12 14½	Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar	19 4	18 11	19 4	30 12	30 12	28 11	6 9	6 9	6 9	12 2	12 2	15 6	27 8	26 6	30 4	23 10	23 10	26 6	...	...	...	132 0	132 0	110 0	12 10	12 10	12 4	11 12	11 12	12 2	Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	18 0	18 0	18 8	26 0	26 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	23 8	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	19 12	19 10	19 15	26 8	27 0	27 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	22 8	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh	19 0	19 0	18 0	26 8	26 8	25 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	Aligarh	
	Kumaun	14 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kumaun	
	Garhwál	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	30 0*	30 0*	30 0*	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 2	8 2	8 0	Garhwál	
	Bijnor	17 12	17 2	18 0	25 5	24 12	26 2	10 2	10 2	11 13	11 4	11 4	13 8	24 12	23 10	25 14	20 13	20 4	21 2	...	...	...	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	12 6	11 9	12 6	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	20 0	20 0	18 12	29 6	30 0	26 4	10 4	10 4	11 4	13 6	13 6	16 4	28 0	29 5	28 2	25 0	25 0	24 6	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 10	12 10	12 12	12 8	12 8	12 8	Moradabad	
	Budaun	22 8	21 9½	18 14	31 8	31 3	27 0	8 6	8 6	9 9½	12 14	14 8½	16 12¼	26 6	27 9½	24 9½	25 12¼	24 9½	21 12	...	...	...	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 11	11 6	11 6	11 1½	11 1½	10 12½	Budaun	
	Bareilly	20 10	20 16	17 8	26 14	28 12	22 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	12 8	13 2	16 14	28 12	28 12	23 12	25 10	26 14	21 4	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 3	12 3	11 14	Bareilly	
	Sháhjahanpur	22 8	22 8	20 0	36 0	36 0	27 4	8 0	8 8	9 12	15 0	16 0	18 12	33 0	35 0	30 4	31 0	31 0	26 4	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	10 12	Shahjahánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	19 8	19 6	20 8	30 0	28 12	35 0	11 4	9 6	10 0	12 0	12 13	17 0	27 8	23 12	30 0	22 8	22 8	25 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	11 4	11 0	12 0	Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra	18 8	18 8	18 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	...	12 8	12 8	15 0	23 0	23 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Muttra	
	Agra	18 0	18 0	16 12	24 0	23 8	25 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	23 8	23 8	24 0	23 8	23 0	22 8	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Agra	
	Farukhabad	20 10½	20 8	18 2	30 3½	29 15	23 8	6 8	6 8	7 5	12 5	12 9	14 15	28 2	27 12	25 2½	28 4½	28 8	23 0	...	...	...	145 0	145 0	156 8	12 10	12 10	12 8	12 3	12 1	12 0	Farukhabad	
	Mainpuri	20 0	19 8	19 0	26 0	26 0	23 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Mainpuri	
	Etáwah	20 0	19 8	18 0	27 8	24 8	22 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	11 8	14 8	25 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	Etáwah	
	Etah	21 6	21 2	20 4	28 0	28 0	25 13	7 4	7 12	7 10	13 8	13 4	17 0	24 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	155 0	155 0	153 0	12 10	12 2	12 0	11 14	11 8	12 8	Etah	
	Jalaun	21 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jalaun	
	Jhánsi	23 8	23 3½	21 8	34 0	34 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	18 0	32 0	31 7¾	25 0	28 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur	24 12	24 0	21 12	35 8	35 8	42 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 8	16 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	30 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	175 0	175 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	11 8	Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore	20 8	20 0	18 8	31 0	31 0	28 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	29 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	150 0	140 0	140 0	13 8	13 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur	17 6	17 12	16 14	28 0	27 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	18 0	29 4	28 4	30 0	25 0	25 0	28 4	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur	
	Bánda	25 0	25 0	18 0	31 0	32 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	18 0	35 0	35 0	36 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	Bánda	
	Allahabad	17 8	17 8	16 10	28 0	28 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	14 0	14 8	19 0	28 0	29 0	33 12	26 8	25 0	32 0	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	Allahabad	
	Hamirpur	24 8	23 10	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 10	10 11	...	31 0	29 10	28 0	27 0	26 10	28 0	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 6	11 4	11 13	10 0	Hamirpur	
	Jaunpur	19 11	19 0	19 0	26 13	24 0	27 9	7 1	7 1	7 13	12 12	11 4	15 8	25 6	24 0	28 4	22 9	22 9	26 14	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	148 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 10	10 10	10 10	Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur	17 9½	18 0	18 0	19 13	21 9½	25 3	11 11	10 11	15 5	14 5½	14 5½	17 1½	20 11	21 9½	30 9½	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9½	10 9½	11 9½	9 9½	10 6½	10 13	Gorakhpur	
	Basti	18 0	17 8	19 8	19 0	19 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	Basti	
	Azamgarh	16 10	17 1	16 4	23 10	21 6	22 15	10 5	10 5	10 5	13 4	12 9	16 4	24 6	22 2	...	26 10	20 10	21 10	...	...	...	147 8	177 0	181 0	11 2	11 2	11 0	10 8	11 13	11 8	Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur	16 8	16 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	28 0	21 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	...	100 0	80 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	Mirzapur	
	Benares	17 14	16 13	16 4	26 0	22 8	22 3	9 3	9 3	11 15	13 9	12 11½	19 4	24 6	22 12	27 10	25 0	23 5	27 10	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	140 0	10 11	10 11	11 4	9 13½	9 13½	10 2	Benares	
	Gházipur	18 0	17 6½	18 0	21 4	21 4	25 12	7 1½	7 1½	11 9	11 9	11 9	17 6½	20 9½	20 9½	33 7	21 14	20 9½	25 12	...	...	...	132 8	128 12	103 0	10 15½	10 15½	10 9½	10 5	10 5	10 5	Gházipur	
	Balia	18 10	18 0	16 4	23 7	23 3	26 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 2	14 2	18 12	21 12	21 12	...	21 12	21 12	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 12	11 12	11 8	Balia	
	Pilibhít	19 7	21 6	18 2	31 8	34 4	31 0	12 8	13 9	16 4	13 12	14 10	18 0	27 8	30 0	28 0	25 4	27 4	25 0	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pilibhít	
Oudh.	Sultánpur	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	31 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	31 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 12	12 12	12 4	Sultánpur	Oudh.
	Partábgarh	19 1	19 2½	18 4	29 5	29 4	33 0	15 2½	14 8	18 5	16 0	16 0	21 8	28 0	28 0	35 15	23 8	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	10 13	11 2	10 13	Partábgarh	
	Fyzabad	18 6	18 0	16 10	26 12	26 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	15 4	15 8	17 10	25 12	25 0	33 12	27 6	27 9	21 6½	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Fyzabad	
	Kheri	23 0	22 8	19 10	34 0	34 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	36 0	35 8	42 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	Kheri	
	Lucknow	20 7½	20 0½	18 0	29 13	29 5	27 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 12	13 14	15 10	29 5	28 14	27 9	29 5	28 11	27 8	...	...	...	115 0	115 0	120 0	11 8	11 6½	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	Lucknow	
	Bára Banki	19 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	26 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	36 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	100 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	Bára Banki	
	Bahraich	20 0	19 8	16 8	30 0	32 0	27 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	31 0	31 0	42 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	Bahraich	
	Rai Bareli	20 0	20 0	19 12	29 0	28 8	27 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 6	18 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	9 0	Rai Bareli	
	Sitapur	24 6	23 10	21 10	37 4	36 10	30 2	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	36 12	36 0	33 8	33 4	33 4	29 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Sitapur	
	Gonda	21 2	21 4	20 9	32 12	33 4	32 12	12 12	13 4	15 8	15 8	15 8	20 12	30 0	30 8	44 0	27 8	27 8	28 12	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 4	11 4	11 12	Gonda	
	Unao	20 8	18 8	18 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	29 0	29 0	34 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	Unao	
	Hardui	19 11	19 11	17 13	31 15	31 15	23 7	5 10	5 10	6 9	11 4	11 4	15 2	30 8	31 14	24 6	29 0	28 2	23 7	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 14	9 14	9 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	Hardui	
Punjab.	Gujránwála (*a*)	23 4	23 4	25 0	43 0	43 0	46 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála (*a*)	Punjab.
	Lahore (*b*)	25 0	24 0	22 0	41 0	41 0	45 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	38 0	38 0	48 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	70 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore (*b*)	
	Ferozepore (*c*)	22 0	23 0	23 0	36 0	36 0	44 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	35 0	36 0	46 0	24 0	24 0	38 0	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	Ferozepore (*c*)	
	Sirsa (*d*)	21 0	22 0	23 0	36 0	36 0	49 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	35 0	32 0	45 0	23 0	28 0	36 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Sirsa (*d*)	
	Hissar (*e*)	18 0	18 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	37 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	28 0	29 0	34 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	80 0	13 0	13 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	Hissar (*e*)	
	Rohtak (*f*)	18 8	19 0	20 0	28 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 12	11 0	12 4	Rohtak (*f*)	
	Gurgaon	19 0	19 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	29 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gurgaon	
	Delhi (*g*)	18 8	18 0	19 0	25 8	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	25 8	25 0	28 8	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	Delhi (*g*)	
	Karnal (*h*)	19 0	19 0	19 8	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	25 0	26 0	30 0	22 0	24 0	23 4	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	160 0	13 0	12 4	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Karnál (*h*)	
	Umballa (*i*)	22 12	20 12	24 0	31 0	30 0	38 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	15 0	30 8	30 8	36 0	25 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	130 0	14 0	14 0	14 4	13 12	13 12	14 0	Umballa (*i*)	
	Ludhiana (*j*)	24 0	23 0	26 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 8	35 0	35 0	41 0	22 0	22 0	33 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 4	14 8	14 8	14 8	Ludhiana (*j*)	
	Simla (*k*)	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 8	11 5	10 9	10 13	10 10	Simla (*k*)	

(*a*) Gram rising. (*b*) Wheat and gram falling. (*c*) Wheat, jowar and gram rising. (*d*) Wheat rising; jowar and gram falling. * Mandwa.
(*e*) Bajra, jowar, gram and salt rising. (*f*) Wheat, jowar and gram rising; barley and salt falling. (*g*) Wheat and jowar falling; barley rising.
(*h*) Jowar and bajra rising; gram and salt falling. (*i*) Wheat, barley and gram falling. (*j*) Wheat and gram falling; salt rising.
(*k*) Salt rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1884—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES	DISTRICTS	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajri), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajri), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajri), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornioo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornioo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornioo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
PUNJAB—*continued.*	Kángra (*a*)	18 0	18 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	Kángra (*a*)	PUNJAB—*continued.*
	Jullundur	23 0	22 0	24 0	36 0	34 0	42 0	...	...	...	8 0	6 8	8 0	32 0	34 0	40 0	26 8	26 0	27 0	...	34 0	34 0	35 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	14 8	14 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	Jullundur	
	Hoshiárpur (*b*)	23 0	22 0	26 0	35 0	34 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	32 0	33 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Hoshiárpur (*b*)	
	Gurdáspur	25 0	25 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	45 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	...	34 0	34 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 4	13 4	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Gurdáspur	
	Amritsar (*c*)	23 8	23 0	24 8	39 0	35 0	44 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 0	38 0	39 0	43 0	29 4	28 8	26 8	...	39 0	39 0	39 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	15 6	15 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	Amritsar (*c*)	
	Siálkot	...†	24 8	28 0	...†	42 0	45 0	...	...	...	...†	14 0	16 0	...†	36 0	37 0	...†	33 0	39 0	...	...†	34 8	31 0	...†	120 0	120 0	...†	16 0	15 8	...†	15 8	15 0	Siálkot	
	Gujrát (*d*)	29 0	27 8	29 0	40 2	40 0	48 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	46 0	42 8	41 8	46 0	...	33 0	32 8	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	15 8	15 8	15 8	Gujrát (*d*)	
	Jhelum (*e*)	28 0	26 0	28 0	38 0	38 0	43 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	37 0	37 0	40 0	37 0	37 0	43 0	...	30 0	32 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	Jhelum (*e*)	
	Ráwalpindi (*f*)	29 8	28 0	22 0	39 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	17 1	50 0	40 0	0 ...	44 0	46 0	42 0	...	36 4	36 8	27 8	150 0	150 0	100 0	15 4	15 4	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ráwalpindi (*f*)	
	Shahpúr (*g*)	30 0	30 0	24 8	48 0	45 0	43 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	42 0	...	40 0	40 0	32 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpúr (*g*)	
	Jhang (*h*)	23 0	23 0	21 0	33 8	35 12	37 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	31 0	29 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	42 8	...	33 0	29 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 8	15 4	14 12	15 4	15 0	14 8	Jhang (*h*)	
	Montgomery (*i*)	19 8	20 0	18 8	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 0	24 0	26 0	32 0	0 ...	...	34 0	...	33 0	34 0	32 0	200 0	240 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	Montgomery (*i*)	
	Mooltan (*j*)	17 8	17 0	16 4	30 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	22 0	23 0	25 0	...	29 8	29 0	27 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	Mooltan (*j*)	
	Muzaffargarh (*k*)	19 0	19 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 0	6 0	23 0	25 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	25 0	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	13 8	Muzaffargarh (*k*)	
	Dera Ghazi Khán (*l*)	18 7	17 8	17 8	26 4	25 0	28 12	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	7 8	30 0	27 0	33 7	26 4	25 0	33 12	...	27 8	27 8	23 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	28 12	28 12	32 8	27 8	27 8	31 4	Dera Ghazi Khán (*l*)	
	Dera Ismail Khan (*m*)	21 9	21 0	21 9	37 3	36 0	32 8	...	...	...	8 10	8 4	9 11	30 3	30 10	40 15	26 7	27 4	34 11	...	32 10	33 1	25 0	137 8	137 8	125 0	47 8	47 8	65 0	45 0	45 0	53 0	Dera Ismail Khán (*m*)	
	Bannu (*n*)	25 0	25 0	25 5	40 0	37 8	45 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	52 8	28 12	28 12	37 8	...	34 6	34 11	28 2	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	Bannu (*n*)	
	Kohát (*o*)	21 0	20 11	18 12	32 8	31 4	30 10	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	12 12	30 10	29 5	38 4	29 5	29 5	37 8	...	29 5	28 11	22 4	153 0	114 12	127 8	63 12	66 5	102 0	58 11	61 3	87 0	Kohát (*o*)	
	Pesháwar (*p*)	25 4	24 0	18 2	38 0	36 0	36 11	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 6	36 0	33 8	35 6	35 4	33 8	36 11	...	30 4	29 4	20 10	118 0	118 0	99 0	41 0	40 0	62 6	39 8	38 8	60 0	Pesháwar (*p*)	
	Házára (*q*)	29 0	29 0	...	41 0	41 0	48 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	16 8	43 0	44 0	0 ...	32 0	32 0	...	...	28 0	26 0	...	110 0	110 0	160 0	13 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Házára (*q*)	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Saugor	25 0	25 0	21 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	35 0	35 0	34 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	31 0	32 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 12	10 0	10 8	9 8	9 12	10 0	Saugor	CENTRAL PROVINCES.
	Damoh	31 0	29 8	22 8	...	...	...	12 8	11 8	15 12	13 8	12 8	16 8	...	...	44 0	...	...	...	...	39 0	34 8	36 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Damoh	
	Jubbulpore	23 0	23 0	19 8	23 8	23 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	21 8	21 0	22 0	...	25 0	27 0	34 0	140 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jubbulpore	
	Mandla	25 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	37 0	35 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Mandla	
	Seoni	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 8	14 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	25 0	25 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 8	11 4	11 12	11 0	11 0	10 8	Seoni	
	Narsinghpur	22 0	21 0	19 8	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 0	12 8	26 0	26 0	29 0	22 0	22 0	23 8	...	27 0	25 0	31 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 8	Narsinghpur	
	Hoshangabad	21 6	19 2	16 9	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 10	11 4	10 11	13 8	30 0	28 0	19 8	...	...	19 11	...	26 0	22 10	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	Hoshangabad	
	Nimár	17 8	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	...	15 15	15 15	14 0	20 10	20 10	24 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	20 4	20 4	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	Nimár	
	Betúl	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	14 8	16 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	10 8	9 8	10 8	10 0	9 0	10 0	Betúl	
	Chhindwára	24 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	19 0	23 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Chhindwára	
	Wardha	No return received																		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wardha	
	Nagpur	22 4	22 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 4	19 12	18 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 12	11 12	12 4	Nágpur	
	Chánda	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	29 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	11 0	Chánda	
	Bhandára	21 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 12	10 0	10 8	17 8	18 12	23 12	22 0	29 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	20 0	26 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	...	11 8	11 9	11 8	11 0	11 0	Bhandára	
	Bálaghát	19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	25 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	10 8	Bálaghát	
	Raipur	24 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	24 0	32 0	64 0	64 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	11 4	10 0	10 0	11 0	Raipur	
	Bilaspur	29 8	36 0	31 0	...	...	...	19 0	26 0	36 0	29 4	41 0	66 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	115 0	120 0	150 0	29 12	30 0	40 0	140 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bilaspur	
	Sambalpur	18 0	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	26 4	28 0	44 0	28 0	33 4	52 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Sambalpur	
BRITISH BURMA.	*Arakan Division.*																																*Arakan Division.*	BRITISH BURMA.
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received						Akyab	
	Northern Arakan				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandoway	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sandoway	
	Pegu Division.																																*Pegu Division.*	
	Rangoon Town	11 2	11 2	15 5	...	...	...	12 9	12 2	13 13	13 2	13 2	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	14 4	19 7	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	14 9½	7 14	7 14	13 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	17 13½	535 11	535 11	535 11	...	...	...	27 7	35 11	35 11½	Tharrawaddy	
	Prome	5 2	5 2	12 2	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	14 15	15 4	15 4	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	12 2	139 11	139 11	139 11	25 5	25 5	25 5	29 9	16 5	18 10	Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																																*Irrawaddy Division.*	
	Passein	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 7	18 9	16 11	15 11	20 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	10 14	249 8	278 7	241 5	28 6	28 6	28 6	21 5	21 5	21 4	Bassein	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	17 14	15 10	15 10	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
	Thonegwa	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																																*Tenasserim Division.*	
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 14	13 8	13 8	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 8	30 8	32 5	20 15	20 15	22 12	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
	Tavoy	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Tavoy	
	Mergui				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Mergui	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 10	16 0	12 13	11 9	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	29 8	30 12	14 1	18 14	18 12	Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 10	15 15	11 5	12 13	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	35 6	24 2	32 3	18 14	14 1	18 14	Shwaygyin	
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Salween	
HYDERABAD AS-SIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Secunderabad	HYDERABAD AS-SIGNED DISTRICTS.
	Bolarum																																Bolarum	
	Chudderghat																																Chudderghat	
	Amraoti	18 0	19 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Amraoti	
	Akola	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	43 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Akola	
	Ellichpur	17 0	18 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ellichpur	
	Buldana	20 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldána	
	Wun	20 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	24 0	20 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	300 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	Wun	
	Basim	22 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 4	13 0	13 0	12 0	26 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	Basim	

(*a*) Wheat, barley, rice, bajra and gram falling; jowar rising. (*b*) Wheat and barley falling; gram rising. (*c*) Wheat, barley and bajra falling; jowar rising.
(*d*) Wheat, barley, rice, bajra and gram falling. (*e*) Wheat falling; gram rising. (*f*) Wheat and jowar falling; barley, bajra and gram rising. (*g*) Barley falling; rice rising.
(*h*) Barley rising; jowar, gram and salt falling. (*i*) Wheat, jowar, and gram rising. (*j*) Wheat, barley and gram falling; bajra rising. (*k*) Rice falling; jowar rising.
(*l*) Wheat, barley, bajra, and jowar falling. (*m*) Wheat, barley and rice falling; bajra, jowar and gram rising.

* No wholesale salt sold. † Statement not received.
(*n*) Barley falling; gram rising. (*o*) Wheat, barley, jowar, gram and fire-wood falling; salt rising. (*p*) Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar, gram and salt falling.
(*q*) Rice and gram falling; jowar rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1884—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorgaum*). Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorgaum*). Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorgaum*). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Mysore	Bangalore	No return received																												Bangalore	Mysore
	Kolar																													Kolar	
	Túmkúr																													Túmkúr	
	Mysore																													Mysore	
	Shimoga																													Shimoga	
	Kadur																													Kadur	
Coorg	Coorg	9 5	8 10	9 14	9 12	9 15	10 4	13 4	14 10	13 9	19 3	20 6	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 8	30 0	26 12	24 0	27 5	29 3	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 14	11 10	10 15	10 1	10 12	10 11	Coorg	Coorg
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	16 4	16 4	16 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	9 0	22 0	23 0	26 0	20 0	20 8	22 0	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	22 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	14 8	15 4	15 8	14 4	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
	Kishengurh	16 0	16 0	15 12	23 8	24 0	24 8	8 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 8	20 0	21 8	25 4	17 0	19 0	19 13	...	...	...	23 8	25 8	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	16 0	Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	18 2	18 12	18 12	27 8	26 14	30 0	10 0	10 0	13 12	11 4	10 6	16 4	25 0	26 4	30 10	20 7	21 4	25 10	...	...	...	26 14	26 4	30 0	...	...	...	13 9	13 14	15 3	13 4	13 8	14 10	Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	17 8	17 10	19 5	24 5	24 5	28 2	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	22 0	22 1	27 0	20 7	21 4	25 10	...	...	...	24 4	25 1	26 15	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 12	14 12	14 12	15 4	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 10	18 9	19 3	23 9	23 7	31 3	7 12	7 12	8 2	9 5	9 6	11 4	22 11	22 7	26 8	21 15	22 7	24 8	...	...	...	22 15	22 15	29 8	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 10	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bhurtpore (City)	
	Ajmere	15 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	20 12	20 12	18 13	29 15	29 9	25 15	...	...	...	9 4	9 1	13 0	28 1	28 8	25 15	22 0	22 0	22 12	...	...	...	29 6	28 3	22 6	...	...	...	14 2	14 0	14 12	13 10	13 10	14 0	Deoli Cantonment	
	Erinpura	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										R a. p. per md.	R a. p.	R a. p.				Erinpura	
	Sirohee																																		Sirohee	
	Abu																																		Abu	
	Anadra																																		Anadra	
	Bálmere																																		Bálmere	
	Jeysalmere																																		Jeysalmere	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0½	15 0½	18 0	19 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	21 0	*	*	*	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	11 8	11 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 10¾	14 13½	13 10¾	23 7	23 7	18 12	10 2½	10 2½	10 8¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6½	17 3	17 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	S. Ch. 11 5½ R a. p.	S. Ch. 11 5½ R a. p. per md.	S. Ch. 11 5½ R a. p.	10 15	10 15	10 15	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	18 12	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 8	7 8	16 4	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 8	30 0	35 0	...	...	...	3 3 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 14	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh (")	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Partábgarh (")	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				Marwar (Jodhpore)	
Central India.	Bikaneer	11 8	11 8	14 0	...	...	28 0	3 9	3 9	3 8	6 4	6 7	6 12	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	22 12	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	Central India.
	Boondee	25 0	25 0	17 12	39 0	...	28 0	7 8	7 0	10 0	8 0	7 8	11 0	36 8	36 0	27 4	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	38 8	38 8	26 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 4	12 8	Boondee	
	Kotah	24 0	24 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	34 0	34 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	30 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	13 4	12 8	12 8	12 12	Kotah	
	Tonk	21 4	20 12	16 15	29 12	29 4	23 6	6 8	6 8	7 12	8 8	8 8	9 4	31 0	32 0	29 14	23 4	25 0	21 1¼	...	...	...	28 0	28 8	22 10	100 0	100 0	160 0	13 0	14 0	13 10	12 12	13 12	13 6	Tonk	
	Jhallawar	19 11	19 11	17 2	23 14	23 14	8 0	...	...	...	10 3½	10 3½	10 2	30 15	30 15	24 5	17 2	17 2	18 6	...	...	...	29 5	25 10	24 12	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	10 14	11 1	11 1	10 10	Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	18 6	18 0	16 4	26 12	26 12	21 2	8 11	9 8	13 1	12 0	13 8	16 4	25 0	24 12	22 0	20 0	20 0	16 6	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 3	14 1	14 6	14 2	14 0	14 4	Shahpoora	
	Dholpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dholpur	
	Indore	17 7	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	25 4	24 0	20 0	17 0	17 12	20 0	...	...	...	20 0*	20 13	17 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	10 14	10 14	12 0	Indore	
	Gwalior	17 9	17 7	16 11	24 10	24 9	21 8	7 7	7 5	7 13	8 12	8 12	10 5	23 5	22 13	26 4	20 1	20 12	22 9	...	...	...	21 15	21 13	25 13	127 12	127 12	109 8	...	...	...	11 14	11 12	12 0	Gwalior	
	Goona	23 4	24 9	23 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	35 0	36 0	38 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	30 0	32 8	30 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	Goona	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	24 12	24 10	20 0	29 8	37 8	36 4	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	17 4	23 0	...	...	40 0	29 4	28 4	35 0	...	...	...	32 12	32 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 6	11 13	12 8	11 4	11 2	11 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* Eight pies per bundle.

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

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1884 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 682, 683, 684, 685, 686 AND 687 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DATED 29th MARCH 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Best sort. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari) *Holcus Sorghum* Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaki, Varegoo, Sawee, Cheena Coralon, Muruwa, Ringlee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Retail. 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.	R a.	R a.	R a.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.
																														per md.			
Assam.	Sylhet	14 0	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	8 17	7 10	0 25	0 23	0 23	0 20	0 20	0 21	...	...	...	0 20	7 23	4 170	0 108	0 108	0 108	0 3	4 3	4 3	6 12	4 12	0 11 13
	Cachar	10 10	10 9	6 16	0 12	13 5	10 0	12 13	13 0	12 15	13 12	13 11	9 116	1 22	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 19	0 18	0 66	0 80	0 80	0 80	7 3	7 3	4 3	8 10	10 10	10 10 10
	Goalpárá	16 0	14 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	15 3	11 80	0 23	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	...	...	...	0 15	10 17	8 160	0 80	0 80	0 80	7 13	4 3	4 3	4 12	4 12	4 12 0
	Garo Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	5 8	3 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 17	8 19	12 ...	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 8	0 8	0 8 0
	Kámrúp	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 9	9 160	0 13	0 12	0 13	0 12	0 12	0 13	...	...	...	0 13	0 12	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 6 0
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	10 12	7 160	0 13	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	...	...	...	0 12	0 13	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 4	0 4 0
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 120	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	...	...	...	0 10	0 10	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 4	0 4 0
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 120	0 10	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	...	...	...	0 8	0 8	0 160	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 4 0
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 160	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	...	...	...	0 12	0 12	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 8	0 5	0 5 0
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	8 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	0 23	0 24	0 21	0 23	0 24	0 21	...	...	...	0 23	0 24	0 160	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 4 0
	Nága Hills	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	6 120	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	...	...	...	0 12	0 12	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 8	0 5	0 5 0
Hyderabad Districts.	Secunderabad	15 8	15 15	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	15 13	12 125	0 23	0 24	0 21	0 23	0 24	0 21	24	14 25	14	0 20	7 23	4 170	0 125	0 125	0 125	7 23	4 170	4 160	0 130	0 130	0 130
	Bolarum	18 1	18 1	18 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	9 116	1 22	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 18	...	...	...	0 19	0 18	0 66	0 116	0 116	0 116	0 18	0 66	0 66	0 116	0 116	0 116
	Chudarghat	11 8	11 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	12 80	0 23	0 24	0 21	0 23	0 24	0 21	...	...	...	0 16	0 15	0 160	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 17	0 160	0 160	0 140	0 140	0 140
Rajpootana.	Erinpura	16 0	16 0	17 4	25 0	25 1	28 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 7	23 4	170	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3 0
	Sirohee	14 8	14 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	29 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	66	0 66	0 66	0 66	0 66	0 66	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4 0
	Abu	12 8	12 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0 0
	Anadara	13 8	13 8	12 15	23 0	23 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 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	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0 0
	Bálmere	13 0	13 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	28 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 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	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0 0
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 10	15 4	16 9	22 8	22 0	21 4	5 0	5 0	6 0	18 12	19 8	21 4	150	0 150	0 150	0 150	0 150	0 150	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2 0

D. BARBOUR,
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(*Statistical Branch.*)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25th MARCH 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the week under report rain fell in several districts of Madras, Bengal, and Assam. There was also slight rain in Coorg and Sind, in the north-eastern districts of the Punjab, and in parts of British Burma.

In the Madras Presidency prospects of standing crops continue fair, except in parts of Tanjore, where the crops are suffering from want of rain. The yield of paddy and cotton has in most districts been under the average. In Mysore and on the Malabar coast cultivation of paddy is in progress. Rain is needed for the coffee blossom in Coorg. In Bombay, Berar, and Hyderabad the *rabi* harvest is approaching completion. Some injury has been done to wheat by blight and mildew in Sind; and a scarcity of water is felt in parts of Dharwar and Kaladgi.

The reports from Central India and Rajputana are generally favourable; but in Ajmere the outturn is said to be below average and confined to irrigated land.

In the Punjab the crops in the south-eastern districts are poor, owing to the deficient rainfall; in the north-eastern districts prospects are good. In the North-Western Provinces harvesting of the *rabi* is in active progress. In unirrigated lands generally a short yield is expected, but prices have not risen. Fodder is becoming scarce. In the Central Provinces prospects continue excellent, and harvesting is in progress.

In Bengal the recent rain has benefited the spring crops; but more is needed in places. The *rabi* crops are being gathered; the outturn is expected to be poor in Behar and Chota Nagpore and moderate elsewhere. In Assam the *ahu* crop is being sown, and prospects are favourable.

Small-pox is prevalent in most provinces, and cholera exists in Southern India, Bengal, and Burma.

Prices are generally stationary, except in British Burma, where the price of paddy is rising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Mar. 26th)		
Bellary ...	.....	Harvest sugarcane yield average; *cholum*, cotton below average.
Kurnool ...	.....	Standing crops fair; harvest cotton yield below average; small-pox in two taluks; cattle-disease in six.
Ganjam ...	·06 (average)	Small-pox slightly prevalent, except in one taluk.
Kistna ...	·11 (average)	Standing crops generally good; harvest maize yield below average; small-pox prevalent; fever and cattle-disease in places, 5 deaths from cholera in one taluk.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy yield below average; small-pox prevalent, except in one taluk; 11 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·45 (average)	Standing crops generally good: harvest paddy, *cholum*, *ragi* yield about average; fever and small-pox in parts; 6 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops generally good, but suffering from want of rain in two taluks; harvest paddy and dry grains yield below average; 56 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·07 (average)	Standing crops fair, except in two taluks; harvest paddy yield average; small-pox prevalent in parts; 27 deaths from cholera.
Malabar ...	·15 (average)	Third crop paddy cultivation progressing in three taluks; small-pox and fever slight; 9 deaths from cholera in two taluks.
Travancore ...	0·71	Cultivation not commenced; 1 death from cholera and one from small-pox at Trivandrum.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Mar. 26th)		
Karachi ...	.....	River at Kotri on 19th, 4 feet 1 inch against 2 feet 7 inches on corresponding date last year; 68 cases of small-pox in Karachi, 9 deaths up to 20th, disease also in 22 villages in districts, 45 fresh cases, 6 deaths, 43 remaining sick; fever in 4 talukas and cattle-disease in 3 talukas; prices—wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, in Manjhand 22, 28 and 40, in Ghorabari 20, 31 and 32, and in Jati 20, 34 and 36 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Cultivation of *chhiwa* crops in progress; wheat attacked by mildew in Naushahro; river at Kotri on 26th March, 4 feet 1 inch against 2 feet 7 inches on same date last year; slight rain at Bago Tando, Digri Tando, Allahyar, Hala and Sakrand on 9th; small-pox in 9, fever in 4, and cattle-disease in 7 talukas; prices of grain steady.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Cotton-picking and harvesting of *rabi* crops continue; slight fever in Sanand; wheat 26 and *bajri* 30 pounds.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Baroda ...	.....	Public health fair; small-pox continues in Kheralu and Visnagar Mahals in Kadi division; harvesting of *rabi* crops and cotton-picking in progress; prices—*bajri* 31 to 32, and rice 21 to 23 pounds per British rupee.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest progressing; cholera in Olpad, 3 cases, 1 death; *juari* 37 and *nagli* 42 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	.....	Reaping of *rabi* crops nearly completed; public health generally good; small-pox in parts of Nasik, Yeodori, Chandor and Kalwan talukas; *bajri* 30, wheat 35 and rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature 0° to 2° warm; abnormal wind southerly and moist on 22nd.
Poona ...	.....	Harvesting of *rabi* in progress; slight small-pox throughout district prices—*bajri* 34 and *juari* 35; in Poona, *bajri* 28 and *juari* 27 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Public health good; reaping of *rabi* continues; threshing commenced in parts; *bajri*—maximum 48 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 33 in Shrigonda; *jauri*—maximum 60 in Sangamner; minimum 33 in Karjat.
Sholapur ...	.....	Reaping of *rabi* crops almost completed, throughout district; weather hot; *juari* 40 and *bajri* 41 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar ...	.....	Harvesting of wheat nearly completed; cotton picking in progress; small-pox in 7, fever in 1 and cattle-disease in 5 talukas; cholera in a village of Hubli; scarcity of drinking-water in some villages of Navalgund and Gadag; rice 29 to 40 and *juari* 52 to 79 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	.....	Second crop rice plants healthy; small-pox continues in district, 32 deaths in Kumta, 5 in Sirsi, and 3 in Honore; fever subsiding; cattle-disease in 2 talukas; rice common in Karwar 13½, in district average 16 seers per rupee; weather hot and cloudy.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good; weather cool in the morning; small-pox less prevalent in some parts; *bajri* 31 and *juari* 39 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Hyderabad; *rabi* harvest in progress in most districts; wheat crops injured by mildew in parts of Hyderabad and by smut and blight in parts of Upper Sind Frontier. Scarcity of drinking-water continues in two talukas of Dharwar and one of Kaladgi. Cholera in parts of Surat, Broach, Tanna, Colaba, Dharwar and Ratnagiri; fever, cattle-disease, and small-pox continue in several districts.
Bengal—(March 25th)		
Chittagong ...	·81	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; prices somewhat high; cattle-disease still continues; general health good.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	*Aus* paddy being sown; gathering of pulses continues; prospects of crops continue favourable; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·05	State and prospects of crops remain unchanged; public health generally good, though cases of small-pox and cholera reported from the Baraset and Barrackpore sub-divisions, respectively.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather hot, sky overcast and threatening rain latterly; *rabi* crops being got in and a good outturn expected; a slight outbreak of cholera reported from thanas Nowada and Dowlattabad.
Rajshahye ...	·74 Nattore ·50 Nowgong 2·50	Weather cloudy; more rain wanted for paddy sowings; outturn of winter crops generally satisfactory; public health fair.
Burdwan ...	·10 Cutwa ·09	*Rabi* will yield four annas; public health generally good.
Rungpore ...	3·56	Rain has done much good to the cultivation of *aus* paddy; prices of food grains stationary; public health good.
Bhagálpur ...	*Nil*	Rain much wanted for preparing lands for spring sowings; *rabi* harvest commenced; in Soopole yield estimated at 8 annas, in Muddehpoora and Bunka 4 annas, in Bhagalpur from 4 to 10 annas; castor seed good; much small-pox in the Sadr sub-division; rice selling at 13 seers 14 chattacks; prospects of crops not good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Wheat and pulse fair in North; sowing delayed for want of rain; common rice 14 seers per rupee; public health fair.
Patna ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest rapidly going on; small-pox still reported from Sadr and Behar sub-divisions and a slight outbreak of cholera in the jail and city.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest fast drawing to a close; prices of rice rising and of other grains stationary; rain much wanted for early paddy and *mung* sowings; public health generally good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and warm; *rabi* crops nearly all cut; ploughing commenced for next season; rain would facilitate the work; prices generally stationary, small-pox in several thannahs, but general health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack ...	2·10	Weather warm, mornings cloudy; rain of 19th has much facilitated ploughing; prices of rice falling, sporadic cases of cholera in Kendrapara; public health otherwise good.
		General Remarks.—There has been more or less rain in almost all districts of Bengal proper and in Orissa. It has done good to the cultivation of early crops. Rain is still much wanted in several places. Cold weather crops are still being gathered and the general outturn will be moderate, except in those parts of Behar and Chota Nagpore and other places where irrigation was not available. Spring rice is doing well. In Chota Nagpore *mohwa* crop is promising. Prices of rice remain stationary throughout the province. Public health is generally fair though cases of small-pox and cholera reported from several places.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (March 26th)	No rain	Weather hotter; barley and wheat cut in places; estimated outturn eleven-sixteenths of average harvest; small-pox still reported in the city; bazaars well supplied; prices falling slightly.
Allahabad („ „)	.....	*Rabi* crops being harvested; heat rapidly increasing with high west winds; fodder becoming very scarce; health on whole good, but a good deal of small-pox prevalent, not however of a virulent type; prices nearly stationary.
Gorakhpur ...	.....	Report not received.
Jhansi („ 24th)	No rain	Weather cloudy; nearly all the *rabi* crops have been cut; prices stationary; health good; cattle-disease in mouzah Chowrówa, pargana Jhansi, continues.
Agra („ 25th)	No rain	*Rabi* being cut; fever and small-pox in three parganas; prices steady.
Bareilly („ „)	.....	Crops mostly ripe; barley being harvested; market well supplied; prices easy; health of people and cattle good.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	Heat of weather increasing; harvest of barley and peas commenced; prices stationary.
Kumaon („ „)	Slight rain on 24th	Health good; some cases of typhus; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	.....	Weather hot; strong wind continues; harvesting in progress; condition of people normal and of cattle good; two deaths from cholera in district; markets well stocked; prices stationary.
Partabgarh („ „)	.....	Prices falling slightly; harvesting in full swing; early *sawan* being cut; small-pox very bad.
Sitapur („ „)	No rain	Winds variable; prices steady; harvest in progress; some small-pox prevalent.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Heat increasing rapidly; *rabi* crops being cut; health of people good, but small-pox still lingers.
Rai Bareli („ 24th)	.....	Strong winds; weather occasionally cloudy; *rabi* harvest progressing; small-pox continues; bazars well stocked; prices steady.
Cawnpore („ 5th)	No rain	Hot weather has now fairly set in; *rabi* crops being cut and sowing of sugarcane and extra crops proceeding; health of people and cattle good; prices easy.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Harvest in progress throughout the district; average outturn may be expected; health of people fair; no cattle-disease.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain fell in Kamaun only; strong winds continue and the heat is increasing; harvesting of *rabi* crops is in progress; markets are well stocked and prices are as yet stationary; cattle-disease continues in places and fodder is becoming scarce; small-pox is reported from a number of districts but the general health is good.
Punjab—(Mar. 26th)		
Delhi (Mar. 25th)	.....	Small-pox continues; *rabi* crops ripening; prices almost stationary.
Hissar („ „)		Health good; crop prospects unchanged; prices steady.
Umballa („ „)	.....	Health good; *rabi* crops suffering; prospects below average; prices stationary.
Jullundur („ „)	.....	Health and *rabi* crops good; preparations being made for sugarcane and cotton sowings; prices steady.
Amritsar („ „)	.....	Health good; slight fall in prices.
Sialkot („ „)	.....	Health good; harvest prospects excellent; fall in prices.
Ferozepore („ „)	.....	Health good; state of crops also good, except at those places where crops were damaged by hail-storm; prices fluctuating.
Lahore	.....	*Report not received.*
Rawalpindi („ „)	·5	Health and crop prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·02	Health good; crop prospects fair; prices stationary.
Peshawar ...	·3	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices almost stationary.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in a few districts, health good, except in the Delhi district. Crop prospects generally good, except in the south-east.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—(March 27th)		
Nagpur ...	.....	Weather hot, cloudy and oppressive; prospects good; harvesting almost completed; public health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather clear and cool; *rabi* crops in fair condition; reaping in progress; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor (March 25th) ...	.....	Weather seasonable; *rabi* harvesting in progress; health good; prices falling.
Seoni ...	.....	Weather warm; reaping progressing; cattle-disease reported near Seoni; prices falling.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather seasonable; harvesting in progress; fever prevalent; wheat 21, rice 11, and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather clear and warm; nights cool; reaping continues; ten cases of cholera, 5 deaths; prices steady; *juari* 20½ seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	.....	Weather warm and cloudy; harvesting in progress; prices stationary.
Sambalpur (March 22nd)	.....	Weather warm and clear; nights cool; prospects good; health good; common rice 29¾ seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* harvesting almost completed in the southern districts in which very hot weather has been experienced with a good deal of cloud. Prospects continue very good.
British Burma—(March 22nd)		
Akyab ...	0·54	Public health good: 20 deaths of cattle reported: 8,899,700 baskets of paddy sold to date; price of paddy Rs. 25 to 30 per 100 baskets.
Rangoon ...	.....	Forty-six deaths of small-pox: price of paddy Rs. 90 to 96 per 100 baskets.
Bassein ...	.....	Twenty-five deaths from cholera, 5 deaths from small-pox and 17 deaths of cattle reported; very little paddy available, greater portion being taken to Prazula and Rangoon markets; price of paddy Rs. 75 to 85 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	.....	Twenty-six deaths from small-pox reported; cattle healthy; price of paddy same as last week; no report received for Moulmein town.
Toungoo ...	.....	Public health good; price of paddy Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo ...	.....	Public health good; eight deaths of cattle; price of paddy Rs. 20 per 100 baskets.
Sandoway ...	.....	Report not received.
Hanthawaddy ...	.....	Public and cattle health good; price of paddy from Rs. 77 to 88 per 100 baskets.
Pegu ...	No rain	Public health good and cattle healthy; price of paddy Rs. 83 per 100 baskets at Kyouktaga from Rs. 75 to 85 at Pegu.
Tharrawaddy ...	.....	Forty-six deaths from small-pox; 15 deaths of cattle; 1,056,952 baskets of paddy have been sold to-date at Rs. 75 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Prome ...	.....	Five deaths from small-pox in town; cattle healthy; 10,000 baskets of paddy sold during week at Rs. 80 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa ...	.....	Twenty-seven deaths from cholera; 9 deaths from small-pox and 7 deaths of cattle. About 452,480 baskets of paddy have been sold to-date; price of paddy from Rs. 80 to 85 per 100 baskets.
Henzada ...	.....	Five deaths from small-pox in town; estimated outturn of paddy 11,151,765 baskets, of which 836,000 have been sold to-date; price from Rs. 80 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo ...	.....	Public health good; 37 deaths of cattle; estimated outturn of paddy 1,615,300 baskets against 1,850,000 baskets last year; quality middling; little sold; not enough stored for local use; price of paddy from Rs. 80 to 95 per 100 baskets.
Shwaygyin ...	0·01	Total rainfall 0·02; small-pox prevalent in villages reported last week; cattle healthy; little paddy sold; price from Rs. 73 to 75 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy ...	.....	One death from small-pox in town, disease very prevalent, but of a mild type; price of paddy from Rs. 55 to 59 per 100 baskets.
Mergui (March 8th)	.....	Public and cattle health good; estimated outturn of paddy 1,143,456 baskets against 857,592 baskets last year; about one-half sold; quality moderate; price from Rs. 60 to 70 per 100 baskets.
Mergui („ 15th)	0·45	Total rainfall 1·85.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox abroad in Rangoon, but still prevalent elsewhere, particularly in Prome, Thurrawaddy and Amherst; cholera continues in Bassein and Thonegwa; cattle on the whole healthy; holders of paddy apparently holding out for higher prices; price of paddy rising.
Assam—(March 26th)		
Gauhati ...	1·49	Weather getting hot; sowings of *ahu* in progress; small-pox reported to be broken in part of the Barpeta sub-division; public health fair.
Sylhet ...	1·92	Stat and prospects of crops good; cholera and small-pox still prevalent in the district.
Cachar ...	1·11	Weather cloudy; storm on 25th; common rice 14½ seers per rupee; 14 deaths from small-pox and 6 from cholera reported.
Dibrugarh ...	0·55	Weather cloudy; prospects of winter crops good; public health in different.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—(March 26th)		
Bangalore ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition; planting of sugarcane and paddy continues; public health and season prospects good; prices stationary.
Mysore ...	.....	
Mercara ...	·14	More rain needed for coffee blossoms; health good.
Berar & Hyderabad—(March 26th)		
Amráoti ..	.....	Weather hot and sultry; *rabi* harvest almost completed; wheat 18, *juari* 28 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Threshing and winnowing of *rabi* crops in progress.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Tabi* crops prospering; reaping of *rabi* crops continues; cholera has broken out in one taluka; prices—wheat 15¾, coarse rice 11, white *juar* 15½, yellow *juar* 20½ and *tur* 21 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(March 26th)		
Indore ...	.....	Weather seasonable and healthy; agricultural prospects good; price of opium rising abnormally.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Health good; weather warm.
Neemuch ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Goona ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Sutna ...	.....	Health good.
Agar ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Sehore ...	.....	Weather seasonable; prospects and public health good.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather hot; health good; prices steady.
Bhopawar (Manpur) ...	.....	Prospects good; cholera reported from Khull and Dhurgaon during the week; 4 fatal cases occurred at Khull and 16 cases at Dhurgaon.
Rajputana—		
Abu (March 26th)	.....	Weather seasonable; health good.
Marwar („ 14th)	Slight showers reported from the districts.	Weather partially cloudy; health and prospects good.
Erinpura („ 23rd)	.....	Weather fine and warm; health good; prospects fair.
Ajmere („ 25th)	.....	Crops are being harvested; outturn below the average and confined to irrigated land; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Prospects fair; prices steady; health good.
Jhallawar („ 21st)	.....	Weather hot; health and prospects good.
Harowti („ 24th)	.....	Weather hot; high westerly wind; harvesting in progress; some small-pox; otherwise health good.
Ulwur („ 25th)	.....	Crops being cut; small-pox in two tahsils; otherwise health good.

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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 APRIL 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There was slight rain during the week in parts of Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Punjab, and also in two districts of Bengal. Heavier falls occurred in Berar and Assam.

Prospects remain unchanged in Madras and Mysore. Rain is still needed for standing crops in parts of the Tanjore district and for the coffee plantations in Coorg. Harvesting has been nearly completed in several districts of Bombay. Locusts and other insects are reported to have slightly injured the crops in two districts. In Central India and Rajputana the prospects of the *rabi* harvest, which is still in progress, appear to be fair. In the Punjab a good outturn is expected, except in the south-east of the province. Strong west winds have prevailed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Fodder and water for cattle are scarce in some districts. The *rabi* harvest is not yet completed. In the Central Provinces threshing operations are reported to be impeded in some places by the absence of wind. Prospects remain unchanged in Bengal. Rain is wanted for ploughing. The spring rice crops promise well, and the *rabi* harvest is nearly over. In Assam the recent rains have benefited the rice crops on the ground. In British Burma the rice crops have all been cut, and agricultural operations are in abeyance.

Small-pox continues prevalent in several provinces, and cholera is increasing in parts of Bengal. In the Central and Northern Provinces the public health is generally good.

Prices appear stationary, except in a few districts in the Punjab where they have fallen.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 2nd)		
Bellary ...	·01 (average)	Harvest sugarcane yield average; *cholum* cotton below average.
Kurnool ...	.....	Standing crops fair; harvest cotton yield below average; small-pox in four talukas and cattle-disease in six.
Ganjam ...	·02 (average)	Fever and small-pox slightly prevalent in one taluka.
Kistna ...	.....	Standing crops generally good; small-pox prevalent; fever and cattle-disease in places; cholera exists in five talukas.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops good; harvest paddy yield below average; small-pox prevalent; cholera abating, 3 deaths.
Coimbatore ...	·07 (average)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, *cholum*, *nagli* yield about average; fever, small-pox in parts; 7 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops generally good, but suffering from want of rain in parts of two taluks; harvest paddy and dry grains yield below average; 47 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	.....	Standing crops fair, except in two taluks; harvest paddy yield average; small-pox prevalent in parts; 13 deaths from cholera.
Malabar ...	.....	Third crop paddy slightly affected from want of rain in one taluk; small-pox and fever slight, 3 deaths from cholera in one taluk.
Travancore ...	.....	Cultivation not commenced; 4 deaths from small-pox at Trivandrum.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good.
Bombay—(April 2nd)		
Karachi ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 31st, 5 feet 9 inches against 2 feet 7 inches on same date last year; 2 fresh cases of small-pox in Karachi since 20th, no deaths; disease in 54 villages, in districts 88 fresh cases, 6 deaths, 28 remaining sick; measles also in Karachi city; fever in 6 talukas. Cattle-disease in 6 talukas, loss of 20 buffaloes, 30 cows and bullocks in Tatta and Mirpur Batoro. Prices—wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 31, in Kotri 28, 30 and 40, in Tatta 24, 32, and 36 and in Shahbandur 20, 30 and 36 pounds per rupee, unrespectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Small-pox in 10; fever in 3, and cattle-disease in 8 talukas; river at Kotri on 31st March, 5 feet 9 inches against 2 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Wheat 26, *bajri* 36, *juari* 38, rice red 26 and rice white 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Cotton-picking and harvesting of *rabi* crops continue; fever in Sanand and Parantij, brain fever in Viramgaum; small-pox in Dholera, Madasa, Viramgaum, and Parantij; wheat 25 and *bajri* 31 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Measles in Amreli and Baroda divisions; chicken-pox in Naosari and Kadi divisions; harvesting of *rabi* and cotton-picking in progress; prices—*bajri* 32, and rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest progressing; cholera in Surat, 6 cases, 5 deaths, *juari* 36 and *nagli* 42 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Násik ...	.....	Reaping of *rabi* crops nearly completed; public health generally good; small-pox in parts of Nasik, Sinnar, Dindori, Chandor and Kalwan talukas; cattle-disease in parts of Kalwan; *bajri* 29½; wheat 37 and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature 1° cool to 2° warm. Vapour in air normal; abnormal wind northerly and strong from 30th to 1st.
Poona ...	.....	Harvesting of *rabi* in progress; slight small-pox in places; prices—*bajri* 34 and *juari* 35, in Poona, *bajri* and *juari* 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Public health good; reaping of *rabi* finished in parts; threshing going on, *bajri*—maximum 48 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 36 in Shrigonda; *juari*—maximum 60 in Sangamner, minimum 35 in Karjat.
Sholapur ...	.....	Reaping of *rabi* crops almost completed; cotton-picking finished; *juari* 40 and *bajri* 42 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain in Dharwar.	Weather cloudy; harvesting of wheat nearly completed; cotton-picking in progress; small-pox in 7, fever in one and cattle-disease in 4 talukas; cholera in a village of Hubli and in a village of Navalgund taluka, 2 fatal out of 7 cases; scarcity of drinking-water in some villages of Navalgund and Gadag; rice 29 to 40 and *juari* 52 to 79 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	.....	Second crop rice plants in ear on coasts; locusts in Akola and Karwar talukas; small-pox throughout districts; 46 deaths in Kumpta, 5 in Sirsa and 2 in Bhatkal; cattle-disease in 3 talukas; common rice in Karwar 13¼ seers; district average 15⅓ seers per rupee; weather hot and cloudy.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good; weather cool in the morning and evening; small-pox still prevalent in some parts; *bajri* 32 and *juari* 39 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Dharwar, Belgaum and Upper Sind Frontier; *rabi* reaping nearly completed in Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapore, and Satara; in progress, in other districts; crops slightly injured by insects, in 4 talukas of Shikarpur and by locusts in one taluka of Ratnagiri; cholera continues in parts of Surat, Broach, Thana, Colaba, Dharwar and Ratnagiri; fever, small-pox and cattle-disease in several districts.
Bengal—(April 2nd)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; prices of food grains stationary; cattle-disease not abated; one case of cholera reported; general health good.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; sowing of early rice, *til*, and jute begun; prospects of crops good, but rain wanted; many cases of cholera in Hareerampore.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	*Nil*	Prospects of crops unchanged; lowlands are being cultivated for *amun* paddy; prices of common rice stationary; cholera and small-pox reported from the Baraset and Barrackpore sub-divisions, but are abating; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	·32	Weather warm; the local showers of the 25th have cleared the sky; *boro* paddy promising; lands are being prepared for *bhadoi*, and it is being sown in some places; cholera prevails in thana Jellinghee and a slight outbreak of the disease reported from 2 or 3 other thanas.
Rajshahye ...	Rampore Beauleah *Nil*, Nattore ·10.	Weather hot; more rain wanted for paddy sowings; slight cholera in Charghat and Lalpore.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Sugarcane being pressed; outturn likely to be below average; most other spring crops likely to yield one-third of an average; rain much wanted for rice cultivation; cholera and small-pox in almost every thana.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; prospects of crops good; prices of food grains stationary; public health good.
Bhagálpur ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest continues; sugarcane for next year being planted; paddy and *mung* are being sown in the north; lands have been prepared for spring sowings, but rain is much required; a good deal of *cheena* has been sown in almost every village and looks well, prospects of crops not good; rice 13 seers and 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Winter crops being harvested; rain much wanted for sowings; sowings of rice and harvesting of wheat, pulse and linseed going on; common rice 14 seers per rupee; public health fair.
Patna ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvesting continues; small-pox still at Sadar and Behar sub-divisions.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvesting nearly finished; rain is sadly wanted for paddy and *mung* sowings; prices of food-grains stationary; public health generally good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and windy; *rabi* harvest over with 4 to 6 annas outturn; ploughing continues, but requires rain; small-pox in places; general health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; *dalua* paddy in ear; ploughing for paddy going on; prices of rice almost *unchanged*; *scattered cases of cholera* and small-pox reported from interior; public health otherwise good. *General Remarks.*—There was a very slight fall of rain in two of the reporting districts, *viz.*, Moorshedabad and Rajshaye. The fall of rain in some of the Central and Eastern districts has benefited the crops. In others rain is wanted for ploughing, which has commenced; harvesting of *rabi* almost completed, and in some districts with fair outturn; *borro* paddy and *mahwa* crops promising; *dalua in Orissa ripening; prices of food-grains stationary*; cholera and small-pox more or less in almost every district, but the former is bad in Hareeramporc in Dacca, and in the neighbourhood of Sara in Pubna.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (April 1st)	*Nil*	Weather growing hotter; barley and wheat cut, outturn eleven-sixteenths of full crop; small-pox continues in the city and some cases of cholera are reported; prices falling slightly; health of cattle good.
Allahabad („ 2nd)	.....	High west winds; heat rapidly increasing; harvesting nearly completed; water and fodder scarce in some places; prices slightly fallen; small-pox of a mild type reported from almost every tahsil; otherwise health good.
Gorakhpur (March 30th)	*Nil*	Harvesting far advanced; outturn nearly up to average; prices steady.
Jhansi („ 31st)	.....	*Rabi* harvest nearly all off the ground; prices of food-grains almost stationary; health of people good; cattle-disease of a mild nature continues in Manza Chamrowa, pargana Jhansi; deficiency of water in wells is much felt especially in watering cattle.
Agra (April 1st)	*Nil*	*Rabi cuttings going on*; fever and small-pox in two *parganas*; *prices* steady.
Bareilly („ „)	.....	Harvest proceeding; prices rather tending to fall; health of cattle and people good.
Meerut („ „)	*Nil*	Hot west winds prevail; barley being harvested; wheat ripening; cane being sown; health good; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	.....	Weather hot and dry; strong west wind continues; harvesting in progress; new grain is coming in plentifully; condition of people fair and of cattle good; markets well supplied; prices stationary.
Aligarh („ „)	*Nil*	East and west winds prevalent; harvesting of *rabi* crops progressing throughout the district. Slight small-pox reported from Koil and Atrauli tahsils, but of an ordinary type, also prevalent in Hattras; prices show slight changes.
Partabgarh („ „)	.....	Prices steady; *rabi* harvest nearly over; sugarcane being planted; small-pox still continues.
Sitapur („ „)	*Ni*	Yesterday winds prevalent; new grain coming into market; supplies of barley, *sarson* and *arhar* plentiful; prices steady.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather hot; strong wind continues; harvesting in progress; condition of people and cattle good, but small-pox in two tahsils.
Almora („ „)	*Nil*	A few cases of small-pox and typhus; cattle-disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Rae Bareli (March 31st)	.....	Strong winds continue; heat increasing; harvesting of *rabi* crops in full swing; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Cawnpore (April 1st)	.....	Weather hot and clear; harvest approaching completion; estimated outturn taking 12 annas as an average, crops on irrigated land 14 annas, and on unirrigated 8 annas; general health of people good, and no sickness among cattle; prices steady.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Harvest in progress; prices steady; health of people fair; no cattle-disease. *General Remarks.*—No rain fell during the week; the weather continues hot and dry with strong west winds; the *rabi* harvest is in progress; the markets are well stocked, and prices of food-grains are stationary; water and fodder are scarce in places, and there is also some disease amongst cattle; small-pox continues, but the general health of the people is good.
PUNJAB—(April 1st)		
Delhi ...	.....	Small-pox continues; *rabi* crops ripening; prices stationary.
Hissar ...	.....	Report not received.
Umballa ...	.....	Health good; *rabi* crops suffering; prospects below average; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health and crop prospects good; preparations continue for sugarcane and cotton sowings; prices steady.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health good; fall in prices.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health good; harvest prospects excellent; prices falling.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Health good; state of crops good, except at those places where crops were damaged by hailstorm; prices almost stationary.
Lahore ...	.....	Health and crop prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	·2	Health and *rabi* prospects good; slight fall in prices.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health and crop prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health good; crop prospects fair; prices almost stationary.
Peshawar ...	·1	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices falling. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain has fallen in the north-west; health good, except in the Delhi district; crop prospects are generally good, except in the south-east.
Central Provinces—(April 2nd)		
Nagpur ...	·06	Weather hot; prospects good; health good; prices stationary.
Jubbalpore ...	.....	Weather getting warm; *rabi* harvesting in progress; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor (April 1st)...	.....	Weather cloudy and hot; *rabi* harvest in full swing; health good; prices steady.
Seoni ...	·04	Weather cloudy and close; threshing in progress; prices falling.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather seasonable; harvesting of *rabi* crops in progress; winnowing commences; fever prevalent; 5 cases of small-pox; wheat 21 seers, rice 11 seers and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather clear and warm, nights cool; reaping of *rabi* crops continues; preparation for *kharif* sowings commenced; 40 cases of cholera, 16 deaths; wheat 16 seers, *juari* 22½ seers, and rice 12½ seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	.....	Weather warm, and occasionally cloudy; harvesting of *rabi* crops in progress; public health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur (March 29th)	.....	Weather very warm, nights cool; sugarcane planting commences; public health good; common rice 29 seers per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Prospects continue favourable though winnowing has been in some places much impeded by absence of wind; cholera has appeared in Khandwa.
British Burma—(March 29th)		
Akyab ...	.....	Public and cattle health good; 9,838,175 baskets of paddy have been sold to date; price of paddy Rs. 25 to 30 per 100 baskets; paddy coming in more freely.
Rangoon ...	.....	Forty-two deaths from small-pox; price of paddy Rs. 100 to 103 per 100 baskets; supplies fair; demand active.
Bassein ...	.....	Forty-three deaths from cholera and 1 from small-pox; slight cattle-disease in Bassein township; price of paddy Rs. 80 to 85 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	.....	Small-pox still prevalent in parts of district north of Moulmein, cattle healthy; price of paddy stationary; in Moulmein town small-pox not epidemic, cattle healthy; price of paddy Rs. 93 per 100 baskets; no sales in town.
Toungoo ...	.....	Public health good; paddy at Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo ...	.....	Public and cattle health good; paddy at Rs. 20 per 100 baskets.
Sandoway (March 22nd)	.....	Public health good; weather warm; price of paddy stationary.
Sandoway („ 29th)	.....	Public health good; 302,000 baskets of paddy cropped in Northern township; no sales yet; price of paddy Rs. 65 to 80 per 100 baskets.
Hanthawaddy ...	.....	Public health good; slight mortality among cattle; 38,570 baskets of paddy sold to date in Hlaing township; price of paddy Rs. 78 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Pegu ...	.....	Public health and health of cattle excellent; weather clear and hot; price of paddy Rs. 83 to 85 per 100 baskets; sales brisk during the week.
Tharrawaddy ...	.....	Small-pox prevalent in Sangwe, Minhla and Gyobingouk townships, one death reported, 16 deaths of cattle; 1,131,536 baskets of paddy sold to date; price of paddy Rs. 85 to 95 per 100 baskets.
Prome ...	.....	Five deaths from cholera and 2 from small-pox in town, 12 deaths of cattle reported from Shweyla township; 210 baskets of paddy sold during the week; price Rs. 80 to 85 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa ...	.....	Eight deaths from small-pox; 12 deaths of cattle in Donabyu township; 5,576,880 baskets of paddy cropped in 6 townships; quality good; price of paddy Rs. 80 to 85 per 100 baskets; 1,062,480 baskets sold to date.
Henzada ...	.....	Four deaths out of 45 cases of small-pox in town; 890,000 baskets of paddy sold to date; price of paddy Rs. 85 to 95 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo ...	.....	One case of small-pox and 2 of cholera reported, 34 deaths of cattle in Thayetmyo township; price of paddy Rs. 80 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Shwaygyin ...	.....	Six cases of small-pox in town, 15 deaths of cattle in Kyoukyi circle; paddy at Rs. 70 to 75 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy ...	.....	Two deaths from small-pox, disease spreading to surrounding villages; estimated outturn of paddy 1,210,000 baskets, of which 230,000 baskets sold to date; price of paddy Rs. 56 to 59 per 100 baskets.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Mergui ...	.....	No report received. *General Remarks.*—In Arakan public health and health of cattle good, in other parts of the province small-pox still prevalent; cholera reported from Bassein, Prome, and Thayetmyo; cattle-disease continues in the Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions and in Shwegyin.
Assam—(April 2nd)		
Gauhati (April 2nd)...	*Nil*	Weather hot and dry; a few sporadic cases of small-pox in Barpeta; ploughing and sowing of early rice crops going on; cutting of sugarcane nearly finished; cholera prevalent in portions of the district.
Sylhet ...	2·60	Recent rainfall has been favourable for agricultural operations; crops doing well; small-pox still prevalent.
Cachar ...	2·58	Weather warm; no crop on the ground; *common* rice 16 seers per rupee; 12 deaths from small-pox and five from cholera reported.
Dibrugarh ...	2·23	Weather partially cloudy; sugarcane crushing in progress; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(April 2nd)		
Bangalore ...	.....	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable; public health good; prices easy.
Mysore ...	.....	
Mercara ...	*Nil*	Rain much needed for coffee blossoms; coffee market much depressed; last year's crop of native coffee still in hands of producers and petty traders.
Berar & Hyderabad—(April 2nd)		
Amraoti ...	·90	Weather warm and cloudy; *rabi* harvest about completed; wheat 18, and *juari* 28 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	·45	Threshing and winnowing of *rabi* crops in progress.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Tidi* crops prospering; reaping of *rabi* crops continues; cholera prevails in one taluka, in others general health good; prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 11, white *juar* 17, yellow *juar* 20½, and *tur* 20½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(April 2nd)		
Indore ...	.....	Hot weather setting in, but nights and mornings still cool; a few cases of small-pox otherwise health good; prices generally falling; *rabi* harvest promises to be good; opium rates steadier and continued upward tendency checked.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	Health good.
Sutna ...	.....	Weather warm; health good.
Rutlam ...	.....	Report not received.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	Harvesting of *rabi* continues; public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Weather warm and cloudy; health good; harvesting continues.
Bhopal ...	.....	Report not received.
Agar ...	.....	Report not received.
Sehore ...	.....	Prospects and public health good.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather seasonable; health fair; prices stationary.
Manpur (Bhopawar) ...	.....	Report not received.
Rajputana—		
Abu (April 2nd)	.....	Weather seasonable, cool wind; health good.
Sirohi (Mar. 30th)	.....	Tanks nearly dry, wells fair; health good; crops cut; weather cooler than last week.
Marwar („ „)	.....	Wells, tanks, health and crop prospects good; weather seasonable.
Meywar ...	.....	Report not received.
Harowti (Mar. 29th)	*Nil*	Heat increasing rapidly with high west wind; some small-pox and fever.
Jhallawar („ 28th)	.....	Days hot, nights cold; health and prospects good.
Ajmere (April 1st)	*Nil*	Harvesting of spring crops proceeding; prospects unchanged.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects fair; prices steady; health good.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	Report not received.
Ulwur (April 1st)	.....	Crops being cut; prices of wheat and grain falling; small-pox continues.

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

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GOVERNMENT,

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	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 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Saurhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Saurhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Saurhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Madras.	Ganjam	8 13	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	16 3	17 0	19 6	17 14	17 14	24 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 6	35 3	35 3	40 0	40 0	36 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	10 5	Ganjam	Madras.
	Vizagapatam	9 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 2	10 14	10 2	13 0	13 10	12 6	28 2	25 14	25 14	27 11	27 11	24 11	28 5	28 5	22 3	45 10	46 13	33 14	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 10	15 3	15 3	14 0	14 0	14 10	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	10 13	10 13	9 0	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	11 14	16 0	16 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	26 14	...	...	...	32 13	32 13	29 2	42 0	42 0	29 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	Godavery	
	Kistna	8 13	8 13	13 3	...	...	...	14 10	15 6	19 6	16 5	15 13	21 3	21 2	21 2	32 13	...	...	...	30 14	30 14	39 3	34 3	33 5	33 10	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 3	15 3	14 14	14 0	14 0	14 10	Kistna	
	Nellore	11 3	12 2	7 3	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	12 14	14 8	14 0	14 0	22 2	20 3	23 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	25 0	29 14	29 14	22 0	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore	
	Cuddapah	14 0	14 0	14 11	...	...	...	11 2	12 6	12 6	12 14	13 5	13 5	25 5	27 3	30 0	29 0	29 11	33 5	30 0	30 0	31 8	30 0	37 13	37 13	37 13	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 10	17 2	16 3	16 3	16 10	Cuddapah	
	Anantapur	13 6	11 8	13 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 13	13 0	13 0	15 2	27 13	33 0	33 0	30 2	30 2	30 2	35 14	34 14	34 14	44 13	44 13	38 2	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	16 8	14 5	14 5	14 5	Anantapur	
	Bellary	17 5	16 5	17 5	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	33 0	37 2	41 3	22 10	26 5	32 0	31 0	32 0	32 3	37 0	38 2	37 0	94 13	94 13	94 13	15 3	15 3	15 13	14 14	14 14	15 8	Bellary	
	Kurnool	12 2	10 13	15 3	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	28 13	34 3	35 10	32 8	35 0	31 3	...	...	...	30 0	30 11	31 8	138 0	136 2	182 11	14 6	14 6	14 13	14 3	14 0	14 6	Kurnool	
	Madras	10 10	10 8	11 10	...	...	...	14 2	14 6	13 14	15 11	15 13	15 13	23 13	23 6	23 0	26 6	27 11	26 6	28 2	27 6	27 6	26 8	26 8	26 14	83 13	83 13	83 13	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 8	16 8	16 8	Madras	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	15 11	16 8	15 13	17 6	17 6	...	...	...	21 2	21 2	21 2	27 6	27 6	27 6	26 8	28 2	26 8	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 5	17 0	17 0	16 14	Chingleput	
	North Arcot	9 11	10 3	9 5	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	17 14	16 14	33 11	33 11	26 6	29 11	29 11	32 3	35 14	36 13	34 3	33 8	32 8	33 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	North Arcot	
	South Arcot	9 11	9 11	8 10	...	...	...	11 3	15 3	15 3	14 14	17 2	18 6	...	...	...	24 10	27 11	35 13	25 6	30 3	37 6	29 5	30 3	32 0	213 13	213 13	201 11	19 5	19 5	18 14	18 6	18 6	18 6	South Arcot	
	Tanjore	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	15 13	16 10	20 5	...	...	...	...	38 3	41 5	31 14	34 13	34 13	36 3	37 11	40 13	29 11	33 3	36 11	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 10	15 10	15 10	15 10	15 3	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	9 10	9 3	8 10	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	18 0	16 11	16 11	18 8	...	...	...	27 14	30 8	33 0	35 6	36 11	36 11	32 5	33 14	37 0	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 3	16 3	Trichinopoly	
	Madura	10 14	10 14	12 8	...	...	...	15 2	15 8	17 10	16 0	16 8	20 5	32 6	34 0	35 10	30 14	33 13	33 13	31 0	34 2	39 8	37 6	37 6	40 0	116 10	116 10	121 8	17 5	17 5	17 5	16 13	16 13	16 13	Madura	
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	19 14	16 6	16 6	20 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 11	29 11	34 10	70 0	70 0	73 0	18 5	18 5	18 11	17 13	17 13	18 5	Tinnevelly	
	Coimbatore	13 2	12 5	14 13	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	14 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	22 10	24 6	27 13	31 13	28 10	31 13	29 8	28 10	31 13	39 14	38 0	42 11	131 3	131 3	131 3	15 2	15 10	14 10	14 10	15 2	14 10	Coimbatore	
	Nilgiris	9 3	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	11 3	11 2	10 6	12 0	12 0	11 3	21 10	20 0	21 10	21 11	21 11	19 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	23 3	24 2	23 3	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Nilgiris	
	Salem	12 11	11 14	12 6	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	27 5	29 2	30 14	26 8	27 2	26 8	30 13	32 8	30 13	37 6	39 6	41 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	17 8	17 8	16 0	16 14	16 14	15 6	Salem	
	South Canara	10 5	10 5	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 3	13 3	13 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 2	20 3	20 3	23 3	24 3	23 3	109 5	109 5	116 10	16 14	16 14	16 14	15 13	15 13	15 13	South Canara	
	Malabar	8 10	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 13	14 3	15 6	15 0	15 0	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 10	22 10	23 6	27 11	27 11	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	Malabar	
Bombay.	Bombay	10 5	10 2	10 6	16 1	17 7	15 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 10	10 4	13 9	18 6	19 2	19 2	14 11	16 7	21 3	10 15	11 8	19 6	16 14	17 5	19 4	58 3	58 3	62 6	14 6	14 6	12 9	14 6	14 6	12 9	Bombay	Bombay.
	Ahmedabad	13 0	12 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	26 8	6 8	6 8	9 0	10 8	10 8	15 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	Ahmedabad	
	Kaira	11 13	11 1	11 7	21 0	20 0	20 0	9 7	9 7	10 11	10 0	10 0	15 4	18 13	18 13	18 13	16 10	15 15	15 4	18 12	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 3	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kaira	
	Surat	11 2	11 2	12 1	12 4	11 4	12 8	7 6	7 6	7 7	8 4	8 4	8 7	19 4	19 4	18 13	14 3	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 4	106 0	106 0	106 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	Surat	
	Broach	12 0	12 0	11 12	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 0	12 12	12 11	14 8	16 0	16 0	17 8	13 12	13 12	14 8	25 11	25 11	25 11	13 15	13 15	13 4	90 0	78 0	71 1	15 12	15 12	14 5	14 0	14 0	13 4	Broach	
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	11 0	9 12	...	...	...	9 0	7 0	8 2	11 4	9 0	10 0	19 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 8	11 5	115 0	115 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	Colába (Alibág)	
	Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	17 12	15 9	19 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 12	14 12	14 12	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	17 8	17 8	15 12	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 0	10 12	10 12	12 10	16 14	18 9	18 9	14 4	16 0	16 0	22 4	22 4	28 6	14 5	14 5	18 5	128 0	128 0	128 0	12 14	12 14	14 8	12 11	11 14	14 4	Násik	
	Násik	17 0	17 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	22 6	16 5	16 5	18 6	...	...	...	21 14	21 0	22 0	97 0	90 0	91 5	14 12	14 14	14 6	14 14	14 8	14 2	Ahmednagar	
	Ahmednagar	15 9	15 8	14 4	...	...	...	8 9	8 4	9 9	11 1	10 4	12 11	17 5	18 0	27 4	14 11	14 4	20 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	18 6	18 6	16 2	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 11	15 4	14 6	14 7	15 0	14 2	Poona	
	Poona	14 12	14 12	14 6	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 9	15 4	17 6	23 15	16 2	16 2	18 6	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	23 12	98 0	91 7	94 13	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 0	Sholápur	
	Sholápur	14 8	15 13	14 5	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 7	11 5	11 5	11 5	14 4	16 0	31 15	20 3	20 10	25 12	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	18 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 11	12 9	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	22 0	21 0	21 0	14 8	14 12	17 8	8 0	8 0	6 12	12 8	12 8	12 8	27 0	25 0	31 0	25 0	23 0	29 8	...	...	...	18 3	16 14	19 8	129 7	122 10	129 7	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 2	13 2	13 2	Satara	
	Satara	13 6	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	8 14	10 0	10 0	11 7	14 10	14 10	22 10	14 13	14 13	19 6	28 0	23 0	32 0	19 0	18 8	17 0	65 0	65 0	75 0	14 8	13 8	12 8	14 0	13 0	12 0	Belgaum	
	Belgaum	18 8	18 0	19 0	12 12	12 8	12 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	21 7	20 0	24 0	19 8	19 8	25 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 7	9 7	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	29 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	16 7	16 7	21 2	16 13	16 13	15 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	14 6	14 6	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	Ratnágiri	
	Ratnágiri	10 9	10 9	11 3	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 4	14 5	14 5	20 13	12 14	12 14	19 0	19 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 0	12 8	14 0	12 0	11 8	13 0	Kanara (Karwar)	
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	15 0	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	Pánch Mahála (Godhra)	
	Pánch Mahála (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	15 0	20 0	20 0	26 10	16 0	16 0	17 12	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden	
	Aden	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	11 3	11 3	12 7	9 5	9 5	11 3	17 0	17 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Asirgarh	
	Asirgarh	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 3	12 0	13 4	13 4	14 0	19 8	19 4	23 8	19 8	18 14	23 0	...	...	...	14 9	14 0	15 9	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 10	14 10	14 15	14 9	14 9	14 14	Baroda	
	Baroda	11 1	11 1	9 11	14 9	13 7	11 7	7 9	7 9	8 13	11 1	11 11	11 7	15 12	16 5	16 0	15 3	15 7	14 5	16 15	16 15	...	15 3	14 7	19 12	137 8	137 8	137 8	13 8	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	Disa	
	Disa	12 12	12 11	15 8	...	...	...	6 10	6 6	7 6	8 2	9 0	9 0	17 12	18 0	22 0	20 0	19 10	19 0	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	...	...	13 8	14 0	13 8	13 8	Nimach	
	Nimach	18 0	18 0	14 8	28 0	26 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 4	10 0	9 0	28 8	28 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	25 0	24 5	24 7	90 0	90 0	90 0	16 0½	16 2	15 0	15 0	15 12	Nasirabad	
	Nasirabad	18 0	18 0	16 6	24 0	24 0	22 5½	6 6	6 7	6 8	8 0	8 0	11 8	22 0	19 0	22 0	18 0	18 5½	19 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 6	60 0	60 0	90 0	44 0	38 0	60 0	32 0	30 0	50 0	Rájkot	
	Rájkot	13 14	13 4	15 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	11 4	11 4	19 0	24 8	23 8	30 0	23 0	24 8	28 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	21 4	22 12	19 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	*12 12½	*12 12¾	*12 13	12 12	12 12	12 8	Upper Sindh Frontier	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 8	13 12	14 4	24 8	24 8	22 8	10 0	10 0	12 8	11 4	11 4	19 0	24 8	23 8	30 0	23 0	24 8	28 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	19 0	19 0	17 0	85 0	85 0	105 0	17 11	17 11	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	Karachi	
	Karachi	14 0	13 13	13 10	22 0	22 0	21 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	16 0	14 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	26 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	23 12	23 12	20 9	240 0	240 0	270 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	12 4	13 12	13 14	Shikarpur	
	Shikarpur	14 0	14 0	12 12	24 0	24 8	27 0	12 0	12 4	12 12	13 0	13 4	17 6	21 4	21 4	23 4	26 10	24 8	27 12	...	...	...	24 8	23 8	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Sukkur	
	Sukkur	15 8	17 8	14 0	27 8	28 8	27 8	10 0	10 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	19 8	21 8	22 8	26 8	22 8	21 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	120 0	14 12	14 12	12 0	14 12	14 12	12 0	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	15 5	11 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	15 11	15 12	18 13										Prices per md. of 40 seers.							
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																												*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*				*Western Districts.*	Bengal.
	Burdwan	18 0	18 0	18 12	25 0	22 0	22 8	15 0	14 4	20 0	19 4	17 12	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	20 0	26 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 6	2 14 6	3 0 0	13 8*a*	13 8	12 0	Burdwan	
	Bancoorah	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	15 8	20 0	19 0	19 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	19 0	280 0	280 0	320 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	13 0*b*	12 8	12 0	Bancoorah	
	Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	16 8	16 0	15 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 8	19 0	160 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 5 3	12 0*c*	12 0	12 0	Beerbhoom	
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	12 12*d*	13 0	13 0	Midnapore	
	Hooghly	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	Hooghly	
	Howrah	14 4	13 12	13 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	16 0	15 0	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	19 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah	

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13-8 seers, and Kaneegunge 13-4 seers.
b The retail price of salt in the Bishenpore sub-division was 13 seers per rupee.
c In the interior the retail prices of salt were from 14-12 to 13-4 seers per rupee.
d In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Ghattal 14-8 seers and Contai 11-8 seers,
e In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Serampore 14-4 seers, and Jehanauad 13-4 seers.
* Salt in common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1884 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat: Present fortnight.	Wheat: Past fortnight.	Wheat: Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuraru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuraru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuraru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts.*																																*Central Districts.*	
	Calcutta	15 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	7 8	7 0	10 0	13 0	11 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	24 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	18 10	17 0	18 13	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	13 0	13 0	14 9	Calcutta	
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	13 5	13 0	17 8	17 10	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	17 12	...	...	21 12			13 0	17 8	17 10	17 12	90 0	100 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 10	11 10½	11 10½	11 10½	24-Pergunnahs	
	Nuddea	16 12	16 0	...	...	24 8	...	13 15½	12 13	17 4½	13 15	13 15	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 13	22 1	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 10	11 10½	11 10½	11 10½	Nuddea	
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 8½	10 8	11 0	Khoolna	
	Jessore	14 8	15 0	11 12	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	10 12½	10 12	11 8	Jessore	
	Moorshedabad	19 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 2 0	11 8½	11 8	12 8	Moorshedabad	
	Dinagepore	19 4	14 12	16 4	13 0	13 4	13 4	16 8	14 0	19 4	17 8	15 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	16 12	120 0	110 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	12 0½	12 0	11 8	Dinagepore	
	Rajshahye	18 0	16 8 to 17 4	17 8	26 0	24 0	37 8	12 0	9 0 to 10 8	16 4 to 19 0	14 8	14 4	20 8 to 21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 0 to 17 4	22 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 2 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	Rajshahye	
	Rungpore	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 5	12 8	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	11 14m	11 14	11 14	Rungpore	
	Bogra	12 12	12 0	15 15	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	15 0	15 12	15 12	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 12	13 8	90 0	90 0	67 8	3 2 8	3 2 8	3 2 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bogra	
	Pubna	18 12	18 12	17 4	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	10 0	14 10	14 4	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 9	3 2 6	3 1 3	12 4n	12 6	12 6	Pubna	
	Darjeeling	...	9 0	8 0	...	10 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	10 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	8 0o	8 0	8 0	Darjeeling	
	Jalpaiguri	10 0	10 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 8	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4p	11 0	11 0	Jalpaiguri	
	Eastern Districts.																																*Eastern Districts.*	
	Dacca	15 0	16 4	14 8	26 0	16 4	27 8	13 0	13 8	19 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	17 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	3 2 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	12 8q	12 8	12 4	Dacca	
	Furreedpore	22 0	22 0	20 0	30 0	20 0	30 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	12 0r	12 0	12 0	Furreedpore	
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	13 0s	13 0	13 0	Backergunge	
	Mymensingh	13 4	13 4	12 8	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	23 0	14 8	13 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	18 8	...	...	...	3 3 0	3 3 4	3 4 0	12 8t	12 4	12 4	Mymensingh	
	Chittagong	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	12 0u	12 0	9 0	Chittagong	
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	22 0	18 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3½	14 8	17 10	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 2 0	10 0v	10 0	10 0	Noakholly	
	Tipperah	13 5	13 5	13 0	...	...	...	14 3	13 5½	20 0	16 8	16 6½	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0w	12 0	12 4	Tipperah	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 4	14 8	14 8	13 5	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hill Tipperah	
	Behar.																																*Behar.*	
	Patna	20 0	20 0	17 8	22 0	22 0	32 0	10 10	10 10	14 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	29 8	100 0	100 0	180 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	10 2	10 2	10 8	Patna	
	Gya	16 8	17 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0x	11 0	12 0	Gya	
	Shahabad	17 12 to 19 0	17 8 to 18 0	18 8	23 0	22 0	26 0	9 0	9 0 to 9 8	11 8	14 0 to 15 0	13 8 to 15 0	18 0 to 19 0	...	...	30 0	24 0	22 0	30 0	23 0 to 22 0	23 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 8y	12 8	12 8	Shahabad	
	Durbhunga	15 15	15 6	14 0	23 0	...	40 0	10 12	9 12	12 0	14 4	14 4	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 13	20 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 11	3 2 11	...	12 0z	12 0	...	Durbhunga	
	Mozufferpore	17 0	18 0	17 0	22 0	20 0	30 0	11 0	9 0	12 0	14 0	13 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	12 0x1	12 0	11 0	Mozufferpore	
	Sarun	17 0	17 0	15 8	23 0	24 0	32 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	19 0	23 0	23 0	32 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	11 0x2	11 8	11 0	Sarun	
	Chumparun	16 0	...	16 0	...	...	26 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	19 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	11 8x3	11 8	11 0	Chumparun	
	Monghyr	18 14	18 9	16 12	21 0	21 0	29 7	11 9	10 8	13 10	12 9	12 9	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 2	21 0	25 3	126 0	126 0	147 0	3 0 9	3 2 5	3 2 6	12 9x4	12 1	12 1	Monghyr	
	Bhágulpur	16 6	16 6	16 6	20 3	20 3	...	10 11 (old rice.) 12 0 (new rice.)	10 11 (old rice.) 12 0 (new rice.)	17 0	12 10 (old rice.) 13 14 (new rice.)	12 10 (old rice.) 13 14 (new rice.)	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	19 8	26 8	151 8	151 8	138 14	3 0 0	2 15 6	3 2 9	13 10x5	12 10	12 10	Bhágulpur	
	Purneah	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	19 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	10 8x6	10 8	10 0	Purneah	
	Maldah	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 4	19 0	13 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 6	3 4 0	3 10 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	Maldah	
	Southal Pergunnahs	17 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 7 0	12 0x7	12 0	11 0	Southal Pergunnahs	
	Orissa.																																*Orissa.*	
	Cuttack	15 12	14 7	15 1	...	...	...	13 2	11 13	17 1	19 11*	18 6	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	28 10	22 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Cuttack	
	Pooree	15 12	11 13	13 2	...	...	...	15 12	13 2	26 4	23 10	21 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	18 6	80 0	80 0	100 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 12 0	16 0x8	16 0	11 4	Pooree	
	Balasore	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 2 0	9 0x9	9 0	13 3	Balasore	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																																CHOTA NAGPORE.	
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																																*South-Western Frontier Agency.*	
	Hazáribagh	15 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	24 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	15 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	27 0	160 0	170	180	320 0	320 0	240 0	3 4 9	3 7 9	3 10 0	11 0z10	10 8	10 0	Hazáribágh	
	Lohardugga	14 0	13 0	17 0	20 0	15 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Lohardugga	
	Singbhoom	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Singbhoom	
	Manbhoom	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	10 8z11	10 8	10 8	Manbhoom	

* In the interior the retail prices of common rice ranged from 23 seers 10 chittacks to 31-8 seers per rupee.
f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 11 seers, and Barrackpore 12-12 seers.
g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 11-8 seers, Chooadanga 11-3 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
h In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Sutkhira 11 seers, and Bagirhat 11 seers.
i In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jhenida, Magura, and Narail 12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
j In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 12-8 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
k The retail prices of salt per rupee were :—At Neetpore 10 seers and Raigange 11-8 seers.
l The retail price of salt at Nattore and Nowgong was 12 seers per rupee.
m In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kurigram 13 seers, Nilphamari 12 seers, and Gaibanda 14 seers.
n The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 13 seers per rupee.
o The retail prices of salt per rupee were :—At Kursoong 8 seers and Silliguri 11-10 seers.
p The retail price of salt at Fallacotta was 10 seers per rupee.
q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Maniekgunge 11 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers 10⅔ chittacks, and Narainguuge 13 seers.
r In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
s In the Goalundo and Madaripore sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10 seers.
t In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
u The retail price of salt in the Cox's Bazar sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.

* In the interior the retail prices of salt were from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.
w The retail price of salt in Chandpore was 12-8 seers per rupee.
x The retail price of salt in Aurungabad was 11-12 seers per rupee.
y The retail price of salt per rupee were :—Sasseram 12 seers, Buxar 11-8 seers and Bhabuah 11 seers.
z In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Madhubani 11 seers, and Tajpore 12 seers.
z1 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Seetamurhee 11 seers and Hajeepore 12 seers.
z2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Bewan 11-8 seers and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
z3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 11-8 seers.
z4 The retail price of salt in the interior were from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
z5 The retail price of salt per rupee were :—Banka 12 seers, Muddenpoora 10-8 seers, and Soopole 11 seers.
z6 In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kissengunge 10 seers and Arraresh (at Ranigunge) 11 seers.
z7 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Beguseral 11 seers and Jamui 11-8 seers.
z8 The retail price of salt in the Khoorda sub division was 8 seers per rupee.
z9 In the Bhaauruck sub-division the retail price of salt was 11-8 seers per rupee.
z10 The retail price of salt at Kharagdiha in the Giridi sub-division was 11 seers per rupee.
z11 The retail price of salt in the Govindpore sub-division was 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1884—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sorts). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sorts). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sorts). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowary). *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowary). *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowary). *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
ASSAM.	Sylhet	13 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 10	17 8	12 8	13 0	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 12	17 8	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 12	12 4	10 10	Sylhet	ASSAM.
	Cachar	10 10	10 10	9 2	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	22 12	14 8	14 8	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	12 13	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 4 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Cachar	
	Goálpárá	18 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 4	12 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12½ 4	12 4	16 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	12 4	12 4	11 0	Goálpárá	
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 6 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	Gáro Hills	
	Kámrúp	13 8	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 8	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	13 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	Kámrúp	
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 15	7 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darrang	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Nowgong	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur	12 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	Lakhimpur	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	6 14	...	...	...	...	8 8	9½ 2	11 6	11 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	13 0 0	2 8	2 8	3 0	Nága Hills	
N. W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún	17 0	17 0	19 0	25 0	26 0	30 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 8	12 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	25 0	23 0	...	24 0	23 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Dehra Dún	N. W. PROVINCES.
	Saháranpur	19 5½	19 5½	19 13½	25 13	25 13	27 15	7 8½	7 8½	9 11	10 12	10 12	12 15	24 11½	26 14	32 4	26 14	27 15	27 15	...	26 14	26 14	27 15	129 0	129 0	118 4	13 2½	13 2½	12 15	12 14½	12 14½	12 15	Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar	19 4	19 4	19 12	28 11	30 12	27 8	6 9	6 9	6 9	12 2	12 2	14 5	27 8	27 8	30 4	23 2	23 10	26 6	...	26 6	25 13	26 6	132 0	132 0	110 0	12 10	12 10	12 4	12 2	11 12	12 2	Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	18 8	18 0	17 8	26 8	26 0	28 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	26 8	26 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	23 8	...	22 4	22 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	19 12	19 12	19 14	28 0	26 8	26 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	22 8	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Aligarh	
	Kumaun	13 0	14 0	13 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kumaun	
	Garhwál	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 12	23 10	22 12	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	12 2	12 6	11 6	Garhwál	
	Bijnor	18 14	17 12	17 7	26 7	25 5	27 0	10 2	10 2	11 4	14 0	13 6	16 4	30 10	28 0	24 0	26 14	25 0	23 12	...	24 6	23 10	23 12	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 10	12 10	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 3	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	20 10	20 0	18 12	30 10	29 6	26 14	10 4	10 4	11 4	14 0	13 6	16 4	25 12½	26 6	24 9½	26 6	25 12½	21 12	...	25 5	25 3	24 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 11	11 11	11 6	11 6	11 0½	10 12½	Moradabad	
	Budaun	21 14	22 0½	18 14	32 6	31 8	27 0	8 6	8 6	9 9½	12 14	12 14	16 12½	28 12	28 12	21 4	25 0	25 10	20 0	...	23 2	23 2	21 14	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	11 14	12 3	12 3	11 4	Budaun	
	Bareilly	20 0	20 10	16 14	28 2	26 14	21 14	6 4	6 4	7 8	11 14	12 8	16 4	33 0	33 0	25 8	31 0	31 0	24 8	...	25 12	26 0	24 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Shahjahánpur	
	Sháhjahánpur	22 8	22 8	19 0	36 0	36 0	24 8	8 0	8 0	9 12	15 0	15 0	18 12	33 0	33 0	27 8	25 0	25 0	22 8	...	22 8	21 4	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 14	11 8	13 0	11 11	11 4	12 8	Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	20 10	19 8	19 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	8 12	11 4	10 0	12 8	12 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	23 8	23 0	23 0	...	23 8	23 8	23 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	Muttra	
	Muttra	18 8	18 0	16 12	24 0	24 0	25 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	23 8	24 0	23 8	24 0	23 8	22 0	...	26 8	26 4	24 6	145 0	145 0	166 8	12 11	12 10	11 12	12 8	12 8	11 2	Agra	
	Agra	18 0	18 0	16 12	24 0	24 0	25 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	23 8	24 0	23 8	24 0	23 8	22 0	...	24 8	24 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Farukhabad	
	Farukhabad	20 12½	20 10½	18 3	31 7	30 3½	22 8	6 10	6 8	7 5	12 7	12 5	14 5	31 12	28 14½	22 5	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	24 8	24 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Mainpuri	
	Mainpuri	20 0	20 0	17 8	26 8	26 0	24 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	24 8	24 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	27 0	27 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	11 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	10 0	Etáwah	
	Etáwah	20 8	20 0	17 8	30 0	27 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	14 8	26 0	25 0	24 0	25 8	24 0	23 0	...	26 0	25 8	23 5	150 0	155 0	150 0	13 4	12 10	12 0	12 4	11 14	11 0	Etah	
	Etah	22 4	21 6	19 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	8 0	7 4	8 0	14 0	13 8	18 0	28 0	26 0	24 0	25 0	24 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jálaun	
	Jálaun	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 12½	29 12	35 12½	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	Jhánsi	
	Jhánsi	23 8	23 8	21 8	32 13½	34 0	39 15	7 8	8 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	24 6	25 8	26 0	...	33 8	35 0	36 12	175 0	175 0	160 0	11 12	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 8	11 12	Lalitpur	
	Lalitpur	24 8	24 12	21 8	38 0	35 8	40 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	14 0	11 0	16 0	34 8	35 0	40 0	28 0	30 0	32 0	...	32 0	31 0	29 0	140 0	150 0	140 0	13 8	13 8	12 12	13 0	13 0	12 8	Cawnpore	
	Cawnpore	21 8	20 8	18 8	32 0	31 0	27 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	15 0	13 0	15 8	31 0	30 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	27 0	...	29 8	29 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur	
	Fatehpur	18 4	17 6	15 8	28 0	28 0	24 4	9 8	10 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	17 8	29 4	29 4	23 4	26 0	24 4	22 0	...	40 0	38 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	Banda	
	Bánda	25 0	25 0	17 0	32 0	31 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	12 8	17 8	33 0	30 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	...	29 0	29 0	29 0	120 0	140 0	145 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Allahabad	
	Allahabad	17 6	17 8	16 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	9 8	9 0	11 0	14 8	14 0	17 0	29 8	28 0	32 0	27 0	26 8	30 8	...	39 0	35 10	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 0	11 4	11 0	Hamírpur	
	Hamírpur	22 12	24 8	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	12 10	12 10	...	31 0	31 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jaunpur	
	Jaunpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 5	23 6½	18 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9½	10 9½	11 9½	10 6½	9 9½	10 13	Gorakhpur	
	Gorakhpur	18 7½	17 9½	18 7½	21 9½	19 13	28 6½	11 11	11 11	16 3	14 5½	14 5½	17 9½	20 11	20 11	30 9½	18 0	18 0	...	...	23 0	24 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Basti	
	Basti	17 8	18 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	9 8	10 0	16 0	12 0	14 0	17 8	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 8	26 9	147 8	147 8	181 0	11 2	11 2	7 14	10 8	10 8	9 3	Azamgarh	
	Azamgarh	18 7	16 10	16 4	22 8	23 10	22 2	10 6	10 5	9 4	12 8	13 4	14 12	25 12½	24 6	24 11	26 9	26 10	21 10	...	22 0	22 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur	
	Mirzapur	17 0	16 8	15 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	32 0	22 0	21 0	29 0	...	23 9	23 14	23 5	100 0	100 0	140 0	10 11	10 11	11 4	9 13½	9 13½	10 2	Benares	
	Benares	18 2	17 14	16 0	26 9	26 0	22 3	9 3	9 3	11 15	13 9	13 9	17 14	26 9	24 6	27 10	25 4	25 0	28 12	...	24 7	22 8½	27 0½	128 12	132 8	128 12	10 15½	10 15½	10 1½	10 5	10 5	10 5	Gházipur	
	Gházipur	18 10½	18 0	14 5	24 7	21 4	25 12	7 1½	7 1½	10 15½	11 9	11 9	17 6½	20 9½	20 9½	33 4	22 8½	21 14	27 0½	...	24 8	24 8	26 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 12	11 12	10 4	Balia	
	Balia	18 10	18 10	16 4	23 7	23 7	26 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 2	14 2	18 12	21 12	21 12	30 8	21 12	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	20 0½	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 7	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pilibhít	
	Pilibhít	19 8	19 7	17 6½	30 8	31 8	30 12	11 8	12 8	15 0	13 12	13 12	17 8	23 12	27 8	28 4	25 8	25 4	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sultánpur	
OUDH.	Sultánpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5	26 5	23 14	180 0	180 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 13	10 10	Partábgarh	OUDH.
	Partábgarh	19 2½	19 1	18 12	30 13	29 5	32 0	15 0	15 2½	17 10	16 2½	16 0	19 0	29 0	28 0	32 0	28 9	27 6	29 8	...	25 0	25 8	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Fyzabad	
	Fyzabad	18 8	18 6	17 0	27 0	26 12	25 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	15 0	15 4	16 8	26 8	25 12	35 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	28 0	21 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Kheri	
	Kheri	23 0	23 0	20 0	34 0	34 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	36 0	36 0	42 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	...	27 7	26 5	24 11½	115 0	115 0	110 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Lucknow	
	Lucknow	20 14	20 7½	18 0	30 14	29 13	26 2½	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 12	13 12	15 6½	28 11	29 0	26 4½	29 5½	29 5	28 11	...	25 0	24 0	23 0	110 0	100 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Bára Banki	
	Bára Banki	20 0	19 0	19 8	27 0	24 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	26 0	25 0	33 0	28 0	23 0	22 0	...	30 6	30 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 4	Bahraich	
	Bahraich	20 8	20 0	20 0	30 0	29 0	27 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	31 0	31 0	45 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	26 12	27 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	Rai Bareli	
	Rai Bareli	20 0	20 0	18 12	28 0	29 0	26 8	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	17 8	32 0	30 0	28 0	31 0	30 0	26 0	...	31 0	32 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	Sitapur	
	Sitapur	24 8	24 6	20 8	36 12	37 4	35 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	19 8	36 0	36 12	32 0	33 0	33 0	27 12	...	27 8	27 8	27 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 4	11 4	11 12	Gonda	
	Gonda	21 2	21 2	20 2	36 0	32 12	32 8	12 12	12 12	16 0	15 8	15 8	18 8	29 0	30 0	32 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	...	27 8	27 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	União	
	União	20 8	20 8	17 8	27 0	27 0	24 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	28 0	27 0	26 0	...	26 4	26 4	20 10	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 14	9 14	9 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	Hardui	
	Hardui	20 9	19 11	17 13	34 4	31 15	23 7	5 10	5 10	6 9	11 4	11 4	13 2	32 6	31 14	26 4	30 0	29 0	23 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
PUNJAB.	Gujránwála (*a*)	24 8	23 4	26 4	45 0	43 0	50 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	...	37 8	35 8	31 0	90 0	90 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála (*a*)	PUNJAB.
	Lahore (*b*)	26 0	25 0	24 0	41 0	41 0	43 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	33 0	33 0	40 0	26 0	27 0	27 0	...	39 0	38 0	35 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore (*b*)	
	Ferozepore (*c*)	23 0	22 0	23 8	36 0	36 0	44 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	35 8	35 0	48 0	...	24 0	36 0	...	40 0	38 0	40 0	100 0	90 0	100 0	14 8	14 8	13 10	14 0	14 0	13 8	Ferozepore (*c*)	
	Sirsa (*d*)	20 0	21 0	23 8	34 0	36 0	51 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	31 0	35 0	45 0	24 0	28 0	36 8	...	34 0	36 0	44 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	Sirsa (*d*)	
	Hissar (*e*)	17 0	18 0	20 0	29 0	30 0	35 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	34 0	22 0	22 0	23 8	...	29 0	29 0	32 8	120 0	120 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	Hissar (*e*)	
	Rohtak (*f*)	18 0	18 8	17 8	29 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	24 0	25 0	28 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	...	28 0	26 0	26 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	12 12	11 0	11 0	12 4	Rohtak (*f*)	
	Gurgaon (*g*)	19 0	19 0	20 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	23 0	24 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	...	24 0	23 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gurgaon (*g*)	
	Delhi (*h*)	18 8	18 8	18 8	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	15 0	24 0	25 8	26 0	23 8	23 0	23 0	...	24 8	23 8	24 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	Delhi (*h*)	
	Karnal (*i*)	19 0	19 0	19 8	25 0	27 0	31 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	26 0	25 0	31 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	...	26 8	25 8	27 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 0	13 0	12 4	12 8	12 8	12 0	Karnal (*i*)	
	Umballa (*j*)	22 0	22 12	24 0	32 0	31 0	36 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	14 0	31 0	30 8	36 0	26 0	25 0	28 0	...	26 8	25 8	26 0	150 0	150 0	130 0	13 12	14 0	14 4	13 0	13 12	13 12	Umballa (*j*)	
	Ludhiana (*k*)	23 8	24 0	26 0	34 0	33 0	40 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 8	33 0	30 0	40 0	25 0	22 0	32 0	...	31 0	30 8	33 8	155 0	150 0	100 0	14 8	14 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 12	Ludhiana (*k*)	
	Simla (*l*)	...	...	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 8	34 8	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 4	11 5	10 13	10 9	10 10	Simla (*l*)	

(*a*) Wheat, barley and gram falling. (*b*) Gram falling. (*c*) Wheat, jowar, gram and wood falling. (*d*) Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar and gram rising. (*e*) Wheat, barley and gram rising. (*f*) Wheat, barley, jowar and gram rising; bajra falling. (*g*) Jowar rising gram falling. (*h*) Rice and jowar rising; bajra and gram falling. (*i*) Rice and bajra rising; barley, jowar and gram falling. (*j*) Wheat, rice and salt rising. (*k*) Wheat, barley, jowar and gram rising, bajra falling. (*l*) Rice rising; salt falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1884—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorgum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorgum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorgum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coracoo, Murnwa, Nugeee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coracoo, Murnwa, Nugeee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coracoo, Murnwa, Nugeee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Punjab—*continued*.	Kángra (*a*)	18 0	18 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	Kángra (*a*)	Punjab—*continued*.
	Jullundur (*b*)	22 8	23 0	24 4	34 0	36 0	44 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	30 0	26 8	28 0	31 0	34 0	35 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	14 12	14 8	15 0	14 4	14 0	14 8	Jullundur (*b*)	
	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	22 0	23 0	25 8	35 0	35 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	30 0	28 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	
	Gurdáspur	25 0	25 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	45 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 4	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Gurdáspur	
	Amritsar (*d*)	23 8	23 8	24 8	39 0	39 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 0	38 0	38 0	45 0	29 4	29 4	26 8	39 0	39 0	38 0	85 0	80 0	80 0	15 6	15 6	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	Amritsar (*d*)	
	Siálkot (*e*)	25 0	25 0	27 0	42 0	42 0	47 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	12 0	50 0	50 0	46 0	44 0	42 0	46 8	35 8	33 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 0	Siálkot (*e*)	
	Gujrát (*f*)	31 0	29 0	28 0	46 0	42 0	48 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	38 0	37 0	39 0	38 0	37 0	44 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	Gujrát (*f*)	
	Jhelum (*g*)	27 8	28 0	26 0	37 0	38 0	41 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	50 0	50 0	35 0	49 0	44 0	45 0	39 0	36 4	27 4	140 0	150 0	100 0	15 4	15 4	15 12	15 0	15 0	15 8	Jhelum (*g*)	
	Ráwalpindi (*h*)	30 8	29 8	22 12	47 0	39 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	16 8	50 0	50 0	35 0	49 0	44 0	45 0	40 0	40 0	31 0	240 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Ráwalpindi (*h*)	
	Shahpúr (*i*)	30 0	30 0	25 0	48 0	48 0	43 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	42 8	33 0	33 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 12	15 8	15 0	15 8	15 4	14 8	Shahpúr (*i*)	
	Jhang (*j*)	23 0	23 0	20 8	32 0	33 8	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	31 0	31 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	33 0	33 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	Jhang (*j*)	
	Montgomery	19 8	19 8	18 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	5 8	24 0	24 0	35 0	...	...	...	28 0	29 8	26 0	100 0	90 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 12	14 8	14 8	Montgomery	
	Mooltan (*k*)	17 8	17 8	17 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	23 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	13 8	Mooltan (*k*)	
	Muzaffargarh (*l*)	19 0	19 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	28 12	27 8	22 8	132 0	100 0	100 0	30 0	28 12	32 8	30 0	27 8	31 4	Muzaffargarh (*l*)	
	Dera Ghází Khán (*m*)	18 7	18 7	16 4	26 4	26 4	25 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	30 0	30 0	38 12	26 4	26 4	32 8	33 6	32 10	26 1	125 0	137 8	100 0	47 8	47 8	65 0	45 0	45 0	63 0	Dera Ghází Khán (*m*)	
	Dera Ismail Khán (*n*)	20 11	21 9	21 13	38 1	37 3	32 8	...	...	...	8 7	8 10	9 11	30 1	30 3	40 5	26 4	26 7	34 8	38 12	34 6	27 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	Dera Ismail Khán (*n*)	
	Bannu (*o*)	26 4	25 0	26 4	42 8	40 0	47 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	28 12	28 12	35 0	28 6	29 5	20 6	153 0	153 0	127 8	61 3	63 12	102 0	58 11	58 11	87 0	Bannu (*o*)	
	Kohát (*p*)	21 0	21 0	18 8	31 4	32 8	30 10	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	12 12	28 0	30 0	36 15	29 5	29 5	35 11	29 9	30 4	20 10	118 0	118 0	99 0	41 10	41 0	60 0	40 0	39 8	58 0	Kohát (*p*)	
	Pesháwar (*q*)	25 12	25 4	18 0	41 0	38 0	39 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	35 6	40 0	35 4	28 4	28 0	28 0	21 0	110 0	110 0	160 0	...	13 8	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Pesháwar (*q*)	
	Házára (*r*)	29 0	29 0	...	43 0	41 0	47 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	43 0	43 0	...	32 0	32 0	...													Házára (*r*)	
Central Provinces.	Saugor	25 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	37 0	28 0	28 0	...	31 0	31 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	10 0	9 12	10 8	9 12	9 8	10 0	Saugor	Central Provinces.
	Damoh	31 0	31 0	22 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	16 12	...	...	...	49 0	...	...	...	41 8	39 0	39 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	10 4	9 12	10 0	Damoh	
	Jubbulpore	24 0	23 0	18 0	24 0	23 8	19 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	22 0	21 8	27 0	25 0	22 0	130 0	140 0	130 0	11 8	11 8	11 14	11 0	11 0	11 8	Jubbulpore	
	Mandla	26 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	16 0	20 0	19 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	28 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	9 8	Mandla	
	Seoni	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	22 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 12	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Seoni	
	Narsinghpur	22 0	22 0	19 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	26 0	26 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	28 0	27 0	35 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	Narsinghpur	
	Hoshangabad	20 4	21 6	16 9	...	...	...	4 8	4 0	4 8	11 4	11 4	10 11	30 0	30 0	19 8	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 12	Hoshangabad	
	Nimár	18 9	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	12 9	13 10	...	14 14	15 15	41 12	20 10	20 10	24 8	24 0	20 0	17 0	22 2	20 4	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	Nimár	
	Betúl	18 8	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	20 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 9	Betúl	
	Chhindwára	24 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	155 0	13 0	12 4	12 8	12 0	12 0	9 0	Chhindwára	
	Wardha	23 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	31 0	...	...	...	19 0	17 0	16 0	155 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 12	11 12	12 4	Wardha	
	Nágpur	22 4	22 4	17 8	...	...	...	9 12	8 12	8 8	14 12	14 12	17 4	26 12	24 12	26 12	...	...	...	22 4	19 4	18 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 12	11 12	12 4	Nágpur	
	Chánda	22 8	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	15 8	15 0	29 0	27 0	33 0	...	...	...	22 0	18 0	28 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	..	11 0	11 0	11 0	Chánda	
	Bhandára	22 0	21 0	21 4	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	10 8	17 8	17 8	23 12	22 0	22 0	35 0	...	...	...	21 0	17 0	28 0	150 0	150 0	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bhandára	
	Bilaghát	20 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	17 0	25 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	Bilaghát	
	Raipur	25 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	16 0	28 0	64 0	64 0	80 0	10 8	10 8	11 4	10 0	10 0	11 0	Raipur	
	Bilaspur	28 8	29 8	32 0	...	...	...	23 12	19 0	37 0	34 2	29 4	66 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	29 12	40 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bilaspur	
	Sambalpur	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	44 0	28 0	28 0	52 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Sambalpur	
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																															*Arakan Division.*	British Burma.
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab	
	Northern Arakan																															Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo																															Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandoway																															Sandoway	
	Pegu Division.																															*Pegu Division.*	
	Rangoon Town	12 8	11 2	15 4	...	...	...	12 3	12 9	13 13	12 9	13 2	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	15 2	19 7	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	14 4½	7 14	7 14	16 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	17 2½	535 11	535 11	535 11	...	...	...	29 12	27 7	36 11½	Tharrawaddy	
	Prome	5 2	5 2	12 2	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	14 15	15 4	15 4	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	12 7	139 11	139 11	139 11	25 5	25 5	29 9	16 5	16 5	18 10	Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																															*Irrawaddy Division.*	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 14	16 0	18 0	16 15	16 11	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	10 14	230 12	249 8	269 5	23 8	28 6	28 9	20 7	21 5	23 1	Bassein	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	14 5	15 10	15 10	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
	Thonegwa	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo	8 0	8 0	10 1	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 11	12 7	12 7	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	15 13	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 5	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																															*Tenasserim Division.*	
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 14	13 8	13 8	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 8	30 8	32 5	20 15	20 15	22 12	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
	Tavoy	No return received			...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Tavoy	
	Mergui																															Mergui	
	Toungoo																															Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	10 10	10 10	11 5	11 5	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	32 3	35 6	32 3	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Salween	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 2	15 8	17 12	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 8	10 14	10 14	9 13	17 4	18 4	24 14	22 3	23 0	27 0	28 14	24 14	28 15	125 0	125 0	130 0	10 14	10 14	11 1	10 6	10 6	10 8	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	Bolarum	16 11	18 1	18 15	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	8 1	10 11	10 11	10 2	18 15	19 7	25 11	...	...	...	18 1	17 1	23 10	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 15	Bolarum	
	Chudderghat	13 8	11 8	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	15 8	17 0	27 0	23 0	22 0	33 0	17 8	17 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 8	Chudderghat	
	Amraoti	16 0	18 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	22 0	75 0	64 0	64 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Amraoti	
	Akola	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola	
	Ellichpur	17 8	17 0	16 0	8 0	10 0	15 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	16 8	16 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ellichpur	
	Buldana	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana	
	Wun	20 0	20 0	18 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	14 0	24 0	24 0	31 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 8	100 0	200 0	300 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	Wun	
	Basim	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Basim	

* No wholesale salt sold.

(*a*) Gram rising. (*b*) Wheat and barley rising; bajra and salt falling. (*c*) Wheat rising. (*d*) Firewood falling.
(*e*) Rice rising; bajra and gram falling. (*f*) Wheat, barley, bajra and gram falling; rice rising. (*g*) Wheat and barley rising; bajra, jowar and gram falling.
(*h*) Wheat, barley, rice, bajra and gram falling; firewood rising (*i*) Firewood rising. (*j*) Barley rising; salt falling.
(*k*) Rice and gram rising; jowar, salt (retail), and firewood falling. (*l*) Gram falling. (*m*) Gram, salt and firewood falling.
(*n*) Wheat, rice, bajra, jowar and wood rising; barley and gram falling. (*o*) Wheat, barley and gram falling. (*p*) Barley, jowar, gram and salt rising.
(*q*) Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar and salt falling; gram rising. (*r*) Barley falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1884 —*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Chegna, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Chegna, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Chegna, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Mysore	Bangalore	No return received																													Bangalore	Mysore
	Kolar																														Kolar	
	Túmkúr																														Túmkúr	
	Mysore																														Mysore	
	Shimoga																														Shimoga	
	Kadur																														Kadur	
Coorg	Coorg	9 2	9 5	9 9	9 14	9 12	9 14	14 14	13 4	15 9	19 15	19 3	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	30 8	26 6	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 3	11 14	11 6	11 5	11 1	10 14	Coorg	Coorg
Rajpootana	Jeypore	16 8	16 4	16 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 8	9 0	24 0	22 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 8	14 8	15 0	15 4	14 4	Jeypore	Rajpootana
	Kishengurh	15 8	16 0	14 12	21 12	23 8	24 4	8 0	8 0	9 4	9 0	9 8	11 0	22 4	20 0	24 0	18 4	17 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 8	16 0	Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	17 8	18 2	19 6	26 14	27 8	28 12	10 0	10 0	15 0	11 4	11 4	15 6	25 0	25 0	30 0	20 11	20 7	24 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 9	14 14	13 12	13 4	14 4	Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	17 8	17 8	18 3	25 1	24 5	27 11	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	22 0	22 0	26 15	20 0	20 1	25 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 12	14 12	14 12	15 4	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	17 8	17 8	18 8	23 3	23 9	29 4	7 12	7 12	8 2	9 6	9 5	11 0	23 3	22 11	25 8	22 3	21 15	24 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 10	12 0	12 0	12 6	Bhurtpore (City)	
	Ajmere	18 7	18 10	17 12	23 3	23 9	29 4	7 12	7 12	8 2	9 6	9 5	11 0	23 3	22 11	25 8	22 3	21 15	24 4	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	60 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	15 8	15 0	14 4	22 8	22 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 2	14 12	13 10	13 10	14 0	Deoli Cantonment	
		20 14	20 12	16 11	30 3	30 3	23 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	13 0	28 4	28 0	24 7	22 0	22 0	21 4							*R a. p.*	*R a. p.* per md.	*R a. p.*						
	Erinpura	16 0	16 0	17 4	25 0	25 0	28 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	170 0	170 0	160 0	3 0 3	3 0 3	2 13 9	13 0	13 0	13 0	Erinpura	
	Sirohee	14 8	14 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	27 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	Sirohee	
	Abu	13 0	12 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	6 8	6 2	6 12	7 8	7 10	8 6	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 4	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Abu	
	Anadra	14 2	13 8	15 4	23 0	23 0	24 0	6 8	6 10	7 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	13 4	13 4	12 4	Anadra	
	Bálmere	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	300 0	300 0	300 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 8 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	Bálmere	
	Jeysalmere	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jeysalmere	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	16 0	15 0½	19 0	20 0	19 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	*	*	*	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 5 3	11 0½	11 0½	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 1	13 10¾	12 1¼	24 3¼	23 7	16 6½	9 6	10 2½	10 2¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	16 6½	15 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	S. Ch. 11 5¼ *R a. p.*	S. Ch. 11 5¼ *R a. p.*	S. Ch. 11 5½ *R a. p.*	10 15	10 15	10 15	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	18 12	18 12	19 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	16 4	16 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 4	32 8	33 12	...	...	...	3 3 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh („)	15 7	15 2	13 14½	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 15	12 8	12 8	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 7	21 14	20 15	...	...	...	2 4 6	...	...	17 8	17 8	18 2	Partábgarh („)	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 8	15 10	16 4	21 4	22 8	21 4	6 14	5 0	6 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	20 0	18 12	21 4	17 8	17 8	18 12	...	19 12	18 12	21 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	2 9 9 S. Ch.	2 9 9 S. Ch.	2 8 0 S. Ch.	15 10	15 10	15 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
	Bikaneer	11 12	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	3 9	3 9	3 4	6 8	6 4	6 10	...	...	...	14 9	15 0	21 6	...	19 0	17 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
	Boondee	23 0	25 0	19 0	38 8	39 0	27 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	33 12	36 8	27 0	...	19 0	...	...	36 8	38 8	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	13 4	12 0	12 0	13 0	Boondee	
	Kotah	24 0	24 0	18 8	25 0	25 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	34 0	34 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	32 0	32 0	30 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	13 4	12 8	12 8	12 12	Kotah	
	Tonk	21 4	21 4	16 0	29 8	29 12	23 12	6 8	6 8	8 2	8 8	8 8	9 4	31 0	31 0	30 12	22 8	23 4	22 0	...	29 0	28 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	165 0	13 8	13 0	14 10	13 4	12 12	14 6	Tonk	
	Jhallawar	19 11	19 11	17 3	21 15	23 14	11 15	...	...	...	10 3½	10 3¼	11 3	29 7	30 15	25 6	17 2	17 8	18 6	...	27 10	25 10	27 0	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	10 14	11 1	11 1	10 10	Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	17 12	18 6	15 9	26 4	26 12	20 9	9 0	8 11	13 0	12 0	12 0	16 4	26 4	25 0	21 1	19 0	20 0	17 1	...	24 0	23 0	20 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 3	14 4	13 14	14 2	14 1	Shahpoora	
	Dholpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dholpur	
Central India	Indore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Indore	Central India
	Gwalior																															Gwalior	
	Goona																															Goona	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)																															Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* Eight pies per bundle.

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

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1884 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 686 AND 687 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DATED 29th MARCH 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	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.	R. a.	R. a.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Partabgarh (Meywar Agency)	15	2	15	5	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	14	21	14	20	5	per md. 2-4-0	...	...	17	8	18

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 THE KHARIF CROP OF 1883-84 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 Khabif Months.													
							April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		Total.	
			1883-84.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883-84.	1882-83.
Umballa	1,844,849	951,890	2,576	2,798	...	222	...	0·15	1·97	0·30	2·58	6·00	8·23	17·96	6·24	13·03	10·03	2·70	29·05	40·14
Karnal	1,533,990	680,319	47,325	39,095	8,230	...	0·10	1·57	1·64	0·64	2·82	2·57	3·76	6·91	0·60	2·76	6·77	4·95	15·69	19·40
Rohtak	1,159,350	906,022	39,640	35,530	4,110	...	...	...	0·80	0·20	1·70	2·20	3·70	5·50	0·30	2·80	5·20	2·20	11·70	12·90
Delhi	804,033	525,676	37,618	34,300	3,318	...	0·10	...	0·9	0·40	4·3	2·30	2·8	12·20	0·1	3·50	5·5	5·50	13·7	23·90
Hissár	2,265,428	1,161,761	41,201	33,919	7,282	...	...	0·10	1·0	...	1·6	0·30	4·1	12·20	...	0·50	1·7	2·10	8·4	15·20
Jind	...	...	32,597	26,887	5,710	...	...	...	0·8	...	...	1·20	3·5	15·80	...	0·60	5·5	1·50	9·8	19·10
Bikaner	...	...	418	224	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalsia	...	...	948	...	948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL W. J. CANAL	7,408,550	4,225,668	202,323	172,753	29,792	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	1,168,314	856,230	19,310	18,619	691	...	0·4	0·40	2·0	...	1·0	0·61	2·5	8·20	4·1	6·05	8·7	5·80	18·7	21·06
Amritsar	1,006,798	766,773	63,088	52,525	10,563	...	1·4	0·80	2·0	0·40	...	0·90	11·8	13·00	4·3	10·80	12·1	11·30	31·6	37·20
Lahore	2,334,652	1,164,921	78,529	75,326	3,203	...	...	1·20	4·7	0·20	0·3	0·60	2·7	17·20	1·2	8·60	13·0	10·50	21·9	38·30
TOTAL B. D. CANAL	4,509,764	2,787,924	160,927	146,470	14,457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	(1) 11,918,214	(2) 7,013,592	363,250	(3) 319,223	44,249	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Acres.
Area irrigated in kharif, 1883-84	363,250
Ditto ditto 1882-83	319,223
Net decrease	44,027

(1) (2) and (3).—These figures differ from those shown in the Returns for Kharif, 1882-83, in consequence of the omission from this Return of the Districts irrigated by the Inundation Canals, for which Returns will be separately furnished—*vide* Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No. 177 I, dated 4th May 1883.

STATEMENT No. II.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Description of Crops.	Umballa.	Karnal.	Rohtak.	Delhi.	Hissár.	Jind.	Bikaner.	Kalsia.	Gurdáspur.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Totals.
Sugarcane	272	4,984	11,099	16,694	76	2,044	...	71	4,721	4,497	1,656	...	46,114
Rice	1,628	20,602	4,486	9,107	6,701	8,655	...	757	9,189	19,610	7,837	...	88,572
Cotton	12	11,073	16,486	4,441	24,849	11,563	338	5	1,012	8,124	18,723	...	96,629
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	664	10,666	7,569	7,373	9,575	10,335	80	115	4,388	30,957	50,313	...	131,935
TOTAL KHARIF, 1883-84	2,576	47,325	39,640	37,618	41,201	32,597	418	948	19,310	63,088	78,529	...	363,250
TOTAL KHARIF, 1882-83	2,798	39,095	35,530	34,300	33,919	26,887	224	...	18,619	52,525	75,326*	...	319,223

* These figures differ from those shown in Return No. II for Kharif crop of 1882-83, in consequence of the omission from the present statement of the area irrigated in the Lahore District by the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals—*vide* note attached to Statement No. I.

STATEMENT No. III.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Description of Crops.	Western Jumna Canal.				Babi Doab Canal.			Total.
	Karnal Division.	Hansi Division.	Delhi Division.	Total.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	Total.	
Sugar-cane	855	4,814	29,571	35,240	4,808	6,066	10,874	46,114
Rice	10,886	19,006	22,044	51,936	9,389	27,247	36,636	88,572
Cotton	1,940	46,580	20,250	68,770	4,813	23,046	27,859	96,629
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	5,336	26,468	14,573	46,377	18,331	67,227	85,558	131,935
TOTAL KHARIF, 1883-84	19,017	96,868	86,438	202,323	37,341	123,586	160,927	363,250
TOTAL KHARIF, 1882-83	14,874	80,348	77,531	172,753	33,941	112,529	146,470	319,223

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 RABI IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1883-84. UP TO 31st JANUARY 1884.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DUEING JANUARY 1884. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zila.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Average.	During month.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in acres.	REMARKS.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	3·25	3,073·60	796	. .	. . .	Gurdáspur . .	14,039	1·5	0·7	Wheat . . .	135,237	On the Bári Doáb Canal the area irrigated up to date is 18,662 acres more than last year, but 8,294 less than in January 1882. The increase during the month was only 14,463 acres, but the second watering (Kor) proceeded steadily. The demand was much in excess of the supply.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	2·3		544	. .	. . .	Amritsar . .	86,234	1·3	0·3	Barley . . .	1,195	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	2·2		324	. .	. . .	Lahore . . .	109,096	1·0	0·4	Mixed grains .	5,774	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .	. . .	17	. .	. . .	. . . . .	. . .	. .	. .	Miscellaneous .	67,163	
TOTAL BÁRI DOÁB CANAL	. .	. .	3,073·60	1,681	. .	. . .	. . . . .	209,369	. .	. .	. . . . .	209,369	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	3,073·60	1,535	. .	. . .	. . . . .	190,707	. .	. .	. . . . .	190,707	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	3·30	2,546	475	. .	605,747 kurries, bullies, &c.; 90 cubic feet timber, and 16,345 mds. fuel.	Umballa . .	439	1·41	. .	Wheat . . .	175,504	On the Western Jumna Canal the operations of the month show an increase of area irrigated of 45,010 acres, and of 53,363 acres as compared with January 1883. The increase is principally in the Delhi, Rohtak and Jhind Districts. Most of this irrigation is for a first watering.
Delhi do.	5·70	4·12		444	. .		Karnál . .	49,048	1·16	0·30	Barley . .	4,811	
Hánsi do.	9·00	7·04		634	. .		Delhi . . .	47,965	0·90	. .	Mixed grains .	32,319	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	6·53		218	. .		Rohtak . .	52,173	0·60	. .	Miscellaneous.	28,982	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .	. . .	23	. .		Hissár . .	47,878	0·70	0·20	. . . . .	. . .	
							Jhind . .	43,980	2·00	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
							Bikaner . .	77	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
							Kalsia State .	56	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	. .	. .	2,546	1,794	. .	605,747	. . . . .	241,616	. .	. .	. . . . .	241,616	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	2,546	1,780	. .	257,023	. . . . .	188,253	. .	. .	. . . . .	188,253	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	Lahore . . .	16,000	. .	. .	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	. . .	On the Inundation Canals there is a decrease of 117,604 acres, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year; this is due to the unfavorable state of the rivers.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	Montgomery .	30,000	0·52	0·15		. . .	
Indus Canals	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mooltan . .	141,550	0·21	. .		. . .	
Muzaffargarh Canals	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	Dera Gházi Khan .	36,949	0·29	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
							Muzaffargarh .	143,950	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . . . .	368,449	. .	. .	. . . . .	368,449	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . . . .	486,053	. .	. .	. . . . .	486,053	
PERENNIAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . . . .	450,985	. .	. .	. . . . .	450,985	On the Perennial Canals there is an increase of 72,025 acres, as compared with the corresponding period of 1883.
Do. corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . . . .	378,960	. .	. .	. . . . .	378,960	

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1883-84, UP TO the 29th FEBRUARY 1884.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING FEBRUARY 1884. 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.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zila.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	RAINFALL. Total from 1st October 1883 to end of Feb. 1884.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Upper Ganges. Northern	10·00	7·24	950	489	59,530	43,684	Saháranpur . . .	51,996	611	938	566	3,679	57,790	1·7	4·3
Anúpshahr	7·00	4·86	1,100	700	110,874	75,462	Muzaffarnagar .	94,527	7,020	1,691	8,126	6,303	117,667	·6	3·0
Meerut	8·10	5·73	925	680	115,318	94,506	Meerut . . .	177,965	20,223	2,448	18,991	3,670	223,297	. .	3·0
Bulandshahr	7·20	5·41	925	570	121,600	107,166	Bulandshahr . .	94,110	26,453	2,844	18,229	10,568	152,204	. .	2·6
Aligarh	5·50	4·24	1,300	700	167,181	152,527	Aligarh . . .	65,795	33,936	2,186	1,946	17,877	121,740	·1	1·8
							Muttra . . .	6,628	6,697	14,214	12,191	19,762	59,492	·2	1·8
Lower Ganges. Narora	9·00	5·46	975	380	37,658	22,009	Agra . . .	13,423	4,077	3,596	9,134	7,086	37,316	. .	1·2
Mainpuri	7·00	3·97	600	322	63,337	59,894	Etah . . .	44,551	18,199	1,095	4,512	7,789	76,146	. .	1·8
Cawnpore	8·20	2·7	825	338	104,317	103,734	Mainpuri . . .	63,277	26,783	1,126	3,532	5,643	100,361	. .	1·7
Etáwah	5·80	2·42	975	689	139,984	135,764	Fatehgarh . .	33,093	9,611	242	5,855	1,581	50,382	. .	2·0
Bhognipur	7·00	4·29	950	556	66,651	53,318	Etáwah . . .	65,493	33,871	824	1,114	6,541	107,843	. .	1·8
							Cawnpore . . .	49,654	69,530	1,064	3,188	2,919	126,355	. .	2·4
TOTAL UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS . .	. .	. .	9,525	5,424	986,450	848,064	Delhi . . .	86	67	57	49	379	638	. .	2·7
							Gurgaon . . .	13,764	6,961	11,090	7,181	14,912	53,908	. .	2·6
							Dehra Dún . .	6,076	123	42	478	587	7,306	1·9	5·3
							Bijnor . . .	3,175	40	138	33	626	4,012	. .	3·0
							Tarái . . .	1,961	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,961	·1	3·2
							Pilibhit . . .	3,712	812	362	813	. .	5,699	. .	3·3
							Bareilly . . .	30,630	1,250	321	1,250	. .	33,451	. .	2·7
							Jhánsi . . .	163	. .	165	39	14	381	·5	1·0
							Hamírpur . . .	. .	. .	. .	1,095	73	1,168	. .	1·3
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·74	3·19	1,300	697	149,657	125,591	TOTAL .	820,079	266,264	44,443	98,322	110,009	1,339,117	. .	. .
Agra Canal . .	8·50	6·31	1,300	755	149,032	84,870									
Rohilkhand . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	41,111	43,750									
Bijnor . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4,012	2,871									
Dún . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	7,306	7,768	TOTAL FOR THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR . . .	690,897	248,157	33,675	83,791	57,652	1,114,171	. .	. .
Jhánsi . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	381	486									
Hamírpur . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,168	771	Increase .	129,182	18,107	10,768	14,531	52,358	224,946	. .	. .
TOTAL .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,339,117	1,114,171	Decrease .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

REMARKS.

	Cubic feet per second.
Supply—	
Entering head of Ganges Canal	4,269
„ of Lower Ganges Canal	1,518
	5,787
Expended—	
Ganges Canal 3,139	
Lower Ganges Canal 2,285	
5,424	
Escaped—	
Anúpshahr Branch, Ganges Canal, Pasri escape . 3	
Meerut Division, ditto . . . 173*	
Mainpuri ditto, Lower Ganges Canal, Bewar Branch 3	
Cawnpore ditto, ditto, at tail . . 96	
Percolation from the Narora Division . . 52	
Ditto ditto Mainpuri do. Bewar Branch. 36	
363	
5,787	

* Passed down to supplement the Agra Canal supply.

Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, reports that the division was heavily tatiled during the month on account of low supply in the canal; second and third waterings of rabi and paleo for the next sugar crop was done. There was no improvement in river supply.

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, reports that there was a very heavy demand for water during the month of rabi crops. Only a small area of new irrigation was effected, as the supply was only sufficient to keep up the existing irrigation.

Executive Engineer, Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal, reports that owing to the deficiency of water in the main canal no new irrigation could be attempted. Every effort was and is being made to complete the irrigation of that already done. The mean daily discharge of the distributaries in the division equals 477 cubic feet.

Executive Engineer, Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal, reports that the demand for water during the month was enormous, and great difficulty was experienced in meeting the demand with the small supply in the canal.

Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that this estimate is probably 10 per cent. below the actuals, and that the supply was very short.

Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that there was a strong steady demand throughout the month, but unfortunately the supply available was very little over half the requirements. The increase as compared with last year is due entirely to the dry season, and would have been very much greater had more water been available.

Executive Engineer, Etawah Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the increase over the area irrigated in the corresponding month of previous year would probably have been greater but for the low supply in the river.

Executive Engineer, Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the weather was cloudy, with a few light showers: owing to low supply for half the month little new irrigation was effected.

Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports that the increase is entirely in wheat; no rain, westerly winds, very heavy demand, and an insufficient supply of water. The river sank below the zero of the Khara gauge. Unirrigated crops going off.

Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports that the supply was insufficient. Some outlying crops will be lost, but prospects of outturn are generally good.

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports that no rainfall was recorded during the month. There was a steady demand for rabi second and third waterings and for first watering at the canal tails. There was a general demand for sugar paleo, especially towards the end of the month. About 2,600 acres have been watered for sugar. The supply being much below average, and rabi taking two and three waterings, the result is a smaller rabi area than last year.

Executive Engineer, Dun Canals, reports that there was slight rain at the beginning and end of the month, but not sufficient to reduce demand for canal water to any appreciable extent.

No remarks from the other divisions.

NOTE.—In addition to the above 1,712 acres of sugarcane (kharif) were irrigated by the Rohilkhand Canals.

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

ALLAHABAD,
The 19th March 1884.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1884.

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			600		600	
Gram			300		300	
Rice						
Paddy or dhán						
Bejhar or mixed grain			1,030		1,030	
Dál—						
Urd						
Múng			1,000		1,000	
Arhar						
Masúri						
Juár			1,220		1,220	
Bájra						
Maize or Indian-corn						
Barley			500		500	
Total			4,650		4,650	
Cotton			1,545		1,545	
Oil-seeds						
Salt						
Metals						
Building materials	19,092				19,092	
Miscellaneous goods	50		6,295		6,345	
Firewood	175				175	
Bamboos			200		200	
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber			400		400	
Karis and squared timber						
Logs						
Miscellaneous timber			400		400	
Live-stock						
Grand Total	19,317		13,490		32,807	
Total during corresponding period of last year	27,745		18,050		45,795	
Increase						
Decrease	8,428		4,560		12,988	

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1884.	Agra Canal. 1883.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	1,205	1,682
Ton mileage	131,755	187,733
Value of goods	R 47,637	59,420
Number of passengers	10	

Decrease of traffic is probably due to low supply in Canal.

Allahabad,
The 19th March 1884.

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

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1884.

Grains.	Upper Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Local Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. Nos	Down. Mds.	Down. Nos.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. Nos	Lower Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Local Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. Nos.	Down. Mds.	Down. Nos.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. Nos.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. Principal Items of Through Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. Nos.	Down. Mds.	Down. Nos.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. Nos.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. Principal Items of Local and Through Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. Nos.	Down. Mds.	Down. Nos.	Total up and down. Mds.	Total up and down. Nos.	Remarks.
Wheat	2,275		4,630		6,905				2,095		2,095		1,053		700		1,753		3,328		7,425		10,753		
Gram	1,587				1,587		230				230		1,031				1,031		2,848				2,848		
Rice													65				65		65				65		
Paddy or dhán																									
Bejhar or mixed grain							125				125		60				60		185				185		
Dál—Urd			200		200								856				856		856		200		1,056		
Dál—Múng							81				81		923				923		1,001				1,001		
Dál—Arhar	485				485		200				200		1,916				1,916		2,601				2,601		
Dál—Masúri																									
Juár							125				125		113				113		238				238		
Bájra			12		12								2				2		2		12		14		
Maize or Indian-corn	110				110														110				110		
Barley													50				50		50				50		
Total	4,457		4,842		9,299		761		2,095		2,856		6,069		700		6,769		11,287		7,637		18,924		
Cotton									2,367		2,367				5,196		5,196				7,563		7,563		
Oil-seeds									10		10		130		114		244		130		124		254		
Salt	495				495				984		984				2,987		2,987		495		3,971		4,466		
Metals	5,465		925		6,390		2,019				2,019		1,828		908		2,736		9,312		1,833		11,145		
Building materials	124,777		15,402		140,179		16,100		2,650		18,750								140,877		18,052		158,929		
Miscellaneous goods	1,290		2,785		4,075		50		3,174		3,224		29,108		37,663		66,771		30,448		43,622		74,070		
Firewood	3,150		45,146		48,296		2,627		7,000		9,627		2,561				2,561		8,338		52,146		60,484		
Bamboos			6,150	123,000	6,150	123,000			85	1,700	85	1,700									6,235	124,700	6,235	124,700	
Timber—Poles and unsquared timber.			4,908	5,810	4,908	5,810															4,908	5,810	4,908	5,810	
Timber—Karis and squared timber.	6,483	8,516	1,185	1,185	7,668	9,701	6,805	9,072	17,486	23,315	24,291	32,387							13,288	17,588	18,671	24,500	31,959	42,088	
Timber—Logs	975	49			975	49													975	49			975	49	
Miscellaneous timber			106	212	106	212							315	630	120	240	435	870	315	630	226	452	541	1,082	
Live-stock																									
Grand Total	147,092	8,565	81,449	130,207	228,541	138,772	28,362	9,072	35,851	25,015	64,213	34,087	40,011	630	47,688	240	87,699	870	2,15,465	18,267	164,988	155,162	380,453	173,729	
Total during corresponding period of last year.	32,360		90,317	199,380	122,677	199,380	17,507	36	40,748	18,000	58,255	18,036	26,941	8,730	49,561	4,650	76,502	13,380	76,808	8,766	180,626	222,030	257,434	230,796	
Increase	14,732	8,565			105,864		10,855	9,036		7,015	5,958	16,051	13,070				11,197		138,657	9,501			123,019		
Decrease			8,868	69,173		60,608			4,897					8,100	1,873	4,410		12,510			15,638	66,568		57,067	

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local). 1883.	Upper Ganges Canal (local). 1884.	Lower Ganges Canal (local). 1883.	Lower Ganges Canal (local). 1884.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through). 1883.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through). 1884.	Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. 1883.	Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. 1884.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	4,507	8,395	2,140	2,358	2,810	3,222	9,457	13,975
Ton mileage	208,244	407,629	165,567	117,299	566,989	837,406	940,790	1,362,334
Value of goods	1,30,005	1,05,623	1,63,185	1,23,974	2,89,396	2,87,414	5,82,586	5,17,011
Number of passengers	77	73		38	6	132	83	243

Allahabad,
The 19th March 1884.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. LIX OF 1883-84.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	Receipts for week ending 3rd March 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total length open.	Receipts for week ending 1st March 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 3rd March 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1883 to 1st March 1884. 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
15th Mar. 1884	Eastern Bengal(*a*)	172	1,18,990	692	176	77,629	441	55,12,897	636	41,50,941	499	. . .	13,61,956
15th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	95,877	175	547	1,15,304	211	45,10,208	172	52,87,067	201	7,76,859	. . .
15th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,83,693	420	739	2,13,808	289	92,46,690	284	1,04,32,103	294	11,85,413	. . .
15th ditto	Madras . . .	861	1,21,222	141	861	1,26,504	147	63,51,041	153	62,49,237	151	. . .	1,01,804
15th ditto	South Indian . .	655	72,362	110	655	74,773	114	34,89,851	111	36,60,026	116	1,70,175	. . .
15th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	8,26,315	567	1,458	6,20,274	425	3,13,67,293	448	3,03,91,927	436	. . .	9,75,371
8th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	461	2,64,126	573	461	2,61,490	567	92,25,400	416	1,05,48,514	476	13,23,114	. . .
	TOTAL .	4,830	17,82,585	369	4,837	14,89,692	304	6,97,03,385	300	7,07,19,815	302	10,16,430	. . .
	State.												
22nd Mar. 1884	East Indian . .	1,507	9,98,301	662	1,509	9,96,384	660	4,17,44,881	575	4,63,27,095	639	45,82,214	. . .
15th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	43	4,911	114	56	7,480	134	2,06,543	127	2,77,346	105	70,803	. . .
15th ditto	Nalhati . . .	27	1,776	65	27	1,497	55	66,959	51	72,434	55	5,475	. . .
15th ditto	Northern Bengal .	230	51,672	225	239	43,370	181	20,70,018	186	19,78,126	175	. . .	91,892
15th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla . .	32	3,035	95	32	3,765	118	96,187	63	1,26,671	82	30,484	. . .
15th ditto	Tirhoot . . .	159	17,488	110	193	21,401	111	6,17,705	114	8,35,743	100	2,18,038	. . .
16th Feb. 1884	Patna-Gya . . .	57	9,179	161	. .	(*b*) . . .	. .	(*c*)4,47,918	170	(*d*)3,97,479	152	. . .	50,439
22nd Mar. 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera .	138	12,376	90	138	11,813	85	5,03,131	76	5,26,463	79	23,332	. . .
22nd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,140	95	12	1,015	85	43,846	76	42,899	74	. . .	947
22nd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,116	2,74,894	246	1,117	2,75,090	246	98,94,618	184	1,19,25,517	222	20,30,899	. . .
22nd ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore .	. .	. . .	. .	140	13,559	97	. . .	. .	4,16,404	89	4,16,404	. . .
15th ditto	Wardha Coal . .	45	14,811	329	45	14,607	325	5,75,040	265	6,89,179	319	1,14,139	. . .
15th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	33,635	126	149	27,024	181	7,08,890	132	11,37,675	159	4,28,785	. . .
15th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . .	161	46,893	291	208	53,286	256	14,07,510	181	14,16,245	182	8,735	. . .
22nd ditto	Sindia	75	7,912	105	75	8,287	110	2,88,620	80	3,20,841	89	32,221	. . .
15th ditto	Punjab Northern .	422	65,704	156	447	56,329	126	27,21,251	137	29,31,687	143	2,10,436	. . .
15th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	2,16,696	328	660	90,487	137	49,69,600	156	63,09,824	190	13,40,224	. . .
15th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot .	. .	. . .	. .	51	3,661	72	. . .	. .	(*e*)22,004	50	22,004	. . .
	TOTAL .	3,326	7,62,122	229	(*f*)3,589	6,32,662	176	2,16,17,886	159	2,94,26,537	177	48,08,701	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
15th Mar. 1884	Bengal Central . .	21	1,150	55	114	6,264	55	(*g*)19,030	46	1,18,328	59	99,298	. . .
8th ditto	Assam . . .	. .	. . .	. .	39	1,878	48	. . .	. .	(*h*)57,549	45	57,549	. . .
	TOTAL .	21	1,150	55	153	8,142	53	19,030	46	1,75,877	53	1,56,847	. . .
	Native States.												
15th Mar. 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	18,127	94	193	19,129	99	7,53,080	81	8,27,696	89	74,616	. . .
22nd ditto	Jodhpore . . .	19	996	52	19	980	52	(*i*)23,046	34	38,430	42	15,384	. . .
15th ditto	Nizam's . . .	121	15,860	131	121	16,931	140	7,85,528	135	8,01,737	138	16,209	. . .
15th ditto	Mysore . . .	86	4,751	55	86	4,844	56	2,75,178	67	2,72,556	67	. . .	2,622
	TOTAL .	419	39,734	95	419	41,854	100	18,37,132	92	19,10,419	96	1,03,287	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL .	10,103	35,83,892	355	(*f*)10,567	31,68,764	300	13,79,22,264	288	14,80,89,743	299	1,06,67,479	. . .
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	6,93,25,182	145	7,46,56,487	150	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	6,85,97,082	143	7,39,33,256	149	53,36,174	. . .

(*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 1882 to 17th February 1883.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 16th February 1884.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 1st March 1884.
(*f*) Exclusive of the mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(*g*) Total receipts from 16th October 1882 to 3rd March 1883.
(*h*) Total receipts from 16th July 1883 to 1st March 1884.
(*i*) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 3rd March 1883.

SIMLA,
The 5th April 1884.

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

No. LX OF 1883-84.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total length open	Receipts for week ending 10th March 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total length open.	Receipts for week ending 9th March 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 10th March 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 8th March 1884. 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
15th Mar. 1884	Eastern Bengal(*a*) .	172	1,11,353	647	176	80,271	456	56,24,250	666	42,32,156	459	. . .	13,92,094
15th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund.	547	96,541	177	547	1,19,582	219	46,06,748	172	54,09,844	202	8,03,096	. . .
15th ditto	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	676	2,84,862	421	739	2,23,655	303	95,31,552	287	1,06,55,758	295	11,24,206	. . .
15th ditto	Madras . . .	861	1,20,394	140	861	1,30,781	152	64,71,435	153	63,89,531	151	. . .	81,904
15th ditto	South Indian . .	655	63,091	96	655	76,769	117	35,52,942	111	37,37,865	116	1,84,923	. . .
15th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	8,64,189	593	1,458	7,03,686	483	3,22,31,487	448	3,11,28,782	437	. . .	11,02,705
8th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India. TOTAL .	461	2,68,016	581	461	2,76,879	601	94,93,416	419	1,08,25,738	479	13,32,322	. . .
		4,830	18,08,446	375	4,897	16,11,623	329	7,15,11,830	302	7,23,79,674	302	8,67,844	. . .
	State.												
22nd Mar. 1884	East Indian . .	1,507	10,21,950	678	1,507	9,48,913	629	4,27,66,331	577	4,72,76,008	639	45,09,677	. . .
15th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	43	4,463	104	56	7,180	128	2,11,006	127	2,84,561	106	73,555	. . .
15th ditto	Nalhati . . .	27	1,915	72	27	1,585	59	68,904	52	74,124	56	5,220	. . .
15th ditto	Northern Bengal .	230	51,189	223	239	31,860	133	21,21,207	186	20,12,484	174	. . .	1,08,723
15th ditto	Kaunia Dhurla .	32	3,306	103	32	3,671	115	99,493	63	1,30,482	83	30,989	. . .
15th ditto	Tirhoot . . .	159	18,207	145	193	21,398	111	6,35,212	142	8,59,211	101	2,23,299	. . .
16th Feb. 1884	Patna-Gya . . .	57	9,642	169	. . .	(*b*)	. . .	(*c*)4,47,918	170	(*d*) 3,97,479	152	. . .	50,439
22nd Mar. 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera .	138	13,800	100	138	12,685	92	5,16,931	76	5,37,145	79	20,214	. . .
22nd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur .	12	1,190	99	12	799	67	45,036	76	43,698	74	. . .	1,338
22nd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,116	2,83,787	254	1,117	2,81,176	252	1,01,78,405	186	1,22,18,652	223	20,40,247	. . .
22nd ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore .	. . .	. . .	. . .	140	14,039	100	. . .	. . .	4,25,686	88	4,25,686	. . .
15th ditto	Wardha Coal . .	45	19,253	428	45	16,897	375	5,94,292	269	7,04,939	320	1,10,647	. . .
15th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	37,753	253	149	34,054	229	7,46,643	135	11,69,082	160	4,28,339	. . .
15th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	161	50,855	316	208	63,903	307	14,58,365	184	14,80,078	185	21,713	. . .
22nd ditto	Sindia . . .	75	7,434	99	75	8,810	117	2,96,054	81	3,29,651	90	33,597	. . .
15th ditto	Punjab Northern .	422	65,225	155	447	55,232	124	27,86,476	137	29,86,919	142	2,00,443	. . .
15th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar.	660	1,87,971	285	660	1,05,000	159	51,57,571	159	64,52,253	199	12,94,682	. . .
15th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot .	. . .	. . .	. . .	51	3,442	67	. . .	. . .	(*e*) 25,446	51	25,446	. . .
	TOTAL .	3,326	7,56,020	227	3,589	6,61,716	184	2,53,64,213	166	3,01,32,790	177	47,68,577	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
15th Mar. 1884	Bengal-Central . .	21	1,186	56	114	6,762	59	(*g*)20,215	46	1,25,196	58	1,05,281	. . .
8th ditto	Assam . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	39	2,038	52	. . .	. . .	(*h*) 59,587	45	59,587	. . .
	TOTAL .	21	1,186	56	153	8,800	57	20,215	46	1,85,083	53	1,64,868	. . .
	Native States.												
15th Mar. 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	22,807	118	193	20,541	106	7,76,374	82	8,48,941	90	72,567	. . .
22nd ditto	Jodhpur . . .	19	713	38	19	880	46	(*i*)23,759	34	39,310	42	15,551	. . .
15th ditto	Nizam's . . .	121	14,613	121	121	17,519	145	8,00,140	134	8,17,894	138	17,754	. . .
8th ditto	Mysore . . .	86	4,964	57	86	5,531	64	2,80,442	67	2,78,087	66	. . .	2,355
	TOTAL .	419	43,097	103	419	44,471	106	18,80,715	92	19,84,232	97	1,03,517	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL .	10,103	36,30,699	359	(*f*)10,567	32,75,523	310	14,15,43,304	289	15,19,57,787	298	1,04,14,483	. . .
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	7,09,54,650	145	7,62,05,787	150	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	7,05,88,654	144	7,57,52,000	148	51,63,346	. . .

(*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 1882 to 17th February 1883.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 16th February 1884.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 8th March 1884.
(*f*) Exclusive of the mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(*g*) Total receipts from 16th October 1882 to 10th March 1883.
(*h*) Total receipts from 16th July 1883 to 8th March 1884.
(*i*) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 10th March 1883.

SIMLA,
The 7th April 1884.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9th APRIL 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen heavily in Cachar and Sylhet and parts of Upper Assam, and in smaller quantities along the Malabar Coast. Slight showers have also occurred in parts of Bombay, Mysore, Central India and the Punjab, and at Dacca in Bengal, and Lucknow.

The standing crops in the Madras Presidency continue generally favourable, but the outturn of those recently harvested has for the most part been below the average. In Coorg rain is much needed for the coffee blossoms, and prospects are bad owing to low prices. In Bombay the harvesting of the *rabi* has been completed in several districts. A scarcity of drinking-water exists in parts of Dharwar and Kaladgi. In Hyderabad and Berar harvesting operations are still in progress, and in the Akola district preparations have commenced for the ensuing *kharif*. In Central India and Rajputana reaping is nearly over, and prospects are fair; but there is a scarcity of water in Marwar. In the Punjab the *rabi* harvest has begun in three districts. Prospects continue generally satisfactory, except in the south-eastern districts where the crops on unirrigated land have failed. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh strong west winds have prevailed, and the weather has been unusually warm. A scarcity of water and fodder exists in some places. The *rabi* harvest is not yet over. In the Central Provinces the *rabi* is being threshed, and preparations for *kharif* ploughings are reported from one district.

Rain is much needed throughout Bengal for the cultivation in progress, and drinking-water is scarce in several districts. Dry west winds have prevailed and done much damage to silkworms and the mango crop. The *rabi* harvest is nearly over. In Assam the weather has been stormy and rainy. Cultivation is in progress, and prospects are satisfactory; but rain is needed in Gauhati, where none has fallen. In Burma the rice crop has been reaped and no agricultural operations are going on.

Cholera and small-pox continue prevalent in most provinces, particularly in Bengal. Small-pox has abated in Rangoon.

Prices are generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 9th)		
Bellary (April 5th)	·03	Harvest sugarcane, yield average; *cholam* and cotton below average.
Kurnool („ „)	.....	Standing crops fair; harvest cotton, yield about half. Fever in one taluka, Small-pox in four, and cattle-disease in six talukas.
Ganjam ...	.....	Small-pox slight in two talukas.
Kistna ...	.....	No report received.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops good. Harvest paddy, *cumbu*, and *cholum*, yield below average. Small-pox prevalent; 3 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	.....	Standing crops generally good. Harvest paddy, yield average in 4 talukas, and below average in three. Fever and small-pox in parts: 5 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	.....	No report received.
Madura ...	.....	Standing crops fair, except in two taluks. Paddy harvested in 2 talukas, yield average. Small-pox prevalent in places; 3 deaths from cholera.
Malabar ...	.....	No report received.
Travancore ...	1·06	Ploughing begun. Fever in Trevandram, and small-pox in other parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(April 9th)		
Karachi ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 6th 5 feet 7 inches against 2 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Fever in five talukas. Cattle disease in six talukas. Preparations for *kharif* going on. No fresh case of small-pox in Karachi since 23rd; one death. Disease also in 19 villages in districts; 72 fresh cases; no deaths, 46 remaining sick. Prices—wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30, and 32, Dadu 36 and 40, Sakro 16, 28, and 36, and Sujawal 34 and 36 respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Wheat harvest in progress. River at Kotri on 7th 5 feet 10 inches against 3 feet on same date last year. Weather warm. Small-pox in 10, fever in 3, and cattle disease in 4 talukas. Wheat 26, *bajri* 34½, *juari* 38, red rice 26, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Cotton picking and harvesting of *rabi* crops continue. Fever in Sanand, Parantij, and Viramgam; small-pox in Dhobra, Modasa Viramgam, and Parantij. Wheat 27 and *bajri* 31 pounds.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Baroda ...	.....	Measles in Amreli and Baroda Divisions; chicken-pox in Navsari; cattle disease and small-pox in Kherrala. Harvesting of *rabi* and cotton picking continue. Prices—*bajri* 32 and rice 24 pounds.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest progressing. Cholera in Surat and Pardi 22 cases, 13 deaths. *Juari* 36, and *nagli* 42 pounds.
Násik ...	.....	Reaping of *rabi* crops completed. Public health generally good Small-pox in parts of Nasik, Sinnar, Dindori and Kalvan talukas. Seven deaths from cholera in Nasik city during past fortnight. *Bajri* 31, wheat 34½, and rice 21.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature 3 degrees warm to 1 degree cool; vapour in air excessive on 5th and 6th. Abnormal wind northerly on 2nd.
Poona ...	·60 on the 4th	Harvesting of *rabi* nearly completed. Small-pox in 6 talukas. Prices—*bajri* 34 and *juari* 35; in Poona *bajri* 29 and *juari* 28, pounds.
Ahmednagar ...	·59	Public health good. Reaping of *rabi* finished in parts; threshing in progress; *bajri* maximum 48 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 35 in Karjat; *juari* maximum 60 in Sangamner, minimum 24 in Karjat.
Sholapur ...	Slight rain in Barsi, Karmala and Sangola talukas.	Reaping operations completed. Weather hot. *Juari* 41 and *bajri* 42 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain in Dharwar, Gadag and Bankapore.	Harvesting of wheat almost over; cotton picking in progress. Small-pox in 9, fever in 1, and cattle disease in seven talukas. Cholera in a village of Navalgund, 2 fresh cases, 3 fatal. Scarcity of drinking water in some villages of Navalgund, Gadag and Dharwar. Rice 29 to 40 and *juari* 55 to 79 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	1·11 in Sirsi.	Second crop rice plants ready for harvest on coast. Locusts from Karwar taluka have gone towards Supa. Small-pox continues; 33 deaths in Kumta and five in Sirsi; cattle disease and fever in four talukas. Rice common Karwar 13⅛; district average 15 seers per rupee. Weather hot and cloudy.
Rajkot ...	Slight shower of rain on 3rd.	General health good. Weather hot. Small-pox still prevalent in the province. *Bajri* 32 and *juari* 39 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in most districts of the Deccan and Southern Maratha country, and in parts of the Upper Sind Frontier. *Rabi* reaping completed in Nasik, Sholapur, and parts of Ahmednagar. Scarcity of drinking water continues in three talukas of Dharwar and one of Kaladgi. Cholera in 8 districts; fever, small pox and cattle disease in some districts.
Bengal—(April 2nd)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Prices of food grains unchanged. Cattle disease prevails; cholera reported from Cox's Bazar, otherwise general health good.
Dacca ...	·05	Sowings of early rice, *til* and *jute*, going on. Prospects of crops continue favourable. Many cases of cholera in Harirampore.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	*Nil*	Prospects of crops unchanged. Land is being prepared for the cultivation of *aus* and *aman* paddy. Prices of common rice stationary. Cholera and small-pox abating. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather hot, with strong westerly winds. Rain much wanted for sowings of *boro* and *aus* paddy, and cultivation of sugarcane and mulberry; water has in many places to be brought from a distance. Cholera prevails in the town of Rungpore, and in Thannas Jellinghee and Mirzapore.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; rain sadly wanted for paddy sowings. Cholera reported from several police stations.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	No crops of importance on the ground; *rabi* outturn four annas. Rain wanted for sugarcane and *til*.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather hot. Wheat and pulses being harvested; cultivation of *aus* paddy in some places collected; prospects of crops continue good. Prices of food grains stationary. Thermic diarrhœa has appeared in the town.
Bhagálpur ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest almost completed; *cheena*, the only standing crop, flourishing well; the *mung* and *rabi* sown in low lands in the north does not promise well. Rice thirteen seers and fourteen chattacks per rupee.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* yield fair in the north, but bad in south. Sowings in great part delayed, but those in low lands have germinated. Rice 14 seers per rupee. Public health fair.
Patna ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvesting almost completed. Small-pox still reported from Behar and Sudder Sub-divisions.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvesting nearly completed. Rain urgently wanted for *mung*, *cheena*, indigo and paddy sowings. Price of rice rising, that of other grains stationary. Public health generally good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and hot. Falling of *mohwa* flowers continue; mango promises well; *rabi* harvest over. Preparations for next sowings continue. Small-pox still reported from the Giridi sub-divisions. Public health generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather hot. *Dalua* ripening, in some places being cut. Ploughing progressing. Common rice selling at from 18 to 24 seers in town, and 22 to 30 seers in interior. Public health good.
		General Remarks.—There was no rain throughout the province, except a nominal fall at Dacca, which is one of the reporting districts, and a slight shower in Mymensing. Rain is very much wanted for cultivation everywhere, and in many districts for drinking purposes also; *rabi* harvest nearly completed everywhere. *Dalna* paddy in Orissa ripening, and in some places harvesting commenced. *Mohwa* flowers in Chota Nagpore continue to fall. Prices of food grains generally stationary. The dry, scorching heat of the west wind has killed about five-eighths of the mulberry silk worms, and has destroyed about seven-eighths of the mango crop in Maldah Cholera and small-pox prevalent in almost every district of Bengal proper; cholera is still bad at Sara in Patna, and Harrirampore in Dacca.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (April 9th)	No rain ...	Weather hot. Bazars well supplied. Prices stationary. Small-pox continues in the city, and some cases of cholera are reported.
Allahabad ...	.....	Hot weather set in. *Rabi* harvesting nearly completed. Prices slightly rising. Water scarce in places. Small-pox of mild type prevails, otherwise district healthy.
Gorakhpur ...	No rain ...	High winds. Harvest up to expectation. Small-pox prevalent. Prices slightly falling.
Jhansi ...	„ ...	Harvesting of *rabi* nearly over. Prices stationery. Health of people and cattle good.
Agra ...	„ ...	Harvest in progress. Fever and small pox abating. Prices steady.
Bareilly ...	.....	Harvest progressing. Prices of *bajra* and *juar* rising. Health generally good. Weather very windy and hot.
Meerut ...	No rain ...	High west wind, nights cool. Harvest half finished. Health good. Fodder scarce. Prices easier.
Kumaon	„ ...	Prices stationary. General health good. Typhus cases decreasing; cattle disease continues.
Lucknow ...	Slight showers on the morning of the 7th in Thasils Lucknow and Mohunlalgunge.	Threshing and winnowing in progress; outturn fair; markets well supplied. Prices almost stationary. Condition of people fair. Condition of cattle good.
Partabgarh ...	.....	Prices steady. Harvesting nearly completed. Small-pox very bad.
Sitapur ...	No rain.	Strong westerly wind during the week. Scarcity of fodder reported. Markets freely supplied. Prices steady.
Fyzabad ...	„	Weather growing hotter; strong west wind continues. Sugarcane being planted. Small-pox still continues. Prices steady. No cattle disease.
Rae Bareli ...	.....	Weather hot; strong west wind continues. Harvest proceeding. Supplies abundant. Prices stationary. Small-pox continues.
Cawnpore ...	.....	Weather clear and warm. *Rabi* nearly all cut, and sugarcane being sown. Health of people and cattle good. Prices steady.
Farukhabad ...	.....	West wind blowing. Harvest nearly over. Prices stationary. No cattle disease. Health of people fair.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain fell in Lucknow. The weather is still very hot, with strong west winds. The harvest is in progress. Markets are well stocked, and prices generally are stationary. Scarcity of fodder is reported from some places, and there is also a little cattle disease. Small-pox is still prevalent in places, but the general health is good.
Punjab—		
Delhi (April 9th)	.....	Small-pox continues. Reaping commenced. Prices also are stationary.
Hissar („ „)	.....	Health good. *Rabi* crops being harvested. Canal yield poor, and *barani* almost nil. Prices slightly rising.
Umballa („ „)	.....	Health good. *Rabi* crops suffering. Prospects below average. Prices stationary.
Jullundur („ „)	.....	Health good. *Rabi* harvesting commenced. Cotton sowings continue Prices steady.
Amritsar („ „)	.....	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Sialkot („ „)	.....	Health and crop prospects good. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore („ „)	.....	Health good. State of crops good, except at those places where crops were damaged by hailstorm. Prices stationary.
Lahore („ „)	Slight rain ...	Health and crop prospects good. Prices falling.
Rawalpindi („ „)	·3 ...	Health and *rabi* prospects good. Prices fluctuating.
Mooltan ...	Drizzle at Sadr ...	Health and condition of crops good. Prices fluctuating.
Peshawar ...	·8 ...	Health and *rabi* crops good. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in one or two districts. Health generally good. Crop prospects also generally good, except in the south-east. Harvesting has commenced in the Delhi, Hissar, and Jullunder districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (April 9th)	.....	Weather clear and hot. Prospects good. *Rabi* harvest completed. Public health good. Cattle disease prevails in Nagpur and Umrer. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore („ „)	.....	Weather cloudy and close. Reaping and threshing in progress. Health good. Wheat 26 and rice 12 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ 8th)	.....	Weather cloudy and hot. *Rabi* harvest nearly completed; threshing in progress. Health good. Prices steady.
Seoni („ 9th)	.....	Heat increasing. Threshing in progress. Prices stationary.
Hoshangabad („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable and occasionally cloudy. Winnowing in progress. Fever prevalent; small-pox 9 cases, 1 death. Wheat 22, and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Khandwa („ „)	.....	Weather warm, night cool. Reaping continues. Preparations for *kharif* ploughing in progress. 21 cases of cholera, 10 deaths. Prices steady; *juari* 22½ seers per rupee.
Central Provinces— *contd.*		
Raipur (April 9th)	.....	Weather hot, nights cool. *Rabi* crops almost gathered in; threshing of wheat and gram commenced. Small-pox in Drug. Rice 25 and wheat 26 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ „)	.....	Weather warm and cloudy, nights cool. Prospects good. Public health good. Common rice 29 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Prospects good; threshing and winnowing in progress. Cholera continues in Khandwa.
British Burma— **(April 5th)**		
Akyab ...	.....	Public health good; 3 deaths of cattle. Price of paddy Rs. 23 to 30 per 100 baskets.
Rangoon ...	.....	Thirteen deaths from small-pox. Price of paddy Rs. 95 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Bassein ...	.....	Fifteen deaths from cholera and five from small-pox; 53 deaths of cattle. Price of paddy Rs. 85 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	.....	Ten deaths from small-pox; all deaths not reported. Disease prevalent; 24 deaths of cattle. Price of paddy increased 5 per cent. In Moulmein town only a few cases of small-pox. Price of paddy Rs. 95 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo ...	.....	Public health good. Price of paddy Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo ...	.....	Public and cattle health good. No change in price of paddy.
Sandoway ...	.....	Public and cattle health good. Weather warm.
Hanthawaddy ...	.....	Public health good; Slight mortality among cattle in Hmawbi township. Price of paddy Rs. 80 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Pegu ...	.....	Report not received.
Tharrawaddy ...	.....	One death from small-pox; 46 deaths of cattle. Price of paddy Rs. 80 to 96 per 100 baskets.
Prome ...	.....	Two deaths from cholera, and one from small-pox in town; cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 80 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa ...	.....	Twenty-four deaths from cholera, and 12 deaths from small-pox; 7 deaths of cattle. Price of paddy Rs. 80 to 85 per 100 baskets.
Henzada ...	.....	Six deaths out of 49 cases of small-pox in town; 3 deaths in Kyangin. Price of paddy Rs. 85 to 98 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo ...	.....	Eight deaths from small-pox; 36 deaths of cattle. Price of paddy Rs. 80 to 95 per 100 baskets.
Shwaygyin ...	.....	Twelve cases of small-pox in town, and a few others all over the district; cattle healthy. Paddy at Rs. 70 to 75 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy ...	.....	Report not received.
Mergui (March 22nd & 29th)	.....	Public and cattle health good.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox still prevalent over the province, but abated considerably in Rangoon. Cholera in Bassein and Thongwa; cattle in good health. Price of paddy keeping steadily up.
Assam—		
Gauhati (April 9th)...	*Nil*	Weather dry and hot, but mornings and evenings continue cool High winds commencing about noon, and approaching in afternoon to a gale blowing during the week; rain wanted for agricultural operations. Cases of small-pox reported from Shastra and Barpetta. Ploughing operations for the *aus* in progress. Cholera reported in some mouzahs of the district.
Sylhet („ „)	2·77	State and prospects of crops good. Cholera and small-pox still prevalent.
Cachar („ „)	3·44	Weather rainy nightly; severe storms at times, accompanied by very large hail stones. Ploughing for *dumahi* and *mirali* crops commenced in some parts of the district. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. 24 deaths from cholera, and 20 from small-pox reported.
Dibrugarh („ „)	4·02	Public health fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg— **(April 9th)**		
Bangalore ...	Slight rain yesterday.	Weather seasonable. Crops in good condition. Prospects favourable. Small-pox prevalent in parts; public health otherwise good. Prices stationary.
Mysore ...	·25	
Mercara ...	·04	Notwithstanding the large crop sent to market coffee prospects are very dismal owing to fall in price by one-third. Rain much needed. Expected blossom has suffered in parts of the country from want of showers. Prices stationary.
Berar & Hyderabad— **(April 9th)**		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather hot. *Rabi* harvest almost completed; wheat 18 and *juari* 28 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Threshing of *rabi* crops progressing; preparations for ensuing *kharif* sowing commenced.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Tabi crops progressing; *rabi* being reaped. Cholera prevails in one taluka. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 11¼, white *juar* 17, yellow *juar* 20¼, and *tur* 19¾ seers per halli sicca rupee.
Central India States— **(April 9th)**		
Indore ...	.....	Weather normal. Health good. Prospects favourable.
Morar ...	*Nil*	Health good. Weather warm.
Sutna ...	.....	Weather hot. Health good.
Neemuch ...	Slight rain	Weather seasonable. A case of small-pox occurred in hospital.
Goona ...	.....	Health and prospects good. Harvesting continues.
Agar ...	Slight showers of rain during last week.	Health and prospects good.
Sehore ...	.....	Weather hot. Prospects and public health good.
Manpur ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Rajputana—		
Harowti (April 5th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and warm. Grain being threshed. Some small-pox. Prices steady.
Jhallawar („ 4th)	...	Weather rather unsettled. Some mention of small-pox.
Ajmere („ 8th)	*Nil*	High winds. Prices stationary. Small-pox prevalent.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Crop prospects unchanged. Prices stationary. Health good.
Ulwur („ „)	...	Crops being cut. Prices of wheat and barley falling, *bajra* and *juar* steady, gram rising. Small-pox continues.
Abu („ 9th)	...	Weather seasonable; occasional clouds; High winds.
Sirohi („ 6th)	...	Tanks nearly dry; wells fair. Health good. Crops cut.
Marwar („ 4th)	...	Jodhpore city tanks all empty; water obtained from wells. Health good. Crops good. Winds high. Scarcity of drinking water is being felt in Jodhpore. Prices stationary.
Meywar („ 6th)	...	Tanks, wells, and health good. Wheat crops being harvested. Weather cloudy and windy.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1884.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.				Trinidad.				Jamaica.				Natal.				Mauritius.				Surinam.				French W. I. Colonies.				Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Under 2 years ...	12	11	23	39·93 women to 100 men.	8	12	20	42·10 women to 100 men.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	16	29	43·33 women to 100 men.	9	14	23	40 women to 100 men.	42	53	95	
From 2 to 10 years ...	37	19	56		19	23	42		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		25	14	39		19	12	31		100	68	168	
„ 10 „ 20 „ ...	83	38	121		88	40	128		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		72	28	100		89	25	114		332	131	463	
„ 20 „ 30 „ ...	197	78	275		230	96	326		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		211	94	305		211	99	310		849	367	1,216	
„ 30 „ 40 „ ...	33	8	41		24	8	32		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		10	11	21		20	3	23		87	30	117	
„ 40 „ 50 „ ...	5	3	8		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		1	...	1		...	1	1		6	4	10	
Above 50 „ ...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	367	157	524		369	179	548		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		332	163	495		348	154	502		1,416	653	2,069	

No. II.—As to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Demerara.			Trinidad.			Jamaica.			Natal.			Mauritius.			Surinam.			French W. I. Colonies.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
Orissa	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	
Western Bengal ...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	3	3	6	
Central ditto ...	1	...	1	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	13	...	...	...	5	16	21	
Eastern ditto ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	1	4	
Behar	113	52	165	64	12	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	47	137	128	58	186	394	169	563	
North-Western Provinces	169	76	245	179	81	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	56	147	157	82	233	578	295	873	
Oudh	55	10	65	77	51	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	10	56	40	12	52	218	83	301	
Central India ...	1	...	1	13	8	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	15	49	7	...	7	55	23	78	
Punjab	6	...	6	14	6	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	2	28	10	2	12	56	10	66	
Nepal	2	...	2	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	...	6	13	2	15	
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	29	19	48	20	12	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	20	8	...	...	...	87	51	138	
GRAND TOTAL ...	367	157	524	369	179	548	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	332	163	495	348	154	502	1,416	653	2,069	

No. III.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste ...		49	12	61	69	29	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	19	75	57	28	85	231	88	319	
Agriculturists.	Hindoos	119	42	161	115	42	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	52	140	103	43	146	424	179	603	
Artisans ...	Hindoos	15	5	20	23	8	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	17	14	3	17	66	19	85	
Low castes	Hindoos	151	70	221	104	54	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	65	194	130	53	183	517	242	759	
Musulmans ...		33	28	61	56	46	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	24	69	44	27	71	178	125	303	
Christians ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...		367	157	524	369	179	548	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	332	163	495	348	154	502	1,416	653	2,069	

Memo.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindoos	1,238	528	1,766
2. Musulmans	178	125	303
3. Christians	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,416	653	2,069

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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№ 16.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE KHARIF SEASON 1883-84.

No. 488I., dated 22nd February 1884.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Read—

Statements A., B., and C. 18, showing irrigation operations, for kharíf 1883-84, of canals in the North-Western Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS.—The kharíf season of 1883-84 (from 1st April to 30th September 1883) began unfavourably for canal irrigation, as the rainfall in January and March enabled the sugarcane sowings in many places to be carried out without canal water, and the late rabi threw back the indigo sowings. In June the demand for water was on the increase till the latter portion of the month, when the monsoon broke generally. During July the demand for water on the Eastern Jumna Canal was heavy, and failure of rain in August created a general demand.

2. The returns show a satisfactory increase in irrigated area of 86,337 acres over last year's totals, which were the highest then on record. The increase in assessments, however, amounts to ₹8,731 only, as the increase under acreage is chiefly on account of 4th class crops, which pay the lowest water-rate.

3. Table I shows the areas of the principal crops for the past four years :—

TABLE I.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	135,292	164,569	197,978	154,725
Rice	135,570	101,755	96,357	106,143
Bájra and juár	43,266	4,141	5,104	35,770
Maize	89,274	22,376	33,411	89,101
Other food-grains	9,207	6,887	5,982	13,399
Fodder crops	7,924	4,554	9,930	18,885
Fibres	63,680	63,247	49,722	88,395
Dyes	194,983	319,992	316,872	294,408
Miscellaneous	20,943	18,504	24,354	24,621
TOTAL	700,139	706,025	739,410	825,747

There is a falling off of 43,253 acres in sugarcane owing to the market being overstocked from the plentiful supply of the previous year. The falling off in indigo, 22,464 acres, is due to the late rabi, which prevented more extensive sowings. The defect under these two staple kharíf crops has been made up by the large increase under cotton, rice, maize, bájra, and other inferior grains. This was the result of the deficiency of rain towards the end of the season when cultivators, to save their crops, were compelled to take canal water.

4. Table II compares by canals the irrigated areas for the two years 1882 and 1883 :—

TABLE II.

CANALS.	1882.	1883.	More.	Less.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges	335,570	384,118	48,548	. . .
Lower Ganges	199,115	203,677	4,562	. . .
Agra	52,263	73,436	21,173	. . .
Eastern Jumna	112,483	117,958	5,475	. . .
Rohilkhand	32,663	39,333	6,670	. . .
Dún	5,520	5,293	. . .	227
Bijnor	1,678	1,707	29	. . .
Hamírpur Lakes	76	170	94	. . .
Jhánsi Lakes	42	55	13	. . .
TOTAL	739,410	825,747	86,564	227

There is again a large increase on the Upper Ganges Canal, which is fairly distributed over all divisions excluding the Northern, which has almost the same area as in the previous year. The Lower Ganges Canal shows a small increase of 4,564 acres. This practically represents the advance of the new divisions, as the increase in the Etáwah Division is met by a decrease in the Cawnpore Division.

The prospects of the Agra Canal appear to be decidedly improving.

The increase on the Eastern Jumna Canal is principally under maize and cotton.

On the Rohilkhand Canals the great increase under rice makes up for the decrease under sugarcane and other crops.

5. Table III gives the assessments on account of occupiers' rate for the last four years :—

TABLE III.

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Upper Ganges	9,09,785	9,69,853	11,01,884	11,11,326
Lower Ganges	4,15,906	4,92,948	5,11,884	4,89,448
Agra	98,055	1,68,898	1,57,621	1,97,823
Eastern Jumna	3,99,757	4,29,219	4,55,995	4,38,560
Rohilkhand	46,857	33,527	32,800	32,174
Dún	17,115	15,772	16,839	15,302
Bijnor	4,781	5,378	3,019	3,760
Bundelkhand	479	131	116	628
TOTAL	18,92,735	21,15,706	22,80,290	22,89,021

The rate per acre, ₹2·77, is less than that of the previous year, when it was ₹3·08. This is due to the decrease in area under sugarcane, which is a 1st class crop.

6. On the whole, the steady extension of the irrigated area and the increase in the total sum of assessments, are signs of good management and careful departmental supervision.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India; that it be circulated as usual to other Governments, and to Local Departments; and that it be published in the *Government Gazette, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieut.-Govr., N.-W. P., and Chief Commr. of Oudh.

J. G. FORBES, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Joint-Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

No. A 18.—Kharif Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON, 1883-84.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and of Rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

District.	Area in acres.	Cultivated acres.	Area irrigated. Kharif 1883-84.	Area irrigated. Kharif 1882-83.	1883-84 as compared with 1882-83. Increase.	Decrease.	Rainfall in Kharif Months of 1883 and 1882. April. 1883.	April. 1882.	May. 1883.	May. 1882.	June. 1883.	June. 1882.	July. 1883.	July. 1882.	August. 1883.	August. 1882.	September. 1883.	September. 1882.	Total. 1883.	Total. 1882.
Saháranpur	1,418,880	805,120	57,844	57,019	825	. .	·2	·2	1·2	·2	4·2	2·0	4·3	18·5	·2	10·8	3·9	4·8	14·0	36·5
Muzaffarnagar	1,061,989	699,622	90,510	86,325	4,185	. .	. .	·6	2·0	·5	7·0	·9	4·2	16·7	·2	4·6	3·9	5·4	17·3	28·7
Meerut	1,510,664	1,071,493	151,134	137,061	14,073	. .	. .	·2	·4	·5	2·1	2·0	4·2	13·3	1·0	6·0	4·8	3·3	12·5	25·3
Bulandshahr	1,222,400	875,520	103,291	88,942	14,349	. .	. .	·3	2·3	·6	2·8	3·3	5·7	10·7	·7	1·9	5·3	2·9	16·8	19·7
Aligarh	1,256,775	919,880	72,327	56,456	15,871	. .	·3	·2	1·1	·3	5·5	8·1	8·4	10·8	1·0	2·6	1·0	1·8	17·3	23·8
Muttra	1,031,538	827,843	31,278	22,863	8,415	. .	. .	. .	1·1	. .	3·3	2·5	7·7	14·7	·2	4·4	1·3	3·8	13·6	25·4
Agra	1,230,819	873,976	15,953	13,998	1,955	. .	. .	·1	·4	·7	1·5	1·1	10·9	19·3	. .	3·4	3·8	2·5	16·6	27·1
Etah	967,680	620,800	39,054	37,192	1,862	. .	. .	. .	1·2	. .	2·1	8·9	5·6	17·5	3·2	7·3	6·4	·3	18·5	34·0
Mainpuri	1,085,626	607,409	54,923	48,591	6,332	. .	. .	. .	1·0	2·0	1·1	9·8	7·7	9·8	·7	3·7	9·1	·6	19·6	25·9
Farukhabad	1,116,633	687,361	21,725	22,083	. .	358	. .	. .	·5	1·0	·4	6·1	7·2	9·0	3·4	6·7	3·8	·6	15·3	23·4
Etáwah	1,274,240	563,200	59,786	60,265	. .	475	. .	. .	·3	·4	·6	4·8	9·7	10·2	1·6	8·6	5·8	·3	18·0	24·3
Cawnpore	1,495,576	865,065	54,126	52,398	1,728	. .	. .	·4	. .	·3	·8	9·8	9·8	7·9	4·1	8·6	2·7	1·2	17·4	28·2
Delhi	817,280	532,480	222	27	195	. .	. .	. .	·9	. .	4·3	1·1	2·8	12·2	·1	4·1	5·5	5·5	13·6	22·9
Gurgáon	1,267,200	967,680	27,016	16,211	10,805	. .	. .	. .	·3	·2	3·1	·8	6·1	7·9	. .	1·8	7·2	3·2	16·7	13·9
Dehra Dún	653,271	82,248	5,293	5,520	. .	227	·2	1·4	·4	2·7	13·6	3·9	13·1	29·8	. .	12·6	7·3	·8	34·6	51·2
Bijnor	1,217,886	663,135	1,707	1,678	29	. .	. .	·2	·6	1·2	5·9	3·0	5·1	15·7	5·0	14·0	4·0	2·5	20·6	36·6
Tarái	588,793	144,230	3,545	3,749	. .	204	. .	. .	1·1	·7	1·1	10·1	12·0	19·5	13·0	28·9	7·4	3·5	34·6	62·7
Pilibhít	873,094	1,228,040	6,363	4,055	2,308	. .	. .	. .	1·5	1·7	4·2	5·7	10·9	17·0	6·0	15·3	2·4	5·8	25·0	45·5
Bareilly	1,037,416		29,425	24,859	4,566	. .	. .	. .	1·4	3·0	·8	5·4	7·5	22·9	2·5	12·6	1·8	3·0	14·0	46·9
Jhánsi	1,002,880	482,560	55	42	13	. .	. .	·1	·9	·5	2·2	9·6	7·2	25·5	1·0	8·3	2·0	3·1	13·3	47·1
Hamírpur	1,463,424	800,128	170	76	94	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2·5	15·9	14·4	7·4	1·2	6·4	7·4	1·3	25·5	31·0
Total	23,594,064	14,317,790	825,747	739,410	87,605	1,268	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
			Net Increase		86,337	. .														

W. P. VONDER HORST,

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

No. B 18.—Kharif Statement.

RR IGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON, 1883-84.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated by Districts.

Crops.		Saháranpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etáwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgáon.	Dehra Dún.	Bijnor.	Tarái.	Pilibhít.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	Grand Total.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
I.—Gardens and orchards	1	1,065	809	1,570	1,194	820	234	735	669	640	342	637	1,069	1	71	276	1	4	10	262	2	28	10,439	1
II.—Sugarcane	2	16,109	41,418	61,725	5,297	615	769	1,122	1,444	2,947	2,247	5,717	5,553	. .	626	781	1,533	618	1,392	4,658	26	133	154,725	2
III.—Cereals. Rice	3	30,212	21,736	10,561	270	463	1	18	932	2,342	581	2,167	897	. .	17	4,093	. .	2,928	4,906	24,302	9	8	106,443	3
Bájra	4	27	73	70	291	99	375	202	191	427	8	128	32	2	465	. .	. .	. .	1	2	. .	. .	2,393	4
Juar	5	30	. .	846	3,920	2,648	5,503	4,458	2,360	4,327	274	3,264	499	32	2,506	. .	. .	. .	4	6	. .	. .	33,377	5
Maize	6	4,704	8,625	30,825	17,299	10,186	32	166	4,015	4,900	2,428	1,885	3,927	. .	53	3	. .	. .	8	15	. .	. .	89,101	6
Miscellaneous	7	469	622	194	139	107	105	52	472	1,670	185	2,000	87	. .	32	. .	168	. .	34	29	. .	1	6,366	7
IV.—Pulses	8	285	3,832	902	150	58	785	43	11	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	967	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	7,033	8
V.—Fodder crops	9	1,131	3,316	10,264	3,834	285	2	. .	53	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	18,885	9
VI.—Fibres. Cotton	10	1,407	5,176	15,071	18,476	9,245	14,674	3,575	3,022	2,257	215	587	163	70	13,858	. .	. .	. .	. .	3	8	. .	87,807	10
Other fibres	11	60	3	. .	. .	9	124	123	107	189	2	47	7	. .	12	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	683	11
VII.—Dyes. Indigo	12	1,509	4,546	18,377	52,161	47,427	8,374	5,115	24,136	32,578	14,274	40,489	39,479	116	5,508	. .	. .	. .	. .	122	. .	. .	294,211	12
Other dyes	13	. .	. .	45	95	56	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	197	13
VIII.—Drugs. Opium	14	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	14
Other drugs	15	90	33	59	23	6	. .	. .	8	25	21	11	11	. .	. .	140	. .	. .	3	15	. .	. .	445	15
IX.—Oilseeds	16	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	16
X.—Miscellaneous (including water-nuts)	17	746	321	595	142	303	299	344	1,634	3,621	1,148	2,854	2,402	1	201	. .	5	. .	5	11	10	. .	13,642	17
Total Kharíf, 1883-84		57,844	90,510	151,134	103,291	72,327	31,278	15,953	39,054	54,923	21,725	59,786	54,126	222	27,016	5,293	1,707	3,545	6,363	29,425	55	170	825,747	. .
Total Kharíf, 1882-83		57,019	86,325	137,061	88,942	56,456	22,863	13,998	37,192	48,591	22,083	60,265	52,398	27	16,211	5,520	1,678	3,749	4,055	24,859	42	76	739,410	. .

W. P. VONDER HORST,

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

B

No. C 18.—Kharif Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF SEASON, 1883-84.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Number.	Crops.	Ganges Canal.								Lower Ganges Canal.				Eastern Jumna Canal.	Agra Canal.	Rohilkhand Canal.	Dun Canals.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.			Grand Total.	Number.
		Northern.	Anupshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Total.			Narora.	Mainpuri.	Cawnpore.	Etawah.	Total.	Bhogaipur.			Jhansi Lakes.	Hamirpur Lakes.	Bijnor Canals.		
1	I.—Gardens and orchards	295	642	705	1,071	1,420	4,133	183	310	1,106	931	266	2,796	1,927	1,000	276	276	2	28	1	10,439	1
2	II.—Sugarcane	23,653	20,374	34,945	4,672	1,611	85,215	69	1,575	4,949	8,599	1,328	15,860	41,016	2,496	6,663	781	26	133	1,533	154,725	2
3	Rice	18,620	1,355	8,141	421	1,572	30,109	101	944	1,229	3,525	56	5,855	34,215	18	32,136	4,993	9	8	.	106,413	3
4	Bājra	75	145	.	200	122	602	107	346	3	218	21	728	25	1,095	3	.	.	.	.	2,393	4
5	Juar	.	1,757	.	3,166	4,643	9,566	596	2,436	476	4,656	515	8,679	80	15,092	10	.	.	.	.	33,377	5
6	Maize	1,539	9,534	14,095	15,804	14,901	55,273	915	3,203	6,195	3,362	119	13,685	19,972	145	23	3	.	1	168	89,101	6
7	Miscellaneous	704	170	108	62	531	1,575	158	311	297	3,181	7	3,954	417	186	63	.	.	.	.	6,366	7
8	IV.—Pulses	1,674	1,363	1,915	27	63	5,042	.	.	.	.	.	.	196	1,795	.	.	.	.	.	7,033	8
9	V.—Fodder crops	1,264	1,846	7,434	3,955	3	14,502	.	.	264	1,473	259	3,021	4,383	31,961	3	.	.	.	.	18,885	9
10	VI.—Fibres { Cotton	1,306	6,353	6,483	17,277	12,128	43,552	359	726	6	146	.	345	9,232	259	.	.	.	.	.	87,807	10
11	{ Other fibres	.	.	.	.	16	16	90	103	.	.	.	.	63	.	.	.	.	.	.	683	11
12	VII.—Dyes { Indigo	1,048	21,012	10,176	41,452	60,018	133,706	16,048	25,067	34,173	46,193	21,650	127,140	4,669	18,574	122	.	.	.	.	294,211	12
13	{ Other dyes	.	.	.	197	.	197	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	197	13
14	VIII.—Drugs { Opium	.	.	.	.	8	8	.	.	21	13	1	74	.	.	18	140	.	.	.	445	14
15	{ Other drugs	.	5	22	25	.	60	4	35	.	.	.	.	153	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
16	IX.—Oilseeds	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
17	X.—Miscellaneous (including water-nuts)	.	4	.	77	487	568	1,460	2,632	1,644	2,357	1	3,997	1,669	843	16	.	10	.	5	13,642	17
	Total Kharif, 1883-84	50,180	64,495	84,024	88,466	96,923	384,118	14,630	33,838	50,303	72,197	25,573	196,115	112,483	52,263	32,663	5,293	55	170	1,707	825,747	
	Total Kharif, 1882-83	50,093	55,548	77,696	74,715	77,513	335,570	14,489	31,247	52,118	72,197	25,573	194,824	111,154	52,263	32,663	5,520	42	76	1,678	739,410	

W. P. VONDER HORST,

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

COST OF CERTAIN METRE GAUGE RAILWAYS

No. 265 R. C., dated Simla, the 9th April 1884.

OBSERVATIONS—By the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

Read—

Tabulated Statement showing the cost of certain Metre Gauge Railways.

OBSERVATIONS.—This statement gives the mileage cost under the main heads of construction of 16 Metre Gauge Railways. In seven cases the figures give actual results for completed lines, some of which have been open for several years, *e.g.*, the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

2. The figures are interesting as showing how the capital cost varies with the nature of the country traversed and the amount of traffic to be dealt with; the effect of the former appears chiefly under the head "Construction of line," and the effect of the latter comes mainly under "Rolling Stock."

A heavy traffic, however, also increases the outlay on permanent way, owing to the provision of the additional sidings and crossing stations required to work it. The cost of buildings and appliances in like manner depends to a great extent on the traffic to be accommodated.

3. The mileage cost of the Northern Bengal Railway, *viz.*, Rs. 78,260, is the heaviest of those for which actual expenditure has been given in the statement. This is due to the large amount of waterway and the heavy banks on a large portion of the line; the fencing too is more complete than that of other open lines.

The varying cost of the main head "Ballast and Permanent Way" is due partly to varying prices of rails, and partly to distance of the line from port where the material is landed.

The Cawnpore-Farakhabad Railway, on the other hand, has cost only Rs. 36,486 per mile, but this line runs through an extremely easy country, as may be judged from the small amount under "Construction of line." The provision of rolling stock, moreover, is sufficient only for a moderate traffic.

4. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway, having a length of 1,118 miles, naturally passes through a country of varying features, and having been at work for several years with a good traffic, may be taken as a fair representative of metre gauge lines. But owing to the large reduction in the price of iron and steel during the last few years, this line could now be built and equipped up to its present standard at a less cost than that shown in the statement.

5. It may be inferred from a study of the past, in connection with the present price of materials, that a metre gauge line fully equipped and complete in all essentials for a traffic equivalent to receipts varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 a mile per week, can be constructed through a country of average configuration at a cost varying from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 80,000 per mile.

ORDER.—Ordered, that these remarks and the tabulated statement be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, Major, R. E.,

Offg. Under Secretary.

Accompaniment to P. W. D. No. 265 R. C. of the 9th April 1884.

Statement showing the actual and estimated mileage cost of Metre Gauge Railways in India under main heads, exclusive of cost of steam ferries and of stores in stock and other suspense items.

Actual figures are for 31st March 1883.

Railways.	Length of line.	Items making up construction of line.							Total.	Establishment.	Rolling stock.	Plant.	Stations and buildings.	Ballast and permanent way.	Construction of line.	Land.	Preliminary expenses.
	Miles.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Tunnels.	Level-crossings.	Fencing.	Total.										
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assam-Behar†	124½	5,349	26,828	...	353	3,257	35,787		80,524	6,769	4,572	1,294	4,114	24,366	35,787	3,086	536
Northern Bengal, Main Line and Extensions* ...	265¼	6,316	14,204	...	224	1,949	22,693		75,260	8,582	8,659	3,085	9,725	21,659	22,693	3,350	504
Southern Mahratta† ...	377¾	11,036	16,601	2,213	647	752	31,249		75,005	4,336	6,680	1,630	8,074	20,493	31,249	1,361	1,182
Rajputana-Malwa, including Holkar*	1,118¼	5,197	17,005	383	372	690	23,647		74,719	1,526	12,271	1,675	9,762	23,271	23,647	691	1,876
Western Deccan† ...	242½	19,337	13,828	1,046	480	3,637	38,328		73,036	4,215	6,001	1,480	4,501	16,692	38,328	1,008	1,031
Dacca-Mymensingh† ...	85	5,640	9,972	...	175	3,620	19,407		70,106	4,231	9,065	1,796	11,143	22,715	19,407	966	783
South Indian*	653¼	...	...	...	...	...	...		66,361	9,002	9,326	1,982	6,885	20,453	17,879	...	824
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh* ...	149	5,361	15,029	1,093	284	242	22,009		60,707	4,971	6,017	1,951	6,529	17,221	22,009	259	1,450
Tirhoot Extensions† ...	102	2,799	6,400	...	454	3,043	12,696		56,780	2,043	5,439	426	5,615	25,428	12,696	1,747	386
Cuddapah-Nellore† ...	66	6,060	13,886	...	182	307	20,435		55,513	4,545	6,000	2,000	4,546	16,987	20,435	500	500
Bengal and North-Western† ...	432	1,829	6,374	...	423	1,032	9,678		48,819	1,193	9,455	1,240	3,915	22,046	9,658	1,140	172
Rewari-Ferozepore† ...	299	1,220	715	...	733	3,408	7,036		47,271	3,662	6,733	540	7,002	21,555	7,036	365	375
Mysore*	86	...	...	...	...	...	...		47,253	4,210	7,040	716	4,360	17,608	11,527	700	1,092
Bhavnagar-Gondal* ...	192½	4,346	11,786	...	55	85	16,272		44,570	2,559	6,238	1,764	3,068	14,402	16,272	...	267
Farakhabad-Hathras† ...	110	1,935	2,633	...	335	599	5,555		37,243	1,351	5,193	386	5,042	18,437	5,555	848	436
Cawnpore-Farakhabad* ...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...		36,486	2,341	7,062	534	3,791	16,496	5,181	733	348

† Estimates.

* Actuals to end of 1882-83.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. LXI of 1883-84.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 17th March 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 15th March 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 17th March 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1883 to 15th March 1884. 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 Mar. 1884	Eastern Bengal(a)	172	1,14,131	664	176	80,783	459	57,38,381	668	43,17,313	499	. . .	14,21,068
22nd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	98,547	180	547	98,513	180	47,05,296	172	55,06,849	201	8,01,553	. . .
22nd ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,92,638	433	739	2,13,014	288	98,24,190	289	1,08,68,772	295	10,44,582	. . .
22nd ditto	Madras	861	1,27,040	148	861	1,20,600	140	65,98,475	153	64,86,152	151	. . .	1,12,323
22nd ditto	South Indian	655	69,990	107	655	77,812	119	36,22,932	111	38,17,658	117	1,94,726	. . .
22nd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	9,48,306	650	1,458	6,19,684	425	3,31,79,793	455	3,17,43,627	437	. . .	14,36,166
15th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,83,945	616	461	2,39,148	519	97,77,362	423	1,10,69,044	480	12,91,682	. . .
	TOTAL	4,830	19,34,597	401	4,897	14,49,554	296	7,34,46,429	301	7,38,09,415	302	3,62,986	. . .
	State.												
29th Mar. 1884	East Indian	1,507	9,74,996	647	1,509	8,69,054	576	4,37,41,327	579	4,81,45,062	638	44,03,735	. . .
22nd ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	43	4,474	104	56	6,480	116	2,15,480	123	2,91,041	106	75,561	. . .
22nd ditto	Nalhati	27	1,762	65	27	1,382	51	70,666	52	75,811	56	5,145	. . .
22nd ditto	Northern Bengal	230	47,706	207	239	30,990	130	21,68,913	186	20,46,632	173	. . .	1,22,281
22nd ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	2,859	89	32	3,227	101	1,02,352	64	1,34,044	84	31,692	. . .
22nd ditto	Tirhoot	159	16,422	103	193	18,268	95	6,52,334	141	9,02,823	104	2,50,489	. . .
23rd Feb. 1884	Patna-Gya	57	10,411	183	. .	(b) . . .	. .	(c)4,58,657	171	(d)4,05,626	151	. . .	53,031
29th Mar. 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	13,067	95	138	8,523	62	5,29,998	77	5,47,407	79	17,409	. . .
29th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	899	75	12	718	60	45,935	76	44,416	74	. . .	1,519
29th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	2,75,533	247	1,117	2,25,270	202	1,04,58,938	187	1,24,47,955	223	19,94,017	. . .
29th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	. .	. . .	. .	140	14,990	107	. . .	. .	4,36,024	87	4,36,024	. . .
29th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	18,499	411	45	10,118	225	6,12,791	272	7,15,546	318	1,02,755	. . .
29th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	37,529	252	149	31,203	209	7,84,172	138	12,01,840	161	4,17,668	. . .
22nd ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	39,924	248	208	59,395	286	14,98,290	186	15,39,402	188	41,112	. . .
29th ditto	Sindia	75	7,432	99	75	8,470	113	3,03,486	81	3,38,121	90	34,635	. . .
22nd ditto	Punjab Northern	422	59,637	141	447	47,428	106	28,46,113	137	30,34,347	142	1,88,234	. . .
22nd ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,78,821	271	660	1,16,100	176	53,36,392	161	65,87,212	200	12,50,820	. . .
22nd ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	. .	51	2,750	54	. . .	. .	(e)28,196	51	28,196	. . .
	TOTAL	3,326	7,14,975	215	(f)3,589	5,85,312	163	2,60,79,517	163	3,07,76,443	177	46,96,926	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
29th Mar. 1884	Bengal Central	21	900	43	114	6,688	59	(g)21,115	46	1,33,338	59	1,12,223	. . .
15th ditto	Assam	. .	. . .	. .	39	1,965	50	. . .	. .	(h)61,552	46	61,552	. . .
	TOTAL	21	900	43	153	8,653	57	21,115	46	1,94,890	54	1,73,775	. . .
	Native States.												
15th Mar. 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	20,185	105	193	15,850	82	7,96,559	83	8,69,186	90	72,627	.
29th ditto	Jodhpore	19	834	44	19	790	42	(i)24,594	34	40,585	43	15,991	.
22nd ditto	Nizam's	121	15,892	131	121	16,451	136	8,24,281	136	8,38,356	139	14,075	.
15th ditto	Mysore	86	6,437	75	86	4,857	56	2,86,879	67	2,82,944	66	. . .	3,935
	TOTAL	419	43,348	103	419	37,948	91	19,32,313	93	20,31,071	97	98,758	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL	10,103	36,68,816	363	(f)10,567	29,50,521	279	14,52,20,701	290	15,49,56,881	299	97,36,180	. . .
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	7,26,09,479	145	7,75,85,371	150	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	7,26,11,222	145	7,73,71,510	149	47,60,288	. . .

(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 1882 to 24th February 1883.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 23rd February 1884.
(e) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th March 1884.
(f) Exclusive of the mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(g) Total receipts from 16th October 1882 to 17th March 1883.
(h) Total receipts from 16th July 1883 to 15th March 1884.
(i) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 17th March 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.*

SIMLA.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY AND 1st HALF OF MARCH 1884 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 686, 687, 710 AND 711 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DATED 29th MARCH AND 12th APRIL 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Rice. Wheat. Present fortnight.	Rice. Wheat. Past fortnight.	Rice. Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Barley. Present fortnight.	Rice. Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice. Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	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. (Kuree, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Paspalum Kœleria Corocana*, *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuree, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Paspalum Kœleria Corocana*, *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuree, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Paspalum Kœleria Corocana*, *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.
	2nd half of February 1884.																																
Mysore	Bangalore	10 13	11 0	11 6	12 0	12 0	12 12	9 9	10 11	10 2	11 1	12 0	11 2	29 10	28 8	31 5	34 11	35 2	35 1	32 7	30 9	33 3	96 0	96 0	96 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 6	11 6	11 6
	Kolar	...	...	...	12 4	12 0	11 2	4 0	17 0	13 8	16 0	17 0	16 0	26 10	25 5	23 5	36 0	43 0	35 1	30 0	32 0	32 0	172 0	168 0	172 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 9	11 9	11 9
	Tumkur	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	10 8	12 0	13 8	14 0	12 12	14 0	15 0	14 0	33 12	37 13	32 0	44 0	43 0	41 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 9	11 9	11 9
	Mysore	12 4	12 4	12 8	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 12	13 0	13 0	12 0	34 13	37 13	32 0	31 0	30 0	26 8	30 0	33 0	28 0	75 0	75 0	78 0	10 4	9 12	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 7	9 9	10 7
	Shimoga	14 11	14 11	14 11	...	...	...	14 15	15 19	13 14	15 19	15 18	14 20	37 13	37 13	34 0	37 13	36 12	31 8	31 8	33 8	36 12	480 0	480 0	430 0	11 9	...	11 9	10 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Kadur	10 0	10 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	30 0	26 0	33 0	33 0	64 0	64 0	61 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
	1st half of March 1884.																																	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	17 2	17 7	15 0	...	...	...	9 3	10 11	10 2	10 3	10 3	10 2	11 1	12 0	11 2	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	11 6	11 6
	Gwalior	17 15	17 9	17 1	24 3	24 10	21 8	7 7	7 7	7 11	7 7	7 7	8 11	12 10	12 10	11 0	...	...	...	21 15	21 15	24 14	127 12	127 12	123 11	...	...	...	14 11	14 11	14 11	14 11	14 11	14 11
	Goona	24 0	23 4	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	8 13	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	26 1	24 12	19 13	29 10	29 8	38 13	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	33 2	32 2	37 2	200 0	200 0	160 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 1	11 0	12 0	6 11	6 11	6 11

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16th APRIL 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Heavy rain continues to fall in Assam. Slight showers have also occurred in parts of Bengal, Madras, Mysore, Upper Sind, Hyderabad, the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and the Central Provinces.

The standing crops in the Madras Presidency and Mysore are generally in fair condition, but the paddy crop in Malabar is in need of rain. The *rabi* harvest has been completed in several districts of the Bombay Presidency, and is approaching completion in others. Locusts are reported to be numerous in Kanara. Water continues scarce in parts of Dharwar. Some damage has been done by hail to standing crops in Hyderabad. In Central India and Rajputana harvesting and threshing are going on, and prospects appear fair. In the Punjab prospects remain unchanged; in the south-eastern districts, where harvesting has commenced, there will be a short yield; elsewhere the crops promise well. In the Ferozepore district the crops have been partially injured by a hailstorm. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the *rabi* harvest is nearly over, and a fair outturn has been obtained in most districts. Water and fodder for cattle are scarce in some localities, and hot westerly winds continue to prevail. In the Central Provinces the *rabi* grains have come into market, but the exports of wheat are small.

In Bengal most crops have been cut, and rain is needed everywhere for the cultivation of early paddy. In Assam the prospects are good, and paddy sowings are in progress. Rain is, however, needed in Gauhati. In Burma there are no crops on the ground.

Small-pox, cholera, and fever are prevalent, especially in the southern Presidencies, Bengal, and Burma. Cholera is severe in parts of the Moorshedabad and Pubna districts.

The price of paddy is rising in some districts of Burma and in Durbhunga in Bengal; elsewhere prices appear to be generally stationary, with local fluctuations.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 16th)		
Bellary (April 12th)	.....	Harvest sugarcane, yield average, *cholum*, cotton below average.
Kurnool („ „)	.....	Standing crops fair; harvest cotton yield below average; fever, small-pox and cattle-disease in parts; 10 deaths from cholera.
Ganjam („ „)	.....	Small-pox slight; fever in one taluk.
Kistna („ 9th)	.....	Standing crops generally good; small-pox prevalent; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease in places.
Ditto („ 12th)	.....	Small-pox prevalent; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease in places.
Chingleput (Madras) („ „)	.....	Standing crops good, except in one taluka; harvest paddy, *cholum* yield below average; small-pox prevalent; 6 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore („ „)	·02	Standing crops generally good. Harvest paddy, dry grains yield about average. Fever, small-pox in parts.
Tanjore („ 9th)	.....	Standing crops generally good; harvest, paddy and dry grains yield below average; 56 deaths from cholera.
Ditto („ 12th)	.....	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains yield below average, 58 deaths from cholera.
Madura („ „)	·66	Standing crops fair, except in two taluks, harvest paddy yield average; small-pox prevalent in some taluks. 9 deaths from cholera.
Malabar („ 9th)	·004	Third crop paddy slightly affected from want of rain. Small-pox slight in all taluks. Fever in parts; 15 deaths from cholera.
Ditto („ 12th)	·28	Third crop paddy not in satisfactory condition. Small-pox slight in all taluks. Fever in parts. Cholera slight in one taluk.
Travancore („ „)	·139	Ploughing commenced. Fever and small-pox prevalent.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good.
Bombay—(April 16th)		
Karachi ...	No rain	Weather sultry. River at Kotri on 14th 5 feet 10 inches against 3 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Three cases of small-pox remaining in Karachi on 7th. Disease in 12 villages; in districts 21 fresh cases; no deaths; 21 remaining sick. Fever in 4 talukas. Cattle-disease in 7 talukas. Prices wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 32; in Sehwan 32 and 36, in Ghorabari 20, 21 and 32, and in Mirpur Botoro 22, 34 and 32 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	River at Kotri on 13th, 5 feet 7 inches against 3 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Small-pox in 9, fever in 3, and cattle-disease in 5 talukas. Wheat 25, *bajri* 34, *juari* 39, red rice 26, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Cotton picking continues. Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly over. Fever in Viramgam, Sanand, and Parantij. Small-pox in Dholera, Viramgam, Dundhuka, and Parantij. Wheat 28 and *bajri* 31 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Baroda ...	.....	Measles in Amreli town and in Baroda and Naosari divisions. Chicken-pox in Naosari and small-pox in Amreli division. Slight cholera in Vilachha taluka in Naosari division. One death is reported to have occurred in the city of Baroda. Harvesting of *rabi* crops and cotton picking in progress and completed in Amreli division. Prices *bajri* 32 to 33 and rice 23½ pounds per British rupee.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest progressing. Cholera in Surat, 49 cases; 28 fatal. *Juari* 34 and *nagli* 43 pounds per rupee.
Násik ...	.....	Reaping of *rabi* crops completed. Public health generally good. Small-pox in parts of Sinnar, Dindori, and Kalvan talukas. No cattle-disease. Seven deaths from cholera in Nasik taluka during the week. *Bajri* 31, wheat 34½, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Temperature normal. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind southerly on 9th, northerly from 11th to 14th.
Poona ...	.....	Reaping of *rabi* completed. Prices *bajri* 33 and *juari* 34; in Poona *bajri* 28 and *juari* 26 pounds per rupee. Two fatal cholera cases in Haveli taluka.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Public health good. Reaping of *rabi* finished, except at Parnar; threshing continues. *Bbajri*, maximum 48 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 36 in Nagar. *Jowari*—maximum 60 in Sangamner, minimum 35 in Karjat.
Sholapur ...	.....	Reaping of *rabi* crops completed throughout the district. Weather hot, with clouded sky. *Jowari* 43 and *bajri* 42 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar ...	.....	Weather cloudy. Harvesting of wheat completed, that of late *jowari* commenced. Cotton picking in progress. Fever in 3, cattle-disease in 5, and small-pox in 10 talukas. Cholera in a village of Nawalgand; no fresh cases. Scarcity of drinking water in some villages of Dharwar, Nawalgand and Gadag talukas. Rice 29 to 40 and *jowari* 52 to 79 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	.....	Second crop rice harvest commenced. Locusts in great numbers in Ankola taluka; measures taken to destroy them. Small-pox subsiding in Kumea, 5 deaths in Honore and 4 in Sirsi. Cattle disease and fever in Ankola and Yellapur taluka. Common rice in Karwar 13¾, district average 15¾ seers per rupee. Weather hot.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good. Weather hot. Small-pox less prevalent in some parts. *Bajri* 31 and *jowari* 39 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Upper Sind frontier. Scarcity of drinking water continues in 3 talukas of Dharwar. *Rabi* harvest completed in Nasik, Poona and Sholapur; in progress in other districts. Cholera in parts of nine districts. Small-pox in almost all districts. Fever and cattle-disease in a few.
Bengal—(April 16th)		
Chittagong ...	·46	Days hot, with south-westerly wind at intervals. Nights cool. Prospects of crops good. Prices of food-grains stationary. Cholera and cattle-disease continue.
Dacca ...	·47	Sowing of early paddy and jute going on. Prospects of crops continue favourable. Cholera still prevailing in Harirampore.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	.....	Lands being ploughed for *aus* and *aman* crops, but rain is urgently required in parts for the cultivation of these crops. Prices of common rice stationary. Public health generally good, though cholera and small-pox is reported from many parts, especially in the suburbs.
Moorshedabad ...	·29	Rain with hail fell on the 8th and 11th instant, slightly damaging mango. Rain hardly enough to soften the ground. More rain much wanted. *Boro* paddy in lowlands doing well. Cholera very bad in thanas Goas and Jellingee.
Rajshahye ...	Rajshaye, *nil*; Nattore, ·20; Nowgong, ·20.	Weather very hot. Rain is urgently wanted. Paddy sowings continue. *Boro* paddy in lowlands promises fair. Outturn of *cheena* good. Cholera general.
Burdwan ...	Raneegunge, ·35	No important crops on ground. Rain is urgently wanted.
Rungpore ...	1·15	Weather hot. Thermic diarrhœa still prevalent. Prospects of crops good. Prices of food-grains stationary.
Bhagalpur ...	*Nil*	*Cheena* only standing crop, promises well. *Mung* and paddy in low lands do not promise well. Rice 13 seers and 14 chittaks per rupee. Prospects of crops not good. Small-pox still prevalent, chiefly in Bhagalpur town.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Mangoes dropping off. Paddy not germinating. Rain much wanted. Wheat fair in north, very poor in south. Common rice 14 seers per rupee. Public health fair.
Patna ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest over. Rain wanted for *mung* and *cheena*. Few cases of cholera reported from Barrh and Patna city. Small-pox still very prevalent.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest over. Agricultural operations stopped for want of rain. Price of rice rising. Public health fair.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and hot. No crops on the ground. Prices of food-grains stationary. General health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather fair, but excessively hot. *Dalua* ripening and in some places being cut. Ploughing progressing. Price of rice almost stationary. Cases of small-pox reported from Kendrapara. Public health otherwise good.
		General Remarks.—Rain fell in some districts and is still much wanted everywhere. No important crops on the ground. Mango crop considerably damaged for want of rain. *Mahua* is an excellent crop this year in Chota Nagpore. Cholera and small-pox still prevail, but the former is very bad in Goas and Jellinghee thanas in Moorshedabad and at Sara in Pubna. Prices of food-grains generally stationary, but price of rice rising in Durbhunga.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(April 16th)		
Benares (April 15th)	No rain ...	Hot wind blowing. Sugarcane being planted. Prices stationary. Small-pox and cholera in places in the city.
Allahabad („ 16th)	.....	Hot weather fairly set in. *Rabi* harvest completed. Winnowing and threshing in progress. Melons in market. Sugarcane fields being irrigated. Prices slightly falling. General health good. Cattle generally healthy, but water and fodder scarce.
Gorakhpur („ 13th)	No rain ...	High westerly wind blowing. Harvesting nearly finished; outturn up to expectation. Prices rising.
Jhansi („ 14th)	.....	Weather growing hotter. *Rabi* harvest completed. Prices nearly stationary. Bazaars well supplied. A slight outbreak of small-pox in Jhansi pargana only. Cattle-disease has nearly disappeared. Measures for relief not needed, but want of water for drinking felt in some places.
Agra („ 15th)	No rain ...	Harvest progressing. Prices stationary. Fever and small-pox abating. Slight sporadic cholera in the city.
Bareilly („ „)	.....	Strong west wind blowing. Crops cut. Market steady. Health generally good.
Meerut („ „)	A thunderstorm on the 13th; ·20 rain in Baghput and a drizzle in Sirdhana and Meerut.	Harvest approaching completion early this year. Fresh fodder available. Prices as last week. Health good.
Kumaon („ „)	No rain ...	At times weather cloudy. *Rabi* prospects poor. *Kharif* sowing progressing. Prices stationary. A few cases of typhus and small-pox prevalent. Cattle-disease continues.
Lucknow („ „)	.....	Strong wind blowing and dust throughout the week. Threshing and winnowing in progress, outturn good. Prices slightly falling. Market well stocked. Condition of people normal. Condition of cattle good.
Partabgarh („ „)	.....	Hot west winds blowing. Threshing operations in full swing. *Sawan* ripening. Prices fairly stationary. Small-pox very prevalent.
Sitapur („ 16th)	.....	Strong westerly wind blew during the greater part of the week. The outturn of most grains said to be greatly below average, but prices keep steady.
Fyzabad („ 15th)	No rain.	Strong west wind continues. Weather hot. Threshing and winnowing in progress, outturn fair. Bazaars well supplied. Prices stationary. Small-pox in parts of district.
Rae Bareli („ 14th)	.....	Weather getting hotter. Scarcity of water in wells reported. Cutting of *rabi* crops nearly finished. Prices stationary. Markets well stocked. Small-pox prevalent.
Cawnpore („ 15th)	.....	Weather clear. Temperature increasing. Crops all cut. Threshing and winnowing in full swing. Sugarcane, indigo, and extra crop being sown. Prices stationary. Health of people and cattle good.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Harvest over, except in a few villages. Average outturn expected. Prices remain stationary. No cases of cattle-disease reported. Health of people fair.
		General Remarks.—There was a slight fall of rain in the Meerut district. High westerly winds continue. Harvest is nearly finished, and sugarcane and indigo are being planted. Prices are rising in Gorakhpur, but falling slightly in Lucknow and Allahabad. Elsewhere they are almost stationary. Small-pox is still prevalent in a few districts and slight cholera is reported from Benares and Agra, but the general health continues good. Cattle-disease has nearly disappeared in Jhansi, but it continues in Kumaun, otherwise cattle are generally healthy, though fodder and water are scarce in places.
Punjab—(April 16th)		
Delhi (April 15th)	.....	Reaping in progress. Prices almost stationary. Smallpox continues.
Hissar („ „)	.....	Health good. Prospects unchanged. Prices steady.
Umballa („ „)	.....	Health good. *Rabi* being harvested. Prospects below average. Prices stationary.
Jullundur („ „)	.....	Health good. *Rabi* harvesting continues. Sugarcane weeded. Cotton sown. Prices steady.
Amritsar („ „)	.....	Health good. Prices fluctuating.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Sialkot („ „)	.....	Health and harvest prospects good. Barley being cut. Prices falling.
Ferozepore („ „)	.....	Health good. State of crops good, except where damaged by hail-storm. *Rabi* being cut. Prices fluctuating.
Lahore ...	·2	Health and state of crops good. Prices steady.
Rawalpindi ...	·4	Health and *rabi* prospects good. Prices fluctuating.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health and condition of crops good. Prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·13	Health good. Prospects fair. Prices almost stationary.
Peshawar ...	·2	Health and *rabi* prospects good. Prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in four or five districts. Health generally good. Crop prospects also generally good except in the south-east. Harvesting continues in Delhi, Hissar, and Jullundur districts, and has commenced in the Umballa and Ferozepore districts.
Central Provinces—(April 16th)		
Nagpur	.....	Weather clear and hot. Prospects good. Cattle-disease and small-pox prevail to some extent. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore	.....	Weather clear and warm. Harvesting continues. Health good. Prices unchanged
Saugor (April 15th)	.....	Weather cloudy and hot. Threshing operations and general health good. Prices steady.
Seoni	·017	Weather cloudy occasionally. Threshing progressing. Prices of wheat slightly fallen. Price of rice stationary.
Hoshangabad	.....	Weather seasonable with high winds occasionally. Winnowing in progress. Fever prevalent. Small-pox 23 cases, with one death. Wheat 21, rice 11, and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Khandwa	.....	Weather warm. Nights cool. Reaping nearly completed. Preparations for *kharif* sowings in progress. Cholera 8 cases, with 4 deaths. Wheat 16, rice 12½, and *juari* 22½ seers per rupee.
Raipur	.....	Weather hot. Nights cool and pleasant. Threshing continues. Public health good. Prices fluctuating. Common rice 23 and wheat 30 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 12th)	.....	Weather warm. Prospects good. Public health good. Common rice 29 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Cholera continues in Khandwa, and small-pox is reported from Hoshungabad and Nagpur, but public health is generally speaking good. A very large export has commenced in linseed, but the wheat trade continues dull.
British Burma—(April 16th)		
Akyab (April 12th)	.....	1 death from cholera. Cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 20 to 30 per 100 baskets.
Rangoon („ „)	.....	7 deaths from small-pox and 7 from cholera. Price of paddy Rs. 95 to 108 per 100 baskets.
Bassein („ „)	.....	3 deaths from cholera and 2 from small-pox in town. Price of paddy Rs. 90 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) („ „)	.....	Small-pox still prevalent, but no reports of death received. Price of paddy unchanged. In Moulmein town a few cases of small-pox. Price of paddy Rs. 95 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo („ „)	.. ...	Public health good. Price of paddy Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo („ „)	.....	No report received.
Sandoway („ „)	.....	Public health good. Weather warm. Price of paddy Rs. 60 to 80 per 100 baskets.
Hanthawaddy („ „)	.....	Public health good. Slight mortality among cattle in Hmawbi township. Price of paddy Rs. 85 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Pegu („ „)	.....	Report not received.
Tharrawaddy („ „)	.....	4 deaths from small-pox. 32 deaths of cattle reported. Price of paddy Rs. 80 to 96 per 100 baskets.
Prome („ „)	.....	1 death from cholera and 10 from small-pox in town. Cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 88 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa („ „)	.....	27 deaths from cholera and six from small-pox. Price of paddy Rs. 90 to 95 per 100 baskets.
Henzada („ „)	.....	5 deaths from small-pox in town and 3 deaths from cholera in district. Price of paddy Rs. 95 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo („ „)	.....	1 death from cholera in town.
Shwaygyin („ „)	.....	A few cases of small-pox still all over the district. Cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 70 to 75 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy („ 5th)	.....	2 deaths from small-pox in town, disease confined to town and Central and Eastern townships. Price of paddy Rs. 57 to 62 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy („ 12th)	.....	2 deaths from small-pox in town. Price of paddy Rs. 58 to 63 per 100 baskets.
Mergui („ „)	.....	Report not received.
		General Remarks.—Some cholera in Pegu, Arakan and Irrawaddy Divisions; small-pox still prevalent, but severity of epidemic greatly decreased. Cattle healthy except in Hanthawaddy and Tharrawaddy. Price of paddy in parts slightly rising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauhati (April 16th)...	No rain.	Weather dry and hot, but mornings cool. Small-pox still reported from Shastra Parbetta. Rain wanted. Sowing of the *aus* in progress. Cholera on the decline.
Sylhet („ „)	3·51	Crop prospects good; *boro dhan* promises to be a heavy crop if harvesting be not interfered with by excessive rainfall.
Cachar („ „)	Weather rainy with hail on night of 13th to 15th, also severe storm on night of the 15th. Rainfall 6·19.	Ploughing for *dumahie* rops progressing; common rice 12 13/16 seers per rupee. 10 deaths from cholera and 13 from small-pox reported.
Dibrugarh („ „)	7·27	*Ahu dhan* being sown. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(April 16th)		
Bangalore ...	·24	Standing crops in good condition. Season prospects and public health good.
Mysore ...	·07 Kolar ·31, Kadur ·70.	Crops good; prospects fair; standing crops in good condition. Sugarcane is being milled in all districts. Prospects of season and public health good.
Mercara ...	·27	Coffee blossom showers very partial; coffee market still much depressed; no demand; quotations nominal.
Berar & Hyderabad—(April 16th)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather hot. *Rabi* harvest completed. Preparation for ensuing *kharif* commenced. Wheat 20 seers and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Hyderabad ...	·32	Standing crops have been damaged by hail in one taluka, in others crops are in good condition. Cholera in one taluka. Prices wheat 14¾, coarse rice 11, white *juari* 16½, yellow *juari* 20¼, and *tur* 19 seers per current sicca rupee.
Akola ...	.....	*Rabi* crops almost gathered in. Preparations for ensuing *kharif* in progress.
Central India States—		
Indore ...	.....	Weather normal. Prospects favorable. Health good. Prices steady.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Fever prevalent in Lashkar. Nights continue cool, days warm. Prices stationary.
Sutna ...	.....	Some cases of small-pox reported in Rewah. Weather hot. Prospects fair.
Rutlam ...	.....	No reports received.
Neemuch ...	.....	Weather seasonable. Public health good.
Goona ...	.....	1 fatal case of cholera in Goona City. Harvesting still continues.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Schore ...	...	Weather seasonable. Prospects and public health good.
Nowgong ...	...	Weather hot. Public health good. Prices stationary.
Manpur ...	...	Health good. Wheat harvesting in progress.
Rajputana—(April 16th)		
Abu („ 16th)	...	Weather seasonable; nights cold; cool breeze during day.
Sirohi („ 13th)	...	Tanks dry; wells low. Health good. Crops cut. Weather seasonable.
Marwar („ 11th)	...	Water in Jodhpore obtained from Ranisur. Health good. Crops almost harvested. Weather cloudy with sharp dust storms; heat moderate. Prices stationary.
Meywar („ 13th)	.....	Tanks, wells, and health good. Crops being harvested; weather cool and cloudy.
Harowti („ 12th)	*Nil*	Threshing and winnowing in progress. Weather seasonable. Some cases of small-pox prevalent.
Jhallawar („ 11th)	...	High west wind blowing. Crops mostly harvested.
Ajmere („ 14th)	*Nil*	Cool winds blowing. Health good.
Jeypore („ 15th)	*Nil*	Crops prospects unchanged. Prices stationary. Health good.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No reports received.
Ulwur (April 15th)	...	Heat intense; weather windy. Wells fairly full. Health good.
Nepal—		
Nepal	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prospect fair.

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 Thursday, the 17th April, 1884.

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., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY took his seat as an Additional Member.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Barkley be added to 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.
To amend the Burma Courts Act, 1875.
For the validation of decisions passed on appeal by certain Settlement-officers in the Panjáb.
To make better provision for the organization and administration of Municipalities in the Panjáb.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Barkley be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills, namely:—

To amend the Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1881.
To amend and provide for the extension of the Northern India Takkávi Act, 1879.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 1st May, 1884.

SIMLA;
The 18th April, 1884.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PROPOSED PENSION SCALE AND PROVIDENT FUND FOR ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 449, dated the 18th April 1884.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read—

Paragraphs 12 and 18 of a despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, No. 18, dated 22nd March 1883, regarding the improvement of the pension scale and the proposed institution of a Provident Fund for the Civil Engineers of the Public Works Department.

RESOLUTION.—With the sanction of the Secretary of State, the following improved scale of ordinary pensions for the European Civil Engineers of the superior Engineering Branch of the Public Works Department and those who may be transferred from that branch to any other branch of the Department has been adopted:—

No. of years' service.	Sixtieth parts of average emoluments.	Subject to a maximum of	
10	20	1,000	
11	21	1,400	
12	22	1,800	
13	23	2,200	
14	24	2,600	On medical certificate.
15	25		
16	26		
17	27	3,000	
18	28		
19	29		
20 to 24	30	4,000	Without medical certificate.
25 and upwards		5,000	

All officers now in the Department will, at the time of retirement, be allowed the option between the above scale and the pensions allowable under present rules.

2. The following special additional pensions are also authorised, as rewards of approved service, for those officers who serve in the high and responsible positions of Chief and Superintending Engineers:—

	Extra pension over and above that allowable under the scale of paragraph 1.
To those who have served three years as Chief Engineers or who may have been graded as such	... Rs. 2,000 per annum.
To those who may have served three years as Superintending Engineers	... „ 1,000 „

3. The above rules will apply, without further interpretation, to classes I, II, and III (1) of Schedule B of the Civil Pension Code. How far they may be applied to other European Engineers is a matter regarding which orders must for the present be reserved.

4. The institution of a voluntary Provident Fund for all Civil Engineers of the Department on the following basis is sanctioned:—

(1) The contribution to be 5 per cent. on salaries to all subscribing to the fund, with voluntary contributions of a further 5 per cent.

(2) Compound interest at 4 per cent. on such payments to be annually credited by Government to each officer subscribing.

(3) The sum which will thus accumulate to the credit of an officer to be his absolute property to be handed over to him unconditionally on quitting the service, or, in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives.

5. The new rules regarding pension embodied in the first 3 paragraphs of this Resolution will apply with retrospective effect from the 1st May 1883 to all classes of Civil Engineers to whom they are applicable.

Subscriptions to the Provident Fund may be made, under instructions that will issue hereafter, with effect from the 1st April 1884.

ORDERED, that copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Public Works Department for information and guidance, and published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION REVIEWING THE REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN SIND FOR THE YEAR 1882-83.

No. 107, dated 10th April, 1884.

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

Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Sind for 1882-83.

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 43 W.I.—93, dated 5th March 1884, submitting Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind, for 1882-83 and Resolution of the Government of Bombay thereon.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total capital outlay of all kinds incurred up to the end of 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 95,80,121, of which sum Rs. 62,32,677 were expended on Productive Public Works, and the balance on Ordinary Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

2. The gross assessed revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 29,48,986;* the maintenance charges direct and indirect, to Rs. 13,51,184, and the net revenue to Rs. 15,97,802. The net actual receipts from Productive Irrigation Works returned 4·25 per cent. and those from Ordinary Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept 12·95 per cent. on the capital outlay incurred up to the end of the year.

		Rs.
* Water share of land Revenue	...	32,52,517
Deduct average before improvement	...	4,10,327
Balance	...	28,42,190
Add Hakaba and Miscellaneous	...	1,35,511
Agricultural receipts	...	1,285
Total Rs.	...	29,48,986

3. The total area cultivated under the canals during the year amounted to 1,673,293 acres, including "Jaghir" land; the area of cultivation on which revenue was assessed amounted to 1,508,292 acres, and the Irrigation share of net consolidated assessment to Rs. 32,52,517, giving an average rate of Rs. 2·16 per acre. On the Ghár Canal, where the average rate of net assessed revenue has risen steadily from Rs. 2·43 per acre in 1879-80 to Rs. 3·11 per acre in 1882-83, it is explained that the increase is due to the introduction of the revised settlements under which there has been a slight increase in the rates of assessment, and men pay fairly for all land cultivated. The Irrigation share of net consolidated assessment during 1882-83, although nearly 4½ lakhs of rupees higher than the average of the previous 6 years, is about a lakh of rupees less than that of 1881-82, the decrease being due mainly to remissions on account of damage done to the crops by floods and rats in the Haidarabad and Karachi Collectorates.

4. The total expenditure on maintenance and revenue charges, excluding Rs. 1,40,485, outlay on improvements and extensions charged to Revenue Account amounted to Rs. 13,63,679, or 40·23 per cent. of the Canal revenue, giving a cost of maintenance per acre irrigated of Rs. 0·82, the corresponding outlay of 1881-82 having been Rs. 13,73,011 and the rate per acre Rs. 0·86.

5. The irrigating duty obtained from the water varied from 24 acres per cubic foot per second on the Fuleli with a discharge of 6,366 cubic feet per second to 62 acres on the Desert Canal with a discharge of 1,300 cubic feet per second.

6. The Government of India trusts that measures will be taken by the Government of Bombay to ensure a more punctual submission of this report in future.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department for information.

Also that a copy of this Resolution of the Report and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay be forwarded for information to the Governments noted in the margin in the Public Works Department.

Madras, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

Also that a copy of this Resolution, of the Report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce and to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information, and to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the Gazette Supplement.

Also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

Nos. 43—93W. I. Resolution by the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department,—Irrigation, dated Bombay Castle, the 5th March 1884.

Letter from the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, No. 93, dated 12th January 1884.

Submits, with his remarks, the Annual Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind for 1882-83.

Endorsement by the Commissioner in Sind, dated 28th January 1884.

Forwards the above report with his observations thereon.

RESOLUTION.—The inundation of 1882 was the highest on record. It was nevertheless on the whole a favourable one.

2. The steady general increase in the area of Kharif cultivation is satisfactory.

3. The increase of cultivation and revenue in Upper Sind, especially in the Frontier Districts, is highly satisfactory. The Desert and Begari Canals worked well and carried an abundant supply of water throughout the season.

4. The Sukkur Canal shows marked improvement notwithstanding the serious difficulties it had to contend with owing to flood water having crossed and re-crossed it between Sukkur and Aladadanee. Every endeavour should be made to ensure the Rabi supply in this canal as recommended by the Commissioner in Sind, timely notice of the same being given to the people.

5. The Eastern Nara Canals are reported to be now at their worst. A decrease of cultivation and revenue is recorded. The protective embankments are, however, well advanced and the land is recovering from the floods of past years. The works will now begin to show a gradual but steady increase up to their full capabilities, when the supply channel at Rohri should be deepened to ensure a proper Rabi supply for all the existing canals in this system.

6. The percentage of cost of establishment in 1882-83 works out to 25·55 on the expenditure incurred on maintenance and repairs for the whole Province: and that of expenditure on revenue to 49·23: and the cost of maintenance per acre of cultivation to 13 annas.

7. The total expenditure on maintenance and repairs and revenue charges during 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 13,73,079.

8. The total area of cultivation was 1,673,293 acres and the canal revenue Rs. 33,89,313.

9. The necessity for escapes on the Fuleli Canal is very apparent, much injury having been caused by rain and flood canal water to the rice lands. It is hoped that the surveys which have been ordered will lead to some practicable remedy being devised.

10. It is satisfactory to learn that the embankments on both banks of the river in the Karachi District are being restored and strengthened. No time should be lost in making all these bunds staunch so that full benefit may be derived from the new settlements now being introduced into this part of Sind.

11. Government observe with much satisfaction the commendation bestowed by the Commissioner in Sind upon the officers of the Irrigation Department in paragraph 8 of his memorandum, dated 28th January 1884.

12. Every endeavour must be made to ensure the more punctual submission of this report in future years. Much of its value is lost when it falls so far out of date.

13. Copies of the report, of the Commissioner's endorsement thereon, and of the review of this Government, should, as usual, be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

Remarks by the Commissioner on the Revenue Report on Irrigation Works in Sind for the years 1882-83.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office, Camp Garhi Yasin, 28th January 1884.

Submitted to Government.

2. The inundation of 1882 was, the Superintending Engineer states, the highest on record, and throughout the inundation season the river was higher than usual. The Kashmor bund fortunately stood this severe trial, though at times the cause of much anxiety; but the continuation of this bund from the Begári to Sukkur was breached and caused serious flooding over a large area, besides sweeping away a considerable length of the Indus Valley State Railway. South of Lárkhána also floods swept across a part of the Shikárpur district, and here also considerable damage was occasioned. In Lower Sind too breaches in the protective embankments were numerous, and very serious losses were suffered by the cultivators. In the Shikárpur Collectorate the flood waters permitted of extensive rabi cultivation, which recouped many cultivators and also Government for the losses to kharíf crops; but in

Lower Sind the same compensation was not possible and the cultivators undoubtedly lost heavily, although remissions were granted. In spite of these disasters the year must be considered a favourable one on the whole, as is apparent from the table in the Superintending Engineer's third paragraph. In this table, however, there is an error; the irrigation share of the assessment for 1881-82 should have been shown as Rs. 33,10,233, not Rs. 33,57,557, as this latter sum includes Rs. 17,324 on account of village cesswhich should not have been included; but even if this deduction is made, the revenue for that year is still in excess of that for 1882-83. The revenue for 1881-82 as shown is, however, misleading owing to the inclusion in the sum entered of the assessment on a large area of fallow lands which was afterwards remitted; and had the system of excluding these lands from the revenue settlement which is now followed been in force last year, the revenue for 1882-83 would have been in excess of that for 1881-82. The Superintending Engineer correctly refers to this change in the method of treating fallows as explaining a decrease in the revenue from the Hyderabad district, but he does not seem to have known that the same cause explains the decrease in the Karáchi District also.

3. The table in paragraph 4 of the report shows clearly the increase or decrease in each division, and shows that the largest increase occurred in the Ghár Canals. This is attributed to the introduction of the revision settlement; but although a considerable part is due to this cause, an important share is also to be attributed to the Ghár having provided a really good supply of water during the year. It is hardly correct to lay it down (as has been done in this paragraph) that "an increased rate of Re. 1 per acre has been imposed on all rice grown on land assessed "for dry crops": the rice rate on such lands varies according to circumstances and depends on the settlement rates on rice lands of the same description as those on which rice is grown, though not assessed for it; in many cases the rate is less than that stated. All lands on which rice is regularly grown have, however, in the revision settlement been assessed as rice lands, and thus for the first time, as pointed out by Colonel LeMesurier, have contributed revenue in proportion to the supply of water they have consumed, and this undoubtedly is one of the main causes of the large increase in assessment in this District.

4. The remissions granted during the year were large as was to be expected with such heavy floods. The total (Rs. 2,11,706) shown in paragraph 5 does not correctly represent the remissions it was necessary to grant in consequence of floods, as some claims owing to pressure of work were not disposed of by Collectors till after the close of the revenue year. The Superintending Engineer has referred to a sum of Rs. 12,685 so granted; but other claims in the Shikárpur District, amounting to Rs. 33,187, have not been mentioned. These together make the remissions granted just after the close of the year Rs. 45,872, and the actual remissions out of the year's revenue Rs. 2,57,578.

5. The Superintending Engineer has stated the condition of each of the principal canals so clearly that it seems unnecessary for the Commissioner to add anything regarding them. He may mention, however, that the increase in cultivation referred to in paragraph 19 is a sign of the success of the Kashmor bund and of the improvements of late years to canals. The increase, the Commissioner is glad to state, is even more marked this season, and he believes it will continue for some years, until the lands devastated by the floods from Kashmor, now fortunately shut out, have again been brought under cultivation. The maintenance of the Kashmor bund is of such immense importance that its security should, if possible, be assured. The effects of its giving way are too serious to contemplate without alarm, and, therefore, as the Superintending Engineer states in paragraph 23 that "at one time fears were entertained that it would not stand," the conclusion naturally is that even yet the bund is not quite what it should be and that it should be further raised. Whatever the cause, it is beyond question that of late years the river has been subject to higher freshes than formerly, and it cannot be a wise course to trust to no higher flood than that of last year coming down in future. The continuation of the Kashmor bund to the south of the Sukkur-Begári bund is evidently still far from being in an effective condition. There were 86 leaks, 3 of which became breaches, which were the cause of serious losses to the people as well as to Government. It is to be hoped that this bund will be strengthened before next inundation.

6. The Commissioner would also draw particular attention to the remarks regarding the Sukkur Canal. This canal, as shown in paragraph 28 was much improved during the year, and the results are becoming apparent along the whole line of the canal. The Commissioner has recently been along several parts of this canal, and was glad to see that even now, at the end of January 1884, a good supply is flowing up to the tail of this canal. If this supply can only be maintained in future years, and timely notice is given to the cultivators, the area of rabi cultivation will be largely extended. A good supply of water for rabi cultivation would be an incalculable blessing to the cultivators of the district, and it is to be hoped that every endeavour will be made to improve it.

7. Colonel LeMesurier in paragraph 31 draws attention to the manner in which rabi cultivation has hitherto been treated in the Canal and Revenue Accounts. This some time ago attracted the attention of the Commissioner, who altered it from the present year 1883-84, and in future when lands classed as kharíf are cultivated as rabi, both the area under such cultivation and the assessment thereon will appear under the head of rabi, so that the inconvenience complained of by the Superintending Engineer has ceased to exist.

8. The particulars given regarding the different canals show that they worked well on the whole. The history of the year includes details of many floods, and this, it need scarcely be said, means much trying work to officers of the Irrigation Department at the most trying season of the year, and involved much exposure in intense heat—heat such as is hardly known in other parts of India, and much credit is due to the officers of the Irrigation Establishment for their exertions.

9. In the latter part of the 51st and in the following paragraphs the effects of the floods in Lower Sind are referred to, and the large loss of revenue in consequence of the floods is detailed. The Commissioner has on several occasions urged on Government the necessity of more completely embanking this part of Sind, and some funds have now been granted for the purpose, so that he trusts that such losses as are described in the present report may never again be experienced. Colonel LeMesurier attributes too much of the loss to the old system of leases, for, as the Commissioner satisfied himself last year when in the Shahbandar District, a very large part of the leased lands are now under the Bigoti system, the old holders of leases having at their own request been allowed to relinquish them, as owing to constant floods and damage to canals they preferred to pay on their cultivation only. There is very little rabi cultivation in these districts, as they are not well suited for this class of cultivation. Wheat is blighted by the heavy fogs that prevail for months in the spring, and even barley rarely flourishes really well. The losses have been due to actual damage from floods, and in but a very slight degree to the old leases. Temporary settlements have already been introduced into some of the tálukas in this division, and will be general in a year or two. This change makes it all the more necessary to maintain the canals and embankments in good order.

H. N. B. ERSKINE,
Commissioner in Sind.

General Abstract of Financial Results of Irrigation

WORKS IN

		Productive Public Works.				Irrigation and Navigation Ordinary Works for which Capital and			
		Desert Canal.	Begári Canal.	Eastern Nára Works.	Total.	Sukkur Canal.	Ghár Canal.	Allahbar Kacheri Canal.	Márak Great Canal.	Sarfráz Canal.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Outlay.										
During year	Direct ...	1,40,444	95,854	1,97,465	4,33,963	41,822	.....	...	...	...
	Indirect ...	2,115	1,562	4,593	8,270	976	1,392	...	63	...
	Total ...	1,42,559	97,416	2,02,058	4,42,233	42,798	1,392	...	63	...
To end of year	Direct ...	9,42,069	13,83,230	37,76,008	61,01,307	12,79,974	4,15,537	23,207	1,93,600	1,18,559
	Indirect ...	34,532	42,604	1,74,237	2,51,370	55,901	25,410	710	7,548	6,121
	Total ...	9,76,601	14,25,834	39,50,245	63,52,677	13,35,875	4,40,947	23,917	2,01,148	1,24,680
Gross Revenue.										
During year	Direct ...	15,665	35,305	20,578	71,548	881	4,520	467	2,401	1,242
	Indirect ...	96,068	1,60,744	1,18,633	3,75,445	66,177	5,10,859	7,123	60,782	12,955
	Total ...	1,11,733	1,96,049	1,39,211	4,46,993	67,058	5,15,379	7,590	63,183	14,197
To end of year	Direct ...	28,159	72,854	4,52,889	5,53,882	7,174	1,56,854	8,314	35,266	20,766
	Indirect ...	8,68,684	24,10,622	31,80,726	64,60,022	4,07,827	88,07,381	60,819	4,36,469	91,348
	Total ...	8,96,843	24,83,156	36,33,615	70,13,904	4,15,001	89,64,235	69,133	4,71,535	1,12,114
Working Expenses.										
During year	Direct ...	21,350	87,006	69,503	1,77,859	57,754	1,44,042	4,601	16,937	11,536
	Indirect ...	387	2,139	1,474	4,000	1,051	2,006	96	260	254
	Total ...	21,737	89,145	70,977	1,81,859	58,805	1,46,048	4,697	17,197	11,790
To end of year	Direct ...	2,28,826	14,02,655	19,00,128	35,31,619	6,11,669	22,67,110	59,836	1,59,543	1,14,261
	Indirect ...	7,184	39,407	90,354	1,36,945	20,335	54,532	1,966	4,000	4,961
	Total ...	2,36,010	14,42,062	19,90,492	36,68,564	6,32,004	23,21,642	61,802	1,64,143	1,19,222
Net Revenue.										
During year		89,996	1,06,904	68,234	2,65,134	8,253	3,69,331	2,893	45,986	2,407
To end of year		6,60,823	10,41,394	16,43,123	33,45,350	−2,17,003	66,42,593	7,331	3,07,392	−7,108
Simple Interest.										
During year		34,874	53,412	1,47,087	2,35,373	49,597	16,621	928	7,744	4,742
To end of year		2,71,499	7,12,640	26,66,829	36,50,968	7,39,768	2,94,991	9,802	73,123	53,101
Net Profit after paying off Interest.										
During year		55,122	53,492	−72,335	29,761	−41,344	3,52,710	1,965	38,242	−2,335
To end of year		3,89,324	3,28,754	−10,23,706	−3,05,618	−9,56,771	63,47,602	−2,471	2,33,269	−60,209

N. B.—Direct outlay under working expenses includes share of cost of collection in the Civil Department.

Works in Sind for and up to the close of 1882-83.

OPERATION.

Revenue Accounts are kept.			Irrigation and Navigation Ordinary Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.					
Fuleli. Canal.	Total.	Grand Total.	Under Executive Engineer, Shikárpur Canals.	Under Executive Engineer, Ghar.	Under Executive Engineer, Hyderabad Canals.	Under Executive Engineer, Fuleli.	Under Executive Engineer, Karáchi Collectorate Canals.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	41,122	4,75,785	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	3,031	11,301	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	44,853	4,87,086	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,77,561	31,08,438	92,09,745	...	...	...	...	...	...
43,286	1,39,006	3,70,376	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,20,847	32,47,444	95,80,121	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,467	28,978	1,00,526	2,747	6,877	13,560	964	10,327	34,985
1,39,254	7,97,150	11,72,595	2,23,902	3,62,395	4,47,971	21,424	4,26,866	14,82,558
1,58,721	8,26,128	12,73,121	2,26,649	3,69,272	4,61,531	22,388	4,37,703	15,17,543
4,94,887	7,23,261	12,77,143	...	...	...	...	...	...
27,15,064	1,25,18,708	1,89,78,740	...	...	...	...	...	...
32,09,951	1,32,41,969	2,02,55,883	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,62,562	3,97,432	5,75,291	1,39,581	1,46,118	2,08,927	23,113	2,45,995	7,63,734
4,492	8,159	12,159	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,67,054	4,05,591	5,87,450	1,39,581	1,46,118	2,08,927	23,113	2,45,995	7,63,734
32,28,005	64,10,124	99,72,013	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,02,666	1,89,060	3,26,005	...	...	...	...	...	...
33,30,671	66,29,484	1,02,98,018	...	...	...	...	...	...
−8,333	4,20,537	6,85,671	87,068	2,23,154	2,52,604	−725	1,91,708	7,53,809
−1,20,720	66,12,485	99,57,835	...	...	...	...	...	...
42,700	1,22,332	3,57,705	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,65,818	21,36,903	57,87,871	...	...	...	...	...	...
−51,033	2,98,205	3,27,966	...	...	...	...	...	...
−10,86,538	44,75,582	41,69,964	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.		
	Expenditure.	Receipts.
Expenditure on and Receipts from Agricultural Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept:		
	Rs.	Rs.
Executive Engineer, Begári.		
Kashmor and Begári Bund.		
Clearance and extension of Buxaliwáh (excluding Sluice)	13,401	...
Strengthening and restoring Kashmor and Begári Bund	70,481	...
Survey of Unerwáh ...	561	...
Maintenance, conservancy and repairs of Kashmor and Begári Bund ...	39,891	...
Maintenance of garden at Bádáni	479	...
Do. do. at Buxaliwáh.	242	...
Rent of Telegraph Line and Office at Bádáni ...	3,600	...
Repairing Nurwáh for Kashmor and Begári Bund	4,462	...
General Charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant	19,203	...
Share of collection charges in the Civil Department, Buxaliwáh... ...	114	...
		321
Add—Irrigation Share of Land Revenue from Buxaliwáh ...	...	1,144
Total Begári ...	1,52,434	1,465
Executive Engineer, Shikárpur Canals.		
Kasimpur Bund.		
Constructing a Sluice on Arorewáh (Zamídári Canal) in the 8th mile of Kasimpur Bund ...	1,399	...
Maintenance and clearance of Kasimpur Bund ...	8,111	...
General Charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant	2,452	...
Total Shikárpur Canals...	11,962	12
Executive Engineer, Ghár	...	64
Executive Engineer, Eastern Nára	...	1
Executive Engineer, Fuleli	...	32
Executive Engineer, Karáchi Collectorate Canals.	...	52
Mathematical Instrument Depôt in Sind ...	743	803
Total ...	(a) 1,65,139	2,429

(a) Exclusive of Rs. 5,718 debited to Agricultural Works in the accounts of the Executive Engineer, Fuleli, on account of Establishment employed for Surveys in the Sibi District, as it does not pertain to Irrigation Works in Sind Province.

W. S. TREVOR, *Col., R. E.,*
Secy. to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the Government of India *at the* Govern ment Central Branch Press, *Simla.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 17.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 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.
		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.
INDIAN.																				
Sent	3,286	13,125 9	101	358 12	22	78 14	3,346	10,459 3	. .	. .	502	1,231 10	315	951 5	464	594 3	1,699	3,232 11	9,735	30,032 2
Received	2,031	10,803 1	101	326 3	39	104 11	3,832	14,727 14	2	6 13	542	1,555 8	345	1,039 15	. .	. .	1,700	3,144 9	8,592	31,708 10
TOTAL	5,317	23,928 9	202	684 15	61	183 9	7,178	25,187 1	2	6 13	1,044	2,787 2	660	1,991 4	464	594 3	3,399	6,377 4	18,327	61,740 12
TRANSIT.																				
From East to West—																				
Recd. *Vid* Madras	231	1,819 2	3	9 12	9	19 2	5,073	20,823 12	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5,316	22,671 12
Recd. „ Rangoon	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Recd. „ Lainghs	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Recd. From Ceylon	47	128 5	. .	. .	. .	. .	417	1,105 11	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	464	1,234 0
From West to East—																				
Sent. *Vid* Madras	910	4,712 8	67	213 12	. .	. .	3,721	14,769 12	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	*4,718	19,696 0
Sent. „ Rangoon	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	8	19 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	8	19 2
Sent. „ Lainghs	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	5 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	5 6
Sent. To Ceylon	83	402 1	4	5 2	. .	. .	247	803 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	334	1,210 11
From West to West—																				
Recd. *Vid* Bombay	. .	. .	. .	. .	15	51 12	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	15	51 12
Sent. *Vid* Bombay	2	3 12	. .	. .	3	23 14	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	26 10
From East to East—																				
Recd. From Ceylon	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	96	333 13	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	96	333 13
Recd. *Vid* Madras	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	76	260 14	76	260 14
Recd. „ Amur	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	6 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	6 0
Recd. „ Rangoon	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	3 3	. .	. .	1	3 3
TOTAL	1,273	7,065 12	94	228 10	27	93 12	9,467	37,527 3	. .	. .	98	339 13	. .	. .	1	3 3	76	260 14	11,036	45,519 3
GRAND TOTAL																			29,363	1,07,259 15
Adjustments																			. .	+813 6
NET TOTAL																			29,363	1,08,073 5

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1883.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Vid* Teheran	2,031	3,286	5,317	33·83	48·65	41·68
Indo-European	„ Turkey	101	101	202	1·68	1·49	1·58
Indo-European	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	39	22	61	0·65	0·33	0·48
Red Sea	*Vid* Sues	3,832	3,346	7,178	63·84	49·53	56·26
	TOTAL	6,003	6,755	12,758	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. LXII OF 1883-84.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 24th March 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 22nd March 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 24th March 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1883 to 22nd March 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
	Guaranteed.		₹			₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
29th Mar. 1884	Eastern Bengal(*a*)	172	1,07,061	622	176	70,167	399	58,45,442	664	43,86,695	497	. . .	14,58,747
22nd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,07,133	196	547	1,10,187	201	48,12,429	172	56,27,065	202	8,14,636	. . .
22nd ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,67,392	396	739	2,26,633	307	1,00,91,582	292	1,10,94,894	295	10,03,312	. . .
22nd ditto	Madras	861	1,28,774	150	861	1,25,226	145	67,27,249	153	66,20,950	151	. . .	1,06,299
22nd ditto	South Indian	655	75,239	115	655	76,642	117	36,98,171	111	38,94,831	117	1,96,660	. . .
29th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	8,60,638	590	1,458	7,88,460	541	3,40,40,431	458	3,25,33,632	439	. . .	15,06,799
22nd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,59,977	564	461	2,54,628	552	1,00,37,339	426	1,13,34,708	482	12,97,369	. . .
	TOTAL	4,830	18,06,214	374	4,897	16,51,943	337	7,52,52,643	304	7,54,92,775	303	2,40,132	. . .
	State.												
5th April 1884	East Indian	1,507	9,19,234	610	1,509	9,78,189	648	4,46,60,561	580	4,91,45,199	638	44,84,638	. . .
29th Mar. 1884	Calcutta and South-Eastern	43	5,260	122	56	6,410	114	2,20,740	124	2,96,103	106	75,363	. . .
29th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,854	68	27	1,433	53	72,520	52	77,227	56	4,707	. . .
29th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	49,365	215	239	29,720	124	22,18,278	187	20,78,556	173	. . .	1,39,722
29th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	3,089	97	32	2,742	86	1,05,441	65	1,37,271	84	31,830	. . .
29th ditto	Tirhoot	159	15,785	99	198	19,202	99	6,68,119	141	9,26,673	104	2,58,554	. . .
23rd Feb. 1884	Patna-Gya	57	11,459	201	. .	(*b*) . . .	. .	(*c*)4,58,657	171	(*d*)4,05,626	151	. . .	53,031
29th Mar. 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera	136	11,292	82	138	11,592	84	5,41,290	77	5,59,953	79	18,663	. . .
29th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,269	106	12	727	61	47,204	77	45,277	74	. . .	1,927
29th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	2,86,511	257	1,119	2,58,780	231	1,07,40,449	188	1,27,11,111	223	19,70,662	. . .
29th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	89	(*e*)2,184	25	140	18,840	135	(*e*)2,184	25	4,54,918	89	4,52,734	. . .
29th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	16,986	377	45	15,410	342	6,29,777	274	7,32,554	319	1,02,777	. . .
29th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	35,864	241	149	38,986	262	8,20,036	141	12,41,329	163	4,21,293	. . .
22nd ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	35,222	219	208	60,096	289	15,33,512	186	15,99,690	190	66,178	. . .
29th ditto	Sindia	75	9,399	125	75	11,242	150	3,12,885	82	3,50,282	92	37,397	. . .
29th ditto	Punjab Northern	422	53,852	128	447	68,973	154	28,99,965	138	31,03,320	142	2,03,355	. . .
29th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,43,439	217	660	1,06,900	162	54,79,831	162	67,03,213	199	12,23,382	. . .
22nd ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	. .	51	3,086	61	. . .	. .	(*f*) 31,674	53	31,674	. . .
	TOTAL	3,415	6,82,830	200	(*g*)3,591	6,54,139	182	2,67,50,888	159	3,14,54,777	177	47,03,889	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
29th Mar. 1884	Bengal Central	21	1,122	53	114	6,308	55	(*h*)22,237	46	1,38,824	58	1,16,587	. . .
22nd ditto	Assam	. .	. . .	. .	39	2,389	61	. . .	. .	(*i*)63,941	46	63,941	. . .
	TOTAL	21	1,122	53	153	8,697	57	22,237	46	2,02,765	53	1,80,528	. . .
	Native States.												
22nd Mar. 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	19,507	101	193	21,794	113	8,16,066	83	8,86,272	90	70,206	. . .
29th ditto	Jodhpore	19	1,180	62	19	800	42	(*j*)25,774	35	41,385	43	15,611	. . .
22nd ditto	Nizam's	121	16,463	136	121	18,528	153	8,40,744	136	8,55,663	139	14,919	. . .
22nd ditto	Mysore	86	5,596	65	86	4,833	56	2,92,475	67	2,87,777	66	. . .	4,698
	TOTAL	419	42,746	102	419	45,955	110	19,75,059	93	20,71,097	97	96,038	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL	10,192	34,52,146	338	(*g*)10,569	33,38,923	316	14,86,61,388	289	15,83,66,613	299	97,05,225	. . .
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	7,41,57,788	144	7,91,53,847	149	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	7,45,03,600	145	7,92,12,766	150	47,09,166	. . .

(*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 1882 to 24th February 1883.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 23rd February 1884.
(*e*) Total receipts for 5 days from 20th, the date of opening, to 24th March 1883.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd March 1884.
(*g*) Exclusive of the mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(*h*) Total receipts from 18th October 1882 to 24th March 1883.
(*i*) Total receipts from 16th July 1883 to 22nd March 1884.
(*j*) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 24th March 1883.

SIMLA,

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1883-84 UP TO 29th FEBRUARY 1884.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING FEBRUARY 1884. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURN, CANAL. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zila.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Average.	During month.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in acres.	REMARKS.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	0·6		102			Gurdáspur	14,413	1·8	1·4	Wheat	139,183	The Bari Doáb Canal was closed morning of 6th February, and remained closed for repairs during the month. The area irrigated is 29,078 acres in excess of that of the corresponding period of last year.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	0·8	3,073·60	166			Amritsar	88,620	2·0	1·3	Barley	1,288	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	0·1		17			Lahore	112,343	1·6	1·5	Mixed grains	5,963	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .		46			. .	. .	. .	. .	Miscellaneous	68,942	
TOTAL BÁRI DOÁB CANAL	. .	. .	3,073·60	331	. .	. .	. .	215,376	. .	. .	. .	215,376	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	3,073·60	. .	. .	. .	. .	193,298	. .	. .	. .	193,298	
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL. Karnál Division	4·33	3·18		685			Umballa	645	1·78	. .	Wheat	185,543	The operations on the Western Jumna Canal during the month show an increase of 11,729 acres, and of 61,542 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. The total annual area irrigated up to date is within 42,398 acres of the largest area ever irrigated in any year on the Western Jumna Canal.
Delhi do.	5·70	3·73		379			Karnál	51,895	1·35	. .	Barley	4,864	
Hánsi do.	9·90	6·88	2,546	404			Delhi	52,694	0·57	. .	Mixed grains	33,394	
Do. Balla Head	9·80	7·00		232			Rohtak	55,960	0·48	. .	Miscellaneous	29,544	
Passed out of Escapes	. .	. .		8			Hissar	47,925	0·50	. .	. .	. .	
							Jind	43,980	2·50	. .	. .	. .	
							Bikaner	77	. .	. .	. .	. .	
							Kalsia State	169	. .	. .	. .	. .	
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	. .	. .	2,546	1,708	. .	771,937	. .	253,345	. .	. .	. .	253,345	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	2,546	192	. .	294,826	. .	191,803	. .	. .	. .	191,803	
INUNDATION CANAL. Upper Sutlej Division	. .	. .		. .		771,937 lbs. Atta, bullion, &c. 294,826 cubic feet timber, and 26,747 cubic feet fuel.	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.						On the Inundation Canals there is a decrease of 136,716 acres, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. This is entirely due to the unfavorable state of the rivers.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	. .	. .		. .			Lahore	17,015	0·52	0·70			
Indus Canals	. .	. .		. .			Montgomery	29,742	0·28	0·3			
Muzaffargarh Canals	. .	. .		. .			Mooltan	141,550	0·28	0·57			
							Dera Gházi Khan	38,053	. .	0·3			
							Muzaffargarh	143,950					
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	. .	. .		. .			. .	371,310	. .	. .	. .	371,310	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .		. .			. .	508,025	. .	. .	. .	508,025	
PERENNIAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL	. .	. .		. .			. .	468,721	. .	. .	. .	468,721	On the Perennial Canals there is an increase of 83,620 acres, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.
Do. corresponding period of last year	. .	. .		. .			. .	385,101	. .	. .	. .	385,101	

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

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 December 1883.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	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.								Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1883-84.		Rainfall, 1882-83.		Remarks.
								Five years. All crops.	Five years. Khurreef	Annual Leases.					Total.		During month	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.	
										Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot weather.							
			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	296·06	47·50	18,065	55,265	. . .	14,395	219	. .	31	. .	. .	250	14,645					
		Gobri	372·82	146·73	31·73	429	3,701	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .					
		Pattamoondee	1,042	15	15	4,478	12,106	. . .	4,476	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4,476					
		High Level, Section I.	675	62·98	62·98	11,423	15,294	. . .	11,598	. . .	. .	3	. .	. .	3	11,601					
		Taldunda, 1st Reach.	1,300	. . .	. . .	1,203	9,978	. . .	939	12	. .	22	. .	. .	34	973	0·90	54·29	. .	85·04	
		Taldunda, 2nd Reach.	650	. . .	. . .																
		Matchgong	650	. . .	. . .	6,963	22,309	. . .	7,481	. .	. .	56	. .	. .	56	7,537					
	Balasore	High Level, Section II.	727·16	. . .	. . .	147	265	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	233	. .	. .	233	233					
		High Level, Section III.	727·16	6·51	6·51	668	801														
		Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	43,371	119,719	. . .	38,889	231	. .	345	. .	. .	576	39,465	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	123,823	. .	. .	270	. .	. .	270	124,093	. .	. .	. .	. .	
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	36	. . .	85,149	84,947	. . .	85,222	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	85,222	. .	42·25	. .	61·26	Whole month discharging.
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	522	14	. . .	10,360	9,625	. . .	10,353	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10,363	1·48	50·73	. .	47·31	14 days ditto.
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II.	. . .	. . .	. . .	217	902	. . .	393	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	393	. .	. .	. .	. .	
		Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	95,726	95,474	. . .	95,968	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	95,968	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	98,750	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	98,750	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	1,799	207	28,209	7,975	6,522	. . .	8,589	7,188	382	. .	. .	16,159	22,681	. .	28·54	. .	26·52	
		Buxar	1,226	436	436	81,930	31,340	18,657	. . .	29,904	17,011	2,025	21	69	49,030	67,687					
		Arrah	1,660	863	487	110,574	60,324	53,549	. . .	39,416	13,724	1,548	186	7,003	61,877	115,426	. .	30·18	. .	25·21	
	Patna and Gya.	Eastern Main	1,466	331	225	881	656	214	. . .	280	43	. .	. .	. .	323	537	. .	32·66	. .	35·02	
		Patna				40,577	28,250	16,981	. . .	15,048	1,939	13	34	67	17,101	34,082					
		Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	262,171	128,435	95,923	. . .	93,237	39,905	3,968	241	7,139	144,490	240,413	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	70,087	. . .	50,229	12,338	9,824	91	1,489	73,971	144,058	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Grand Total		. . .	. . .	. . .	401,268	343,628	95,923	134,857	93,468	39,905	4,313	241	7,139	145,066	375,846	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year.		. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	70,087	222,573	50,229	12,338	10,094	91	1,489	74,241	366,901	. .	. .	. .	. .	

The 1st April 1884.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the twelve months of the official year 1883-84, and of the twelve preceding years.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

YEAR.	FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.																					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	10,52	70,95	24,64	1,06,11	6,32	48,75	4,66	59,73	1,10	1,35	2,44	4,89	3,74	12,57	14,31	30,62	1,82	4,60	23,83	30,25	23,50	1,38,22	1,61,72	69,88	2,31,60	1871-72.
1872-73	11,95	68,43	27,16	1,07,54	5,87	46,08	3,79	55,74	1,07	1,22	2,02	4,31	4,01	12,55	12,25	28,81	3,01	5,30	35,44	43,75	25,91	1,33,58	1,59,49	80,66	2,40,15	1872-73.
1873-74	11,23	65,09	21,19	97,51	6,71	51,69	4,34	62,74	1,30	1,00	1,40	3,70	3,79	14,02	15,20	33,01	3,40	5,49	30,74	39,63	26,43	1,37,29	1,63,72	72,87	2,36,59	1873-74.
1874-75	12,10	76,05	19,42	1,07,57	7,59	51,92	5,44	64,95	1,22	1,00	1,72	3,94	3,76	13,22	14,22	31,20	3,86	6,80	26,26	36,92	28,53	1,48,99	1,77,52	67,06	2,44,58	1874-75.
1875-76	12,71	72,96	20,94	1,06,61	8,17	50,29	4,43	62,89	1,37	1,02	1,20	3,59	4,81	13,44	11,79	30,04	3,77	5,46	34,03	43,26	30,83	1,43,17	1,74,00	72,39	2,46,39	1875-76.
1876-77	13,32	66,58	21,52	1,01,42	8,58	43,93	1,29	53,80	1,49	75	38	2,62	5,55	11,83	6,55	23,93	4,24	5,81	31,39	41,44	33,18	1,28,90	1,62,08	61,13	2,23,21	1876-77.
1877-78	12,28	80,86	21,02	1,16,16	8,58	49,56	1,51	59,65	1,87	89	48	3,24	6,00	10,13	2,81	18,94	4,93	6,76	29,32	41,01	35,66	1,48,20	1,83,86	55,14	2,39,00	1877-78.
1878-79	13,49	63,09	20,78	97,36	8,54	44,51	2,53	55,58	1,96	59	36	2,91	5,40	9,30	5,14	19,84	6,96	7,21	33,16	47,33	36,35	1,24,70	1,61,05	61,97	2,23,02	1878-79.
1879-80	12,47	52,45	15,48	87,40	9,47	40,53	2,57	52,57	3,46	75	38	4,59	5,02	9,17	8,43	22,62	8,3*	7,40	37,24	52,95	38,73	1,17,30	1,56,03	64,10	2,20,13	1879-80.
1880-81	13,23	59,23	17,27	89,73	9,04	56,07	2,81	67,72	5,04	1,25	26	6,55	5,21	10,43	8,34	23,98	6,37	8,74	42,90	57,01	37,89	1,35,72	1,73,61	71,58	2,45,19	1880-81.
1881-82	13,55	47,66	19,41	80,62	10,47	45,19	2,06	57,72	4,01	1,24	51	5,76	5,01	9,20	4,99	19,20	7,53	7,69	47,88	63,10	40,57	1,10,98	1,51,55	74,85	2,26,40	1881-82.
1882-83	14,31	17	20,11	34,59	10,49	—96*	2,02	11,55	3,42	5	62	4,09	5,44	8	4,37	9,89	8,18	8	54,44	62,70	41,84	—58*	41,26	81,56	1,22,82	1882-83.
1883-84	14,44	45	18,72	33,61	10,98	55	1,80	13,33	3,66	5	60	4,31	4,89	10	6,07	11,06	8,10	13	42,82	51,05	42,07	1,28	43,35	76,01	1,13,36	1883-84.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 22nd April 1884.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	Bajra (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bajra (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bajra (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Hurhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Hurhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Hurhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Madras.	Ganjam	8 13	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	19 6	17 14	17 14	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 6	26 6	35 3	33 5	40 0	33 5	215 13	215 13	215 13				15 8	13 13	13 13	Ganjam	Madras.
	Vizagapatam	10 0	9 0	12 8	...	...	...	10 10	10 2	9 0	13 0	13 0	11 5	28 2	28 2	23 13	29 11	27 11	22 13	28 5	28 5	20 3	44 8	45 10	35 2	93 5	93 5	87 8	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 0	14 0	14 5	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	26 14	...	...	...	32 13	32 13	29 2	42 0	42 0	29 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	Godavery	
	Kistna	8 13	8 13	10 13	...	...	...	16 3	14 10	16 11	17 14	16 5	17 14	18 11	21 2	26 8	...	...	...	29 6	30 14	30 14	33 10	34 3	25 10	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 3	15 3	15 11	14 10	14 0	15 3	Kistna	
	Nellore	10 13	11 3	9 0	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	12 14	14 8	14 8	14 0	22 2	22 2	23 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	30 0	29 6	29 14	22 0	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore	
	Cuddapah	14 0	14 0	14 11	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 6	13 0	13 0	15 2	28 13	27 13	33 0	30	30 2	30 2	30 0	30 0	30 0	35 5	37 13	36 2	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 10	17 2	16 3	16 3	16 10	Cuddapah	
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 13	13 8	13 8	13 8	33 0	33 0	41 3	22 10	22 10	33 13	35 14	35 14	34 14	44 13	44 13	38 2	...	...	...	14 14	14 5	15 8	14 5	14 5	14 5	Anantapur	
	Bellary	17 5	17 5	17 5	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	11 6	11 6	11 6	23 13	23 13	33 10	32 8	32 8	31 3	31 0	31 0	33 0	37 0	37 0	34 11	94 13	94 13	94 13	15 3	15 3	15 13	14 14	14 14	15 8	Bellary	
	Kurnool	12 2	12 2	15 3	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	13 14	15 11	15 11	15 13	23 13	23 13	23 0	26 6	26 6	26 6	...	...	32 3	30 0	30 0	31 8	182 11	138 0	190 8	14 6	14 6	14 13	14 3	14 0	14 6	Kurnool	
	Madras	10 10	10 10	11 10	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	15 6	15 13	15 13	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	21	28 2	28 2	28 13	26 8	26 8	26 14	83 13	83 13	83 13	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 8	16 8	16 8	Madras	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	15 0	16 14	16 0	16 14	25 8	33 11	25 8	29 11	29 11	29 11	27 6	27 6	26 0	26 8	26 8	26 8	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 5	17 0	17 0	16 14	Chingleput	
	North Arcot	9 11	9 11	9 5	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 6	14 6	14 14	19 3	...	...	...	23 14	24 10	32 5	35 14	35 14	32 8	32 8	33 8	32 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	North Arcot	
	South Arcot	9 11	9 11	8 10	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	16 8	...	...	...	31 13	...	38 3	29 0	31 14	34 13	25 6	25 6	25 6	29 5	29 5	32 0	213 13	213 13	201 11	19 5	19 5	18 6	18 6	18 6	17 8	South Arcot	
	Tanjore	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	17 6	15 13	20 5	16 11	16 11	18 13	...	...	25 6	27 14	33 0	36 3	36 3	40 13	31 8	29 11	35 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 10	15 3	15 10	15 10	14 11	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	9 10	9 10	9 3	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	18 6	16 8	16 0	18 10	...	32 6	32 6	29 6	30 14	32 5	34 2	35 6	34 2	32 5	35 6	35 6	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 3	Trichinopoly	
	Madura	11 11	10 14	12 8	...	...	...	16 0	15 2	17 10	16 6	16 6	20 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 8	31 0	40 5	37 6	37 6	43 10	116 10	116 10	121 8	17 5	17 5	15 6	16 13	16 13	15 0	Madura	
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 11	29 11	34 10	70 0	70 0	73 0	18 5	18 5	18 11	17 13	17 13	18 5	Tinnevelly	
	Coimbatore	14 13	13 2	14 13	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	14 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	22 10	22 10	27 8	31 13	31 13	31 13	29 8	29 8	31 3	38 0	38 0	38 0	131 3	131 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	Coimbatore	
	Nilgiris	9 3	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	10 6	12 0	12 0	11 3	16 14	21 10	18 5	19 10	21 11	21 0	20 14	21 10	23 0	24 2	23 3	24 14	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Nilgiris	
	Salem	13 10	12 11	12 11	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 8	16 0	15 0	16 0	26 6	27 5	30 9	26 8	26 8	26 8	30 13	30 13	30 13	39 6	37 6	41 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	18 0	17 8	16 0	16 14	16 14	15 6	Salem	
	South Canara	10 5	10 5	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 3	13 3	13 3	14 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 3	20 3	20 3	23 3	23 3	23 3	109 0	109 5	116 10	15 13	16 14	16 14	14 13	15 13	15 13	South Canara	
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	9 6	...	...	...	14 3	13 13	15 6	15 6	15 0	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 10	22 10	21 14	26 14	27 11	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	Malabar	
Bombay.	Bombay	10 9	10 5	10 9	16 8	16 1	16 8	7 8	7 8	7 10	9 14	9 10	13 6	16 9	18 6	19 9	14 2	14 11	17 8	10 0	10 15	18 1	16 14	16 14	17 15	58 3	58 3	62 6	14 6	14 6	14 3	14 6	14 6	14 6	Bombay	Bombay.
	Ahmedabad	13 8	13 0	13 0	25 0	20 0	17 0	6 8	6 8	8 8	10 8	10 0	15 4	18 13	18 13	18 13	18 0	17 5	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	Ahmedabad	
	Kaira	11 1	11 13	11 7	26 0	21 0	22 14	9 7	9 7	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 4	18 13	18 13	18 13	18 13	17 0	16 10	18 18	18 18	...	16 0	16 10	18 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kaira	
	Surat	11 2	11 2	11 1	11 4	12 4	12 8	7 6	7 6	7 9	8 4	8 4	8 7	19 4	19 4	19 5	14 3	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 3	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	Surat	
	Broach	12 0	12 0	12 10	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 14	12 12	12 12	12 12	13 7	16 0	16 0	17 9	13 12	13 12	25 11	25 11	25 11	13 15	13 15	13 4	85 0	85 0	71 1	15 12	15 12	14 5	14 0	14 0	13 4	Broach	
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	10 5	9 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 2	11 4	11 4	11 4	10 0	19 10	19 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	17 13	17 12	19 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 14	14 12	14 12	Tanna (Salsette)	
	Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 4	22 4	28 6	16 5	14 5	19 10	128 0	128 0	128 0	12 14	12 14	14 8	12 11	12 11	14 4	Colába (Alibág)	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	17 8	17 8	15 12	...	...	...	7 4	7 2	7 0	10 12	10 12	12 10	16 14	16 14	21 10	86 4	97 0	91 5	...	...	...	21 15	21 14	21 10	86 4	97 0	91 5	14 4	14 12	14 14	14 2	14 8	14 10	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Násik	17 0	17 0	12 13	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	11 0	12 0	13 6	21 0	21 0	22 6	15 5	16 5	14 4	15 6	15 6	...	18 6	18 6	16 2	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 11	14 11	15 4	14 7	14 7	15 0	Násik	
	Ahmednagar	14 12	15 9	14 4	...	...	12 0	8 9	8 9	9 9	10 12	11 1	12 11	17 5	17 5	27 4	15 5	15 4	11 31	...	...	...	23 11	21 14	24 10	91 0	98 0	98 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 0	Ahmednagar	
	Poona	13 13	14 12	14 15	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 9	14 2	15 4	26 2	14 15	15 2	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 9½	12 11	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	Poona	
	Sholápur	14 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 7	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	15 15	14 4	34 8	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	18 3	18 3	18 15	129 7	129 7	129 7	14 9	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 2	13 2	Sholápur	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	22 8	22 0	21 0	16 0	14 8	17 8	7 12	8 0	6 12	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	28 0	27 0	31 0	27 0	25 0	24 1	23 0	32 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	65 0	65 0	75 0	14 8	14 8	12 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
	Satara	14 11	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	8 14	10 0	10 0	11 7	15 15	14 10	21 5	15 8	14 13	18 12	35 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 7	9 7	10 3	9 0	9 0	10 0	Satara	
	Belgaum	19 13	18 8	19 0	13 0	12 12	12 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	21 10	21 7	24 0	20 10	19 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		Belgaum	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	26 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Ratnágiri	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	Ratnágiri	
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	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	Kanara (Karwar)	
	Pánch Mahális (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	10 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	15 0	20 0	20 0	26 10	16 0	16 0	16 12	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Pánch Mahális (Godhra)	
	Aden	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	11 3	11 3	12 7	9 5	9 5	8 13	...	...	...	18 6	17 6	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Aden	
	Asirgarh	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 5	13 4	13 4	14 0	21 6	19 8	23 0	22 3	19 8	23 0	16 15	16 15	...	15 12	15 3	14 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	14 10	14 10	14 15	14 9	14 9	14 1	Asirgarh	
	Baroda	11 1	11 1	9 12	15 12	14 9	13 11	7 9	7 9	9 2	11 1	11 1	12 0	15 12	15 12	16 0	15 12	15 3	14 8	...	...	...	23 8	22 8	20 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	Baroda	
	Disa	13 14	12 12	14 0	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 6	8 2	8 2	9 0	18 0	17 12	20 0	20 7	20 0	18 12	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	23 2½	90 0	90 0	90 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	13 0	Disa	
	Nimach	18 8	18 0	15 0	34 0	28 0	17 8	9 4	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	10 0	30 0	28 8	19 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	23 2½	90 0	90 0	90 0	16 0½	16 0½	16 2	15 0	15 0	15 12	Nimach	
	Nasirabad	18 1	18 0	15 12½	24 11½	24 0	22 10	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	24 0	22 8	23 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	18 13	60 0	60 0	90 0	44 0	44 0	60 0	32 0	32 0	50 0	Nasirabad	
	Rájkot	15 4	13 14	15 4	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 8	8 0	8 0	11 8	20 4	20 0	18 8	16 4	15 8	15 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	22 12	21 4	19 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	*12 12½	*12 12½	*12 13	12 12*	12 12*	12 8*	Upper Sindh Frontier	Sindh.
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 0	14 8	14 4	24 8	24 8	22 8	10 0	10 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	21 0	22 12	24 8	30 0	25 8	23 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	20 0	19 0	17 0	90 0	85 0	105 0	17 11	17 11	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	Karachi	
	Karachi	14 0	14 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	240 0	240 0	220 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	16 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	26 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	23 12	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 8	14 0	13 0	13 4	13 11	Shikarpur	
	Shikarpur	14 0	14 0	13 0	14 4	24 0	26 6	11 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	21 6	21 4	26 6	26 0	26 10	27 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		Sukkur	
	Sukkur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	120 0	14 12	14 12	12 0	14 12	14 12	12 0	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
Bengal.	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	12 6	11 5	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	15 14	15 11	18 13																	
	Western Districts.																									Prices per md. of 40 seers.									
	Burdwan	18 0	18 0	14 9	30 0	25 0	20 0	14 8	15 0	19 8	19 0	19 0	19 4	24 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	22 1	120 0	120 0	120 0	*R a. p.* 2 14 0	*R a. p.* 2 14 6	*R a. p.* 3 0 0	13 14a	13 8	12 0	Burdwan	Bengal.
	Bancoorah	16 0	15 0	15 0	21 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	19 8	19 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 8	280 0	280 0	320 0	...	3 2 0	...	13 0a	13 0	12 0	Bancoorah	
	Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	14 4	13 8	16 8	16 4	16 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 4 3	12 0c	12 0	12 0	Beerbhoom	
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	17 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 0d	12 12	13 0	Midnapore	
	Hooghly	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9	Hooghly	
	Howrah	14 8	14 4	13 4	...	...	...	12 8	12 4	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 12	80 0	90 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah	

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Cuttack 14 seers, Cuttwa 13-8 seers, and Kanegpunge 13-4 seers.
b The retail price of salt at Bishenpore was 15 seers per rupee.
c In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 12 to 13-4 seers per rupee.

d In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Ghattal 14-4 seers and Contai 11-8 seers.
e In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jehanabad 13-8 seers, and Serampore 13 seers.

* In common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1884 — *continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	12 8	15 0	14 9	17 0	17 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	10 12	13 0	13 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	24 8	16 0	17 0	16 0
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	13 5	13 8	19 0	17 8	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	18 0			20 0			13 5
	Nuddea	17 4	16 12	15 3¾	22 15	...	...	13 15¼	13 15¼	16 1	14 8	13 15	18 4¼	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	14 0	14 8	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 12	17 0	16 0	16 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	20 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 4	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	19 4	19 4	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 4	16 8	16 8	19 4	17 8	17 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	15 0 to 20 10	18 0	18 0	27 0	26 0	45 0	12 0	12 0	17 4 to 18 0	14 4	14 8	18 0 to 21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 5	12 8	12 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	12 12	12 12	13 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 8	15 0	15 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	22 8	18 12	19 8	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	10 0	15 0	14 10	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	...	...	8 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 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts																		
	Dacca	16 4	15 0	14 8	13 0	26 0	14 10	8		13 0	15 12	15 0	15 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	19 0	22 0	22 0	35 0	30 0	24 0	13		13 0	22 0	15 0	14 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	14 0	13 0	22 0	15 0	14 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	13 4	13 4	12 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	12 0	13 0	13	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	19	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	13 5	12 4	...	...	...	14 8	14 3	20 8	17 8	16 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	14 8	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
			12 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	22																	
	Gya	17 0	20 0	17 8	25 0	22 0	32 0	12 0	10 10	14 0	15 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	18 0	16 8	22 0	22 0	21 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		0 to 0 0	17 12 to 19 0	16 0 to 18 0	24 0	23 0	26 0	8 0 to 9 0	9 0	11 0 to 13 0	13 0 to 14 0	14 0 to 15 0	18 0 to 19 0	23 0	...	30 0	24 0	24 0	32 0
	Durbhunga	1 8	15 15	15 0	...	23 0	35 0	11 0	10 12	12 0	14 5	14 4	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	17 0																	
	Sarun	17 8	17 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 8	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun	18 0	16 0	16 8	24 0	28 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 8	18 0	26 0	23 0	34 0	...	...	...
	Monghyr	21 0	18 2	14 0	...	...	40 0	9 0	9	14 11	13 15	12 9	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	16 6	16 6	16	20 3	20	31 9	11 (old rice.) 12 0 (new rice.)	10 11 (old rice.) 12 0 (new rice.)	16 6	12 10 (old rice.) 13 4 (new rice.)	12 10 (old rice.) 13 14 (new rice.)	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	17 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	21 0	21 0	18 0	29 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	19 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 4	13 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	18 6	15 12	11 13	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	17 1	18 6*	19 11	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	15 12	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	26 9	22 5	23 10	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 8	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
	South Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazaribagh	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	14 0	14 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.								
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.			Retail.					
											Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.			
		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	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	17 12	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	13 0	13 0	14 9			
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	16 0	17 8	17 8	18 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	12 13 *f*	12 13	13 5			
	Nuddea	...	...	...	...	20 0	24 9½	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	11 10½ *g*	11 10½	11 10½			
	Khoolna	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 8¼	10 8	11 0			
	Jessore	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	10 12 *h*	10 12	11 8			
	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	26 0	18 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 9 6	3 0 0	3 2 0	11 8	11 8	12 8			
	Dinagepore	...	...	...	13 0	12 12	16 12	120 0	120 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	12 0	12 0	11 8			
	Rajshahye	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	22 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	...	12 0 *j*	12 0	12 0			
	Rungpore	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	11 14*k*	11 14	11 14			
	Bogra	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 0	90 0	90 0	67 8	3 2 8	3 2 8	3 8 0	12 0	12 0	10 8			
	Pubna	...	...	...	...	15 12	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 9	3 2 9	3 2 6	12 4*l*	12 4	12 6			
	Darjeeling	12 0	13 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	4 6 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0			
	Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 8	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4*m*	12 4	11 0			
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	...	...	...	17 4	18 0	16 13	90 0	90 0	90 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 1 0	12 8*n*	12 8	12 8			
	Furreedpore	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	12 0*o*	12 0	12 0			
	Backergunge	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 11 6	2 11 0	2 11 0	13 0*p*	13 0	13 0			
	Mymensingh	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	16 0	...	...	...	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 6 0	12 8*q*	12 8	11 8			
	Chittagong	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	11 0*r*	12 0	9 0			
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 2 0	10 0*s*	10 0	10 0			
	Tipperah	...	...	...	15 3	13 3½	16 0	...	...	...	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	12 4*t*	12 0	12 4			
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0			
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0			
	Behar.																		
	Patna	...	...	...	25 0	21 0	29 8	100 0	100 0	130 0	2 14 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	10 8	10 2	10 8			
	Gya	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	21 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0*u*	11 0	12 0			
	Shahabad	...	22 8	...	24 0	23 0	25 0 to 26 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 0*v*	13 8	13 8			
	Durbhunga	20 14	22 0	40 0	20 0	...	20 0	176 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 11	3 2 11	3 10 0	12 0*w*	12 0	11 0			
	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0*x*	12 0	12 0			
	Sarun	24 0	24 0	32 0	20 8	20 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	11 8*y*	11 0	11 0			
	Chumparun	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	11 8*z*	11 8	11 0			
	Monghyr	...	...	...	24 6	24 2	26 12	126 0	126 0	126 0	2 15 9	3 0 9	3 3 2	13 2*z1*	12 9	12 1			
	Bhágalpur	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	26 8	151 8	151 8	138 14	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 9	12 10*z2*	12 10	12 10			
	Purneah	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	3 12 0	10 8*z3*	10 8	10 8			
	Maldah	...	...	...	22 0	18 0	20 0	140 0	160 0	140 0	3 6 0	3 4 6	3 8 0	11 0	12 0	11 0			
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 7 0	12 0*z4*	12 0	11 0			
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	10 8	14 7	13 2	23 10	23 10	22 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0			
	Pooree	...	...	...	21 0	23 10	15 11	80 0	80 0	108 0	...	2 6 0	2 12 0	16 0	16 0	11 4			
	Balasore	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	16 0	120 0	110 0	120 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	3 2 0	9 12*z5*	9 0	12 3			
	CHOTA NAGPUR.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	16 0	21 0	27 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	3 5 3	3 4 9	3 10 0	10 0*z6*	11 0	11 0			
	Lohardugga	28 0	28 0	40 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0			
	Singbhoom	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	8 0	8 0	9 0			
	Manbhoom	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	10 8*z7*	10 8	10 8			

* In the interior the prices of rice ranged from 23-10 to 26-4 seers per rupee.
f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, Dum-Dum 12 seers, and Diamond Harbour 11 seers.
g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were—Kooshtea and Choondanga 13 seers, Monorpore 11-8 seers, and Ranaghat 14-14 seers.
h In the Satkhira and Bagirhat sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
i In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida, Magura, and Narail 12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
j In the Nattore and Nowgong sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
k In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Gaibanda 14 seers and Nilphamari 12 seers.
l The retail price of salt at Serajgong was 13 seers per rupee.
m The retail price of salt at Faltacotta in the Alipore sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.
n In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 11 seers, Moonsheegunge 10-10 seers, and Naraingunge 13 seers.
o In the Goalundo and Madaripore sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
p In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Perozepore 11 seers, Patuakhali 10-10 seers and Bhola 10 seers.
q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
r In the Cox's Bazar sub-division best rice sells at 17 seers, common rice at 20 seers, firewood at 214 seers, and salt at 10 seers per rupee.
s In the interior the retail prices of salt were from 9 to 12-4 seers per rupee.
t In the Brahmunberiah and Chandpore sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12-8 seers per rupee.
u The retail price of salt in Newadah was 10 seers per rupee.
v In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sasseram 12 seers, Buxar 11-8 seers and Bhabuah 11 seers.
w In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tajpore 12 seers and Madhubani 11 seers.
x In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Seetamurhee 11 seers and Hajeepore 12-4 seers; while in the interior the prices ranged from 9 to 13 seers per rupee.
y In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11-4 seers and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
z The retail price of salt in the interior were 10 to 12-8 seers per rupee.
z1 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 11-8 seers.
z2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Soopole 11 seers, and Muddehpore 10-8 seers.
z3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kissengunge 10 seers, and Arrareah 11 seers.
z4 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur 12-8 seers, and Godda 11 seers.
z5 In the Bhadruck sub-division the retail price of salt was 8 seers per rupee.
z6 The retail price of salt at Kharagdiha in the Giridi sub-division was 11-8 seers per rupee.
z7 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 MARCH 1884—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Assam.	Sylhet	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	17 8	15 0	12 8	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	16 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 6 0	12 8	12 12	11 13	Sylhet	Assam.
	Cachar	10 10	10 10	9 2	16 0	16 0	16 0	11 6	10 0	21 5	16 0	14 8	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	16 0	13 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Cachar	
	Goálpárá	13 4	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 8	13 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	12 4	16 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4	12 4	12 0	Goálpárá	
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 6 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	Gáro Hills	
	Kámrúp	16 0	13 8	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	Kámrúp	
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 8	8 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darrang	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Nowgong	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur	9 0	12 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Lakhimpur	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	10 6	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	13 0 0	2 8	2 8	3 0	Nága Hills	
Oudh.	Debra Dún	17 0	17 0	19 8	26 0	25 0	33 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Dehra Dún	Provinces.
	Saháranpur	19 5½	19 5½	21 8	25 13	25 13	37 10	7 8½	7 8½	9 11	10 13	10 12	12 15	24 11½	24 11½	32 4	26 14	26 14	27 15	26 6	26 0	31 3	129 0	129 0	118 4	13 2½	13 2½	13 3	12 14½	12 14½	12 15	Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	19 4	20 4	29 11	28 11	28 11	6 9	6 9	6 9	11 10	12 2	13 12	28 11	27 8	36 4	24 6	23 2	26 6	26 6	26 0	28 11	132 0	132 0	110 0	12 10	12 10	12 6	12 8	12 2	11 10	Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	18 8	18 8	18 0	26 8	26 8	28 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	26 8	26 8	31 0	22 0	22 0	23 8	26 0	27 0	26 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	19 8	19 12	20 0	28 0	28 0	28 5	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 10	10 0	11 4	27 0	27 0	28 0	22 8	22 8	20 0	23 0	22 4	25 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Aligarh	
	Kumaun	12 0	13 0	12 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kumaun	
	Garhwál	17 8	17 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 2	8 2	8 0	Garhwál	
	Bijnor	19 11	18 14	18 0	28 6	26 7	32 10	10 2	10 2	11 8	11 4	11 0	13 8	24 12	24 12	30 6	...	21 15	22 8	25 5	24 12	25 14	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	12 6	12 2	12 6	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	20 10	20 10	18 12	30 10	30 10	30 10	10 4	10 4	11 4	14 0	14 0	16 4	30 10	30 10	30 0	28 2	26 14	23 2	25 10	24 6	23 12	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 10	12 10	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 3	Moradabad	
	Budaun	22 3	21 14	17 1½	31 3	32 6	28 12½	8 6	8 6	9 9½	12 9½	12 14	15 9½	27 9½	23 13½	25 12½	26 12½	26 6	23 3	25 3	22 3	23 12	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 11	11 11	10 12½	11 6	11 6	10 8	Budaun	
	Bareilly	20 6	20 0	17 8	29 6	28 2	28 12	6 4	6 4	7 8	11 14	11 14	15 0	31 4	28 12	26 14	28 12	25 0	20 0	25 2	23 2	23 12	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	11 14	12 3	12 3	11 4	Bareilly	
	Shahjahánpur	23 0	22 8	19 8	37 0	36 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	9 12	14 0	15 0	18 12	...	33 0	...	...	31 0	...	26 0	25 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Shahjahánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	21 14	20 10	18 12	32 8	30 0	30 0	8 12	8 12	10 0	12 8	12 8	14 8	28 0	28 0	25 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	22 8	25 14	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	12 6	12 2	12 6	Bijnor	
	Muttra	18 8	18 8	17 4	26 0	26 0	28 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	24 0	23 8	24 0	23 0	23 0	23 8	24 0	24 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Agra	
	Agra	18 8	18 0	17 0	24 8	24 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	24 0	23 8	24 0	23 0	23 0	23 8	26 11	26 8	24 0	145 0	145 0	156 8	12 11	12 11	11 14½	12 1	12 3	11 8½	Farukhabad	
	Farukhabad	21 1½	20 12½	17 14½	32 10	31 7	24 12	6 10	6 10	7 5	12 9	12 7	14 13	32 10	31 1	24 8½	30 6	29 12	21 5½	24 8	24 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Mainpuri	
	Mainpuri	20 8	20 0	19 0	29 0	26 8	26 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	14 8	25 0	26 0	23 0	25 0	25 8	23 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	Etáwah	
	Etáwah	21 0	20 8	17 8	27 8	30 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 5	14 0	17 0	25 0	25 4	23 0	24 10	25 0	22 0	29 0	27 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Muttra	
	Etah	22 8	22 4	19 0	30 0	28 0	26 11	7 11	8 0	7 12	13 5	14 0	17 0	25 0	26 0	23 0	24 10	25 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Agra	
	Jalaun	22 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	26 11	26 8	24 8	153 0	153 0	160 0	12 2	13 4	11 8	12 4	12 0	11 0	Etah	
	Jhánsi	24 0	23 8	21 0	35 7	32 13½	36 11	7 0	7 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	24 0	24 6	26 0	34 0	33 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	Jalaun	
	Lalitpur	24 14	24 8	22 0	38 0	38 0	44 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	35 0	34 8	39 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	31 8	32 0	31 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	Jhánsi	
	Cawnpore	22 0	21 8	18 4	32 0	32 0	29 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	15 8	33 0	31 0	35 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	35 0	33 8	39 0	175 0	175 0	175 0	11 4	11 12	13 0	11 0	11 4	12 0	Lalitpur	
	Fatehpur	18 0	18 4	16 14	28 0	28 0	25 8	8 0	9 0	9 8	13 8	13 8	17 0	29 4	29 4	33 0	27 0	28 4	24 12	31 8	31 8	31 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 8	13 8	12 12	13 0	13 0	12 8	Cawnpore	
	Bánda	28 0	25 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	13 8	13 8	17 8	33 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	29 8	29 8	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	Fatehpur	
	Allahabad	16 8	17 6	16 4	28 0	28 0	30 0	9 8	9 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	17 4	30 8	29 8	34 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bánda	
	Hamírpur	22 0	22 12	18 9	23 0	...	19 2	9 0	9 0	12 6	12 12	12 12	15 8	25 6	25 6	28 4	22 9	22 9	25 6	30 0	29 0	29 8	130 0	130 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Allahabad	
	Jaunpur	21 3	21 3	19 0	28 4	28 4	33 1	7 1	7 1	7 12	12 12	12 12	15 8	25 6	25 6	28 4	22 2	...	24 0	36 12	39 0	33 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 14	12 0	11 4	11 0	11 0	10 12	Hamírpur	
	Gorakhpur	19 13	18 7	21 9½	22 8	21 9½	28 13	12 9½	11 11	17 1½	14 5½	14 5½	17 1½	21 9½	20 11	34 3	18 0	18 0	...	25 6	26 13	24 0	130 0	130 0	148 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 10	10 10	10 10	Jaunpur	
	Basti	18 0	17 8	18 0	19 0	20 0	23 0	9 8	9 8	16 8	14 0	12 0	17 0	...	22 0	45 0	...	...	...	27 0	24 5	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9½	10 9½	11 9½	10 6½	10 6½	10 13	Gorakhpur	
	Azamgarh	18 1	18 7	16 4	23 15	22 8	22 2	10 5	10 5	10 5	12 8	12 8	15 8	...	25 1	29 8	26 9	26 9	21 8	24 0	24 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Basti	
	Mirzapur	18 0	17 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	29 0	22 14	22 14	22 2	147 8	147 8	147 0	11 2	11 2	9 3	10 8	10 8	9 3	Azamgarh	
	Benares	19 0	18 2	16 13	26 0	26 9	26 8	9 3	9 3	11 6	13 9	13 9	17 10	26 9	26 9	27 10	25 12	25 4	29 4	22 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	Mirzapur	
	Gházipur	18 10½	18 10½	17 6½	24 7	24 7	25 2	7 1½	7 1½	10 15½	11 9	11 9	17 6½	20 9½	20 9½	33 7	22 8½	22 8½	28 5	25 5	25 0	24 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 9	11 9	11 9½	10 6½	10 6½	10 13	Benares	
	Balia	18 0	18 10	17 8	23 7	23 7	26 4	9 0	9 0	14 2	14 2	18 12	21 12	21 12	21 12	...	20 8	20 8	...	25 0	25 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 5	10 5	10 5	Gházipur	
	Pilibhít	20 0	19 8	17 0	31 8	30 8	27 4	11 8	11 8	15 0	13 12	13 12	17 8	29 0	23 12	23 11	26 4	25 8	21 0	23 12	23 12	23 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	Balia	
																				21 0	21 8	18 15	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	Pilibhít	
	Sultánpur	22 0	21 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 12	11 12	12 0	Sultánpur	
	Partábgarh	22 2	19 2½	20 10	33 12	30 13	34 9	14 8	15 0	17 12	15 9	16 2½	18 6	...	29 0	33 4	...	28 0	31 4	27 14	26 5	28 10	180 0	180 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 1	11 0	11 2	Partábgarh	
	Fyzabad	21 0	18 8	18 8	27 0	27 0	28 8	10 0	10 0	11 4	15 0	15 0	17 8	26 8	25 8	36 0	24 0	24 0	...	25 0	25 0	25 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Fyzabad	
	Kheri	21 0	20 14	17 7½	31 0	30 14	26 12½	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 12	13 12	15 5½	29 0	23 14	26 12	23 8	29 5½	25 0	28 0	27 7	23 14½	115 0	115 0	110 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Kheri	
	Lucknow	22 0	20 0	19 0	29 0	27 0	30 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	32 0	26 0	34 0	23 0	28 0	20 0	27 0	25 0	24 0	120 0	110 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Lucknow	
	Bára Banki	20 8	20 8	18 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	31 0	31 0	41 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	Bahraich	
	Bahraich	20 8	20 0	21 0	28 8	28 0	32 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	30 8	31 0	28 0	27 6	26 12	28 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	Rai Bareli	
	Rai Bareli	23 8	24 8	22 0	37 3	36 12	39 9	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	16 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	33 8	33 0	33 0	27 11	29 0	31 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	Sitapur	
	Sitapur	22 12	21 2	22 8	32 4	33 0	33 0	12 12	12 12	15 12	15 8	15 8	18 4	28 0	29 0	46 8	27 8	27 8	28 8	27 8	27 8	28 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 4	11 4	11 12	Gonda	
	Gonda	22 0	20 8	17 0	30 0	27 0	25 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	26 0	28 0	24 0	32 0	27 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	Unáo	
	Unáo	20 10	20 9	17 13	34 11	34 4	23 7	5 10	5 10	6 9	11 4	11 4	13 2	30 0	32 6	26 4	30 0	30 0	23 7	24 6	26 4	20 10	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 14	9 14	9 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	Hardui	
	Hardui																																
Punjab.	Gujránwála (*a*)	26 4	24 8	26 4	45 0	45 0	50 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	41 0	37 8	32 8	90 0	90 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála (*a*)	Punjab.
	Lahore	25 0	25 0	24 0	41 0	41 0	48 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	38 0	38 0	43 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	39 0	39 0	36 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore	
	Ferozepore (*b*)	24 0	23 0	23 8	36 0	36 0	42 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	30 0	35 0	38 0	...	...	33 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	100 0	100 0	95 0	14 8	14 8	13 9	14 0	14 0	13 8	Ferozepore (*b*)	
	Sirsa (*c*)	19 0	20 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	48 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	30 0	31 0	45 0	23 0	24 0	36 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	Sirsa (*c*)	
	Hissar (*d*)	18 0	17 0	20 0	29 0	29 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	27 0	28 0	35 0	22 0	22 0	29 0	29 0	28 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	Hissar (*d*)	
	Rohtak (*e*)	18 8	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	23 0	24 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	24 8	25 8	27 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	12 4	11 0	11 0	11 11	Rohtak (*e*)	
	Gurgaon (*f*)	19 0	19 0	20 0	27 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	24 0	23 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	23 8	24 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gurgáon (*f*)	
	Delhi (*g*)	19 0	18 8	19 0	25 8	25 8	28 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	15 0	24 8	24 4	28 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	25 0	24 8	25 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	Delhi (*g*)	
	Karnal (*h*)	21 8	22 0	24 0	31 8	32 0	38 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	31 0	31 0	40 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	27 0	26 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 0	13 0	12 6	12 8	12 8	12 4	Karnál (*h*)	
	Umballa (*i*)	24 0	23 8	26 0	34 0	34 0	40 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	31 0	33 0	47 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	30 14	31 0	34 0	155 0	155 0	130 0	13 12	13 12	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 12	Umballa (*i*)	
	Ludhiana (*j*)	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 8	33 8	40 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	14 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 12	Ludhiana (*j*)	
	Simla (*k*)										10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 8	11 5	10 9	10 13	10 10	Simla (*k*)	

(*a*) Wheat and gram falling. (*b*) Wheat falling; jowar rising. (*c*) Wheat, bajra, and jowar slightly rising. * Mandwa. (*d*) Jowar rising; wheat and gram falling. (*e*) Jowar and gram rising; wheat falling. (*f*) Barley and jowar falling; gram rising. (*g*) Wheat, jowar, gram and salt falling. (*h*) Gram falling. (*i*) Wheat, barley and gram rising. (*j*) Wheat, gram and salt falling; jowar rising. (*k*) Salt rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1884—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornioo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornioo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornioo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Punjab—*continued*.	Kángra (*a*)	18 0	18 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	34 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	11 8	11 0	Kángra (*a*)	Punjab—*continued*.
	Jullundur (*b*)	25 0	22 8	24 8	38 0	34 0	52 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	41 0	28 0	30 0	28 0	...	34 8	34 0	36 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	14 12	14 12	15 0	...	14 4	14 8	Jullundur (*b*)	
	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	25 0	22 0	27 0	36 0	35 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	44 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	34 0	32 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	
	Gurdáspur (*d*)	27 0	25 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	45 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	36 0	34 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Gurdáspur (*d*)	
	Amritsar (*e*)	24 8	25 0	27 0	44 0	42 0	48 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	37 0	36 0	37 0	35 0	36 0	39 0	...	41 0	39 0	40 0	85 0	85 0	80 0	15 6	15 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	Amritsar (*e*)	
	Siálkot (*f*)	31 0	31 0	29 0	48 8	46 0	48 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	12 0	50 0	50 0	47 0	44 0	44 0	47 0	...	36 0	35 0	31 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 0	Siálkot (*f*)	
	Gujrát (*g*)	28 8	27 8	26 8	37 0	37 0	42 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	38 0	38 0	39 0	40 0	38 0	42 8	...	36 8	35 8	29 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	15 8	15 8	15 8	Gujrát (*g*)	
	Jhelum (*h*)	30 0	30 0	23 0	48 0	48 0	43 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 0	55 0	50 0	36 0	48 0	49 0	44 0	...	40 0	39 0	27 0	150 0	140 0	120 0	15 4	15 4	15 12	15 0	15 0	15 8	Jhelum (*h*)	
	Ráwalpindi (*i*)	30 0	30 8	23 8	46 0	47 0	42 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	40 0	43 0	...	40 0	40 0	29 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Ráwalpindi (*i*)	
	Shahpúr (*j*)	23 0	23 0	21 0	35 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	30 0	31 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	...	35 0	33 0	25 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 12	15 4	14 12	15 8	14 12	Shahpúr (*j*)	
	Jhang (*k*)	20 0	19 8	18 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	5 8	30 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	33 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Jhang (*k*)	
	Montgomery (*l*)	18 0	17 8	17 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	...	28 0	28 0	26 8	100 0	100 0	90 0	15 4	15 0	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 8	Montgomery (*l*)	
	Mooltan (*m*)	19 0	19 0	17 8	28 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	...	24 0	25 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	13 8	Mooltan (*m*)	
	Muzaffargarh (*n*)	18 2	18 7	16 14	26 4	26 4	27 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	28 12	30 0	38 12	25 0	26 4	32 8	...	28 12	28 12	22 3	150 0	132 0	100 0	28 12	30 0	32 8	27 8	30 0	31 4	Muzaffargarh (*n*)	
	Dera Gházi Khán (*o*)	21 4	20 11	21 13	40 10	38 1	34 0	...	...	...	8 2	8 7	9 11	30 10	30 0	41 4	26 4	26 4	33 12	...	35 13	33 6	27 8	125 0	125 0	125 0	47 8	47 8	65 0	45 0	45 0	63 0	Dera Ghazi Khan (*o*)	
	Dera Ismail Khán (*p*)	26 14	26 4	27 3	40 0	42 8	50 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	31 4	28 12	37 8	...	34 6	28 6	20 6	153 0	153 0	127 8	61 3	61 3	102 0	58 11	58 11	87 0	Dera Ismail Khan (*p*)	
	Bannu (*q*)	22 15	21 0	18 8	37 0	31 4	30 10	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	12 12	30 10	28 1	36 15	31 14	29 5	36 5	...	31 8	29 9	20 10	118 0	118 0	99 0	41 0	41 10	61 2	40 0	40 0	59 0	Bannu (*q*)	
	Kohát (*r*)	27 12	25 12	18 2	45 0	41 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	12 0	36 0	36 8	36 1	40 0	40 0	29 0	...	29 0	28 0	...	110 0	110 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Kohát (*r*)	
	Peshawar (*s*)	29 0	29 0	...	43 0	43 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	44 0	43 0	...	37 0	32 0	...	...	31 0	31 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	10 0	10 0	10 12	9 12	9 12	10 8	Peshawar (*s*)	
	Hazára (*t*)																				31 0	31 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	10 0	10 0	10 12	9 12	9 12	10 8	Hazára (*t*)	
Central Provinces.	Saugor	26 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	34 0	34 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	14 12	14 12	15 0	...	14 4	14 8	Jullundur (*b*)	Punjab—*continued*.
	Damoh	29 8	31 0	26 8	...	...	31 0	12 0	12 8	15 12	14 8	13 8	16 8	...	...	49 0	...	...	39 0	...	34 0	34 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Gurdáspur (*d*)	
	Jubbulpore	23 8	24 0	20 0	23 8	24 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	19 0	29 0	30 0	27 0	31 8	32 0	21 0	...	41 0	39 0	40 0	85 0	85 0	80 0	15 6	15 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	Amritsar (*e*)	
	Mandla	32 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	36 0	35 0	31 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 0	Siálkot (*f*)	
	Seoni	24 8	24 0	22 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	...	26 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	36 8	35 8	29 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	15 8	15 8	15 8	Gujrát (*g*)	
	Narsinghpur	23 0	22 0	20 8	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	11 4	11 4	10 11	30 0	30 0	19 8	...	...	19 8	...	40 0	37 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ráwalpindi (*i*)	
	Hoshangabad	19 11	20 4	18 0	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	14 14	14 14	15 0	22 8	20 10	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Shahpúr (*j*)	
	Nimár	18 9	18 9	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Jhang (*k*)	
	Betúl	20 0	18 8	17 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Montgomery (*l*)	
	Chhindwára	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	11 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	31 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Mooltan (*m*)	
	Wardha	23 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 12	9 12	14 12	14 12	17 0	26 12	26 12	29 12	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Muzaffargarh (*n*)	
	Nágpur	22 4	22 4	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 8	15 0	24 0	29 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Dera Ghazi Khan (*o*)	
	Chánda	22 0	22 8	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	23 12	22 0	22 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Dera Ismail Khan (*p*)	
	Bhandára	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	18 0	24 0	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Bannu (*q*)	
	Bálaghát	21 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Kohát (*r*)	
	Raipur	32 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	23 12	23 12	36 0	29 4	34 2	45 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Peshawar (*s*)	
	Bilaspur	38 0	28 8	40 0	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	37 0	28 0	28 0	52 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Hazára (*t*)	
	Sambalpur	21 0	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Saugor	Central Provinces.
																					40 0	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Damoh	
																					40 0	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Jubbulpore	
																					40 0	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Mandla	
																					40 0	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Seoni	
																					40 0	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Narsinghpur	
																					40 0	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Hoshangabad	
																					40 0	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Nimár	
																					40 0	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Betúl	
																					40 0	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Chhindwára	
																					40 0	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Wardha	
																					40 0	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Nágpur	
																					40 0	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Chánda	
																					40 0	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Bhandára	
																					40 0	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Bálaghát	
																					40 0	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Raipur	
																					40 0	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Bilaspur	
																					40 0	40 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Sambalpur	
British Burma.	*Arakan Division*.																																	*Arakan Division*.	British Burma.
	Akyab	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.		Akyab	
	Northern Arakan				13 8	13 8	18 0	15 11	15 11	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	22 14	19 2	19 2	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	39 0	Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandoway																																Sandoway	
	Pegu Division.																																*Pegu Division*.	
	Rangoon Town	12 0	12 8	15 5	...	...	...	11 4	12 3	12 2	12 3	12 9	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	19 7	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	14 4½	7 14	7 14	16 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	31 9½	533 11	533 11	533 11½	...	...	...	35 11	29 12	35 11½	Tharrawaddy	
	Prome	5 2	5 2	12 2	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	14 15	13 12	15 4	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	7 12	12 7	139 11	139 11	139 11	25 5	25 5	29 9	16 5	16 5	18 10	Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																																*Irrawaddy Division*.	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	15 14	15 8	16 9	16 15	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 15	8 3	10 14	230 12	230 12	241 5	23 8	23 8	28 9	19 4	20 9	23 1	Bassein	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	14 5	15 10	15 10	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 12	...	10 7	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 3	14 15	...	4 8	147 10	...	41 12	35 7	...	35 7	33 12	Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo	8 3	8 0	11 8	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 11	12 7	12 7	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	9 3	15 13	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 5	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																																*Tenasserim Division*.	
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 8	13 8	13 8	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 8	30 8	32 5	20 15	20 15	22 12	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 12	19 6	19 6	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Tavoy	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	15 6	17 5	16 10	18 14	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	36 8	36 8	30 6	29 3	29 3	14 6	Mergui	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	16 0	11 10	12 13	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	28 3	14 1	14 1	18 12	Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 13	12 12	12 7	11 5	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	35 6	32 3	32 3	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
	Salween	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.		Salween	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.																																		Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Secunderabad	15 8	15 2	17 12	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 14	10 14	10 14	10 3	17 4	17 4	23 0	23 14	22 8	29 9	28 14	23 14	29 9	16 5	17 4	18 13	125 0	125 0	133 0	10 14	10 14	11 1	10 6	10 6	10 8	Secunderabad	
	Bolarum	17 0	16 11	19 15	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 1	10 11	10 11	9 10	18 15	18 15	24 7	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 1	23 2	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 15	Bolarum	
	Chudderghat	14 0	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	7 8	9 0	9 8	9 8	15 0	15 8	27 0	23 0	23 0	33 0	...	17 8	17 8	23 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	Chudderghat	
	Amraoti	22 0	16 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	29 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	...	20 0	19 0	22 0	80 0	75 0	64 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Amraoti	
	Akola	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	26 0	23 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	21 0	19 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	Akola	
	Ellichpur	17 12	17 8	16 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	16 8	16 8	24 0	...	17 0	19 0	19 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ellichpur	
	Buldána	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	23 0	22 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldána	
	Wún	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	11 8	16 0	27 0	24 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	18 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	300 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	Wún	
	Basim	25 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	10 0	9 8	Basim	

(*a*) Rice rising and gram falling. (*b*) Wheat, barley and gram falling; bajra rising. (*c*) Wheat, barley and gram falling. (*d*) Wheat and gram falling.
(*e*) Wheat, jowar and gram falling; rice rising. (*f*) Barley, gram and jowar falling; bajra and wheat rising. (*g*) Barley, rice and gram falling.
(*h*) Wheat and bajra falling. (*i*) Rice, jowar, gram and wood falling; wheat, barley and bajra rising. (*j*) Bajra rising.
(*k*) Barley and gram falling; jowar and salt rising. (*l*) Wheat, barley, jowar and gram falling. (*m*) Wheat, rice and salt falling.

(*n*) Jowar, bajra and gram rising.
(*q*) Barley and gram rising; wheat and bajra falling.

* No wholesale salt sold.
(*o*) Wheat, bajra, jowar and salt rising; wood falling. (*p*) Wheat, barley, jowar and gram falling; rice rising.
(*r*) Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar, and gram falling. (*s*) Wheat, barley, rice and gram falling; jowar and salt rising.
(*t*) Bajra, jowar and gram falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1884 —*concluded.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	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 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
MYSORE	Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur	MYSORE.
COORG	Coorg	8 10	9 2	9 4	9 13	9 14	10 3	14 8	14 14	16 2	20 1	19 15	19 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 8	31 0	27 14	24 13	23 8	29 7	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 3	10 15	11 2	11 5	11 1	Coorg	COORG.
RAJPOOTANA.	Jeypore	16 0	16 8	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	8 0	8 0	9 8	24 0	24 0	26 0	19 8	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	15 12	15 4	14 8	15 8	15 0	14 4	Jeypore	RAJPOOTANA.
	Kishengurh	16 12	15 8	15 0	23 4	21 12	23 12	8 8	8 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	11 0	21 0	22 4	22 4	18 0	18 4	19 8	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 12	16 0	Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	17 8	17 8	18 2	26 14	26 14	27 8	10 0	10 0	13 12	11 4	11 4	15 0	25 0	25 0	27 8	21 14	20 11	25 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	28 12	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	13 12	13 12	13 7	Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	17 13	17 8	18 7	24 11	25 1	28 14	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	20 0	20 0	24 15	22 8	22 0	27 8	...	...	...	24 11	24 12	27 11	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 12	14 12	14 12	15 4	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 11	18 7	17 3	23 11	23 3	30 4	7 12	7 12	8 2	9 6	9 6	11 4	23 3	23 3	25 6	22 11	22 3	25 8	...	...	...	24 11	22 10	28 4	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 10	12 0	12 0	12 4	Bhurtpore (City)	
	Ajmere	16 0	15 8	15 0	24 0	22 8	24 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	23 0	22 8	23 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	16 8	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	21 6	20 16	16 11	30 6	30 3	23 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	13 0	30 0	28 4	24 7	22 0	22 0	21 4	...	...	...	30 0	29 12	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 14	13 10	13 10	14 0	Deoli Cantonment	
																													R a. p.	*R a. p.* per md.	*R a. p*					
	Erinpura	16 6	16 0	17 1½	25 0	25 0	28 2	...	...	...	7 7	7 8	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	20 7	20 0	21 6	170 0	170 0	160 0	3 0 4	3 0 3	2 13 0*	13 0	13 0	13 0	Erinpura	
	Sirohee	15 8	14 8	16 0	26 0	25 0	26 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	17 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	Sirohee	
	Abu	13 0	13 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	6 4	6 8	6 14	7 8	7 8	8 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Abu	
	Anadra	14 2	14 2	15 6	23 0	23 0	24 0	6 8	6 8	7 12	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	17 12	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	13 4	13 4	12 4	Anadra	
	Bálmere	13 0	13 0	15 8	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	9 8	9 8	9 12	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	310 0	300 0	320 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 8 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	Bálmere	
	Jeysalmere	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jeysalmere	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	17 0	16 0	19 0	22 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	24 0	*	*	*	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 0	11 0½	11 2	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
																													S. Ch. *R a. p.*	S. Ch. *R a. p.* per md.	S. Ch. *R a. p.*					
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 13½	14 1	12 1½	24 3¼	24 3¼	16 12¾	10 2½	9 6	10 2¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 13	15 10	16 12½	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 14½	11 5¼	10 15	11 8¼	10 15	10 8¾	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
																													R a. p.	per md.	*R a. p.*					
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	18 12	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	16 4	16 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 4	36 4	30 0	...	...	...	3 5 6	...	...	11 14	12 8	12 8	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh („)	16 1	15 7	14 3½	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	10 15	13 2	12 8	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 8	28 7	21 9	...	...	...	2 4 6	...	...	17 8	17 8	18 1	Partábgarh („)	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 4	15 8	16 4	21 4	21 4	21 4	5 0	6 14	6 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	18 12	20 0	21 4	18 12	17 8	20 0	...	...	...	19 8	19 12	21 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	2 8 0	2 9 9	2 7 0	16 0	15 10	15 10	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
																													S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
	Bikaneer	14 9	11 12	13 0	...	...	...	3 9	3 9	3 4	6 8	6 8	6 10	...	...	...	16 2	14 9	21 0	...	...	...	21 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
	Boondee	23 0	23 0	19 0	38 8	38 8	29 0	7 8	7 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	10 8	33 8	33 12	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 12	36 8	30 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	Boondee	
	Kotah	24 0	24 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	34 0	34 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	34 0	32 0	29 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	13 4	12 8	12 8	12 12	Kotah	
	Tonk	21 12	21 4	18 0	31 4	29 8	27 0	6 8	6 8	8 2	8 8	8 8	9 12	31 4	31 0	30 0	22 8	22 8	21 9	...	...	...	30 4	29 0	29 4	100 0	100 0	160 0	13 4	13 8	14 10	13 0	13 4	14 4	Tonk	
	Jhallawar	20 7	19 11	17 3	21 15	21 15	17 8	...	...	...	10 3½	10 3½	11 3	29 7	29 7	23 13½	17 2	17 2	18 6	...	...	...	30 1	27 10	26 3	...	...	...	10 14	11 5	10 14	10 10	11 1	10 10	Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	18 12	17 12	15 8	26 12	26 4	21 3	9 0	9 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	16 2	26 4	26 4	20 1	19 0	19 0	18 2	...	...	...	25 1	24 0	21 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 1½	14 0	14 4	13 15½	13 14	14 1	Shahpoora	
	Dholpur	17 13	17 8	16 15	23 10	22 14	30 15	9 9	9 9	10 2	12 6	12 6	12 6	24 10	24 8	25 0	23 3	23 2	25 4	...	...	...	24 8	24 3	27 12	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	13 8	12 7	12 7	12 10	Dholpur	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore, Gwalior, Goona, Baghelkhand (Sutna)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Indore, Gwalior, Goona, Baghelkhand (Sutna)	CENTRAL INDIA.

* Eight pies per bundle.

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

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF FEBRUARY AND 1st HALF OF MARCH 1884 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 602, 603, 686, 687, 710 AND 711 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DATED 15th AND 29th MARCH AND 12th APRIL 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena. Coraloo, Murtiwa, Nuchee, Kelu, 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 night.	Present fortnight fortnight.	Present fortnight corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight night.	Present fortnight fortnight.	Present 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.
RAJPOOTANA.	1st half of February 1884.																																	
	Dholpur . . .	17	3 17	2 18	6 21	15 21	15 35	9 11	9 11	9 10	2 12	6 12	6 12	6 23	8 22	13 27	10 22	3 22	10 26	4 ...	... ...	... ...	23 10	12 23	10 28	23	12 23	10 28	13	4 13	3 13	4 13	8 12	6 12	10
	2nd half of February 1884.																																	
	Dholpur . . .	17	4 17	3 17	8 21	6 21	15 32	9 9	9 11	9 10	2 12	6 12	6 12	6 23	8 22	14 23	10 23	3 23	10 26	4 ...	... ...	... ...	23 10	12 23	10 28	23	12 23	10 28	13	4 13	3 13	4 13	8 12	6 12	10
	1st half of March 1884.																																	
MYSORE.	Bangalore . . .	11	5 10	13 11	9 12	7 12	6 12	8 10	4 9	9 10	7 11	8 16	7 11	4 29	9 29	10 28	9 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	7 34	4 96	0 84	0 96	0 84	0 12	4 12	4 13	4 13	0 12	0 12	0 12
	Kolar . . .	...	0 14	0 14	... 12	0 12	0 12	0 13	0 12	0 12	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 37	0 37	0 37	0 37	0 37	0 37	0 37	0 37	0 37	0 37	0 192	0 172	0 180	0 172	0 12	4 12	4 13	4 13	0 12	0 13	0 13
	Tumkur . . .	14	0 14	0 14	0 11	0 12	0 12	0 13	0 12	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 14	0 37	0 37	0 37	0 37	0 37	0 37	0 37	0 37	0 37	0 38	0 340	0 340	0 340	0 340	0 11	3 11	4 11	3 11	0 11	0 11	0 11
	Mysore . . .	12	0 12	4 12	8 ...	... ...	... 17	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 37	0 37	0 37	0 37	0 37	0 37	0 37	0 37	0 37	0 28	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 78	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 9	0 12	0 12
	Shimoga . . .	14	11 14	11 16	13 ...	... 17	14 16	13 16	11 12	12 13	14 16	15 19	15 19	37 13	37 13	37 13	37 13	37 13	37 13	37 13	37 13	37 13	31 8	36 12	480 480	480 480	480 480	0 ...	11 9	11 9	... ...	10 7	9 10	8 10
	Kadur . . .	10	0 10	0 15	0 11	0 11	0 16	0 18	0 18	0 20	0 20	0 21	0 20	0 22	0 22	0 22	0 22	0 22	0 22	0 22	0 22	0 22	0 26	0 32	0 64	0 64	0 64	0 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	0 10	0 11	0 11
RAJPOOTANA.	Dholpur . . .	17	8 17	4 17	9 22	6 21	14 21	9 9	9 9	9 10	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 24	8 23	14 25	10 23	7 23	12 26	5 ...	... ...	... ...	27 11	12 24	11 24	27	12 24	11 24	13	4 13	3 13	4 13	8 12	6 12	10

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE, (Statistical Branch.)

D. BARBOUR,
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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 23rd APRIL 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in varying quantities in British Burma, Assam, and Bengal during the past week. Showers have also occurred in Madras, Mysore and Coorg, and in parts of Bombay and Sind. In Central India, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Punjab there has been no rain.

Standing crops continue in good condition in Madras and Mysore, and prospects are unchanged. The *rabi* harvest is still in progress in several districts of the Bombay Presidency. Locusts are disappearing from Kanara. Some injury has been done by worms and high winds to the crops in parts of Hyderabad (Sind). In Berar the *rabi* harvest has been completed, and the land is being prepared for the *kharif*. In Central India and Rajputana prospects are good, and the crops have for the most part been cut. In the Punjab harvesting has commenced, but has not yet extended to all districts. Prospects are favourable in the northern districts, but in the south-east of the province the *rabi* on unirrigated lands has proved a failure, and the cattle are suffering in some districts from scarcity of fodder and water. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh reaping is almost over, and threshing and winnowing are in active progress. Unirrigated crops have given a poor outturn. Markets are reported to be well stocked. Fodder is scarce, in some tracts, but the condition of the cattle is generally good. In the Central Provinces ploughing for the *kharif* has commenced, and, except in a few districts, the *rabi* has been gathered.

The recent rain in Bengal has facilitated agricultural operations, but more is needed everywhere for the sowing of the autumn rice crop which has already commenced in some places. The *boro* or winter rice crop is now being harvested. In Assam rice sowings are in progress, but rain is still much wanted in Gauhati. In British Burma preparations for the ensuing rice crop have not yet commenced.

Small-pox continues generally prevalent, but it is abating in Bengal and Burma. Cholera is reported in most provinces, but severe only at Sara, in the Pubna district, Bengal.

Prices are on the whole keeping steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 23rd)—		
Bellary ...	Average ·02	Harvest of sugarcane, yield average; *cholum* and cotton below average.
Kurnool ...	.....	Standing crops fair. Harvest of paddy and cotton, yield below average. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	Average ·01	Fever and small-pox prevalent.
Kistna ...	.....	Standing crops good. Small-pox prevalent; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease in places.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops good, except in one taluk. Harvest of paddy and *cholum*, yield below average. Small-pox prevalent; 23 deaths from cholera reported.
Coimbatore ...	Average ·05	Standing crops generally good. Harvest of paddy and *cholum*, yield about average. Fever and small-pox reported in parts.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops generally good. Harvest of paddy, *cholum*, gingelly and cotton, yield below average. 65 deaths from cholera reported.
Madura ...	Average ·06	Standing crops fair, except in two taluks. Harvest paddy, yield average. Small-pox prevalent in some taluks; 11 deaths from cholera reported.
Malabar ...	Average ·09	Third crop of paddy is approaching maturity. Small-pox slight in all taluks; fever in three taluks; 9 deaths from cholera reported.
Travancore ...	.....	Cultivation commenced. Fever and small-pox prevalent at out-stations. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(April 23rd)		
Karachi ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 20th, 6 feet 7 inches against 4 feet on same date last year. Fever in seven talukas. Some cases of cattle-disease reported in five talukas. Preparations going on for *kharif*. One fresh case of small-pox in Karachi on 12th instant, none reported since, total to date 71 cases, with 10 deaths; disease in 23 villages in districts, 68 fresh cases reported, with 5 deaths, 77 remaining sick. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 32; in Manjhand 28, 28 and 38; in Tatta 24, 32 and 36; and in Jati 22, 32 and 36 pounds, per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Slight rain at Hyderabad on 19th and at Sakrand and Naushahro on 18th.	Damage to grain in Moro and Naushahro estimated at 12 and 4 annas in the rupee, respectively, owing to worms in the former and high winds, with dust, in the latter taluka. Storm at Sukrand and Naushahro on 18th. River at Kotri on 21st, 6 feet 8 inches against 4 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Small-pox in eight, fever in three, and cattle-disease in six talukas. Wheat 26, *bajri* 34, *juari* 38, red rice 26, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Cotton-picking continues. Fever in Viramgam, Sanand, and Parantij; small-pox in Gono, Viramgam, and Parantij. Wheat 27 and *bajri* 31 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Small-pox and measles in Amreli town and in Baroda. Harvesting of *rabi* in progress in Kadi. Prices—*bajri* 33 and rice 23 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest progressing. Cholera in Surat, and Chorasi and Bardoli talukas. Seventy-four cases and 40 deaths reported. *Juari* 36½ and *nagli* 42½ pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	.....	*Rabi* crops reaped. Public health generally good. One death from cholera reported in Nasik taluka during the week and 5 in Igatpuri during the last fortnight. Small-pox in parts of Nasik, Sinnar, Dandori, Malegaon, and Kalwan talukas. Cattle-disease in parts of Kalwan. *Bajri* 31, wheat 34½, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature 1° to 2° cool. Vapour in air defective on 16th and 17th. Abnormal wind northerly on 22nd. Distant lightning on 22nd.
Poona ...	.....	Slight small-pox in Jamkhed, Purandhar, and Haveli talukas. Prices—*bajri* 30 and *juari* 32; in Poona *bajri* 28 and *juari* 26 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	*Bajri*—maximum 48 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 36 in Nagar; *juari*—maximum 60 in Akola and minimum 39 in Nagar.
Sholapur ...	·46; Barsi, ·24; and Karmali, ·10.	Weather hot. *Juari* 43 and *bajri* 42 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain	Weather cloudy. Harvesting of late *juari* and cotton-picking in progress. Fever in three, cattle-disease in five, and small-pox in ten talukas; cholera reported in a village of Navalgund taluka, 2 fatal cases, out of 3 fresh ones, have occurred. Scarcity of drinking-water in some villages of Dharwar, Navalgund, and Gadag talukas. Rice 28 to 40 and *juari* 52 to 80 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	.....	Second crop of rice harvest continues. Locusts disappearing at Akola. Small-pox continues, 3 deaths reported in Honore and 2 in Sirsi. Cattle-disease in three talukas and fever in six. Common rice at Karwar 13¾, in district average 15⅓ seers per rupee. Weather hot.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good. Weather hot. Small-pox still continues. *Bajri* 31 and *juari* 38 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.— Slight rain has fallen in parts of Hyderadad, Upper Sind Frontier, Sholapur, Dharwar, and Kaladgi. *Rabi* reaping continues in several districts. Crops damaged in two talukas of Hyderabad by worms and high winds. Small-pox generally prevalent. Cholera in parts of seven districts. Fever in eleven and cattle-disease in thirteen districts.
Bengal—(April 23rd)—		
Chittagong ...	4·49; heavy downpour on Saturday and Sunday nights.	Weather variable. Hail and thunderstorms on Saturday and Sunday nights, damaging standing crops to a certain extent. Cholera and cattle-disease linger, but cases are rare. Prices of food-grains steady.
Dacca ...	2·14	*Boro* paddy harvesting begun. Sowings of *amun*, *aus*, and jute going on. Prospects of crops good. Sporadic cases of cholera reported in several parts.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·86	Land being prepared for *aus* and *amun* crops. Price of common rice stationary. Cholera and small-pox abounding in the interior. Cholera prevalent in the suburbs.
Moorshedabad ...	·08	Sowings of *aus* much behindhand, but little going on generally. Cholera abating.
Rajshahye ...	·81	Weather cloudy and cool. Rain has been beneficial. More rain hoped for. Jute plants doing well in Nowgong. Cholera very general.
Burdwan ...	·69	No important crops on ground. Rain will facilitate agricultural operations.
Rungpore ...	·81	Weather hot. *Aus* and jute still being sown. No fresh cases of chicken-pox reported. Prospects of crops good. Prices of food-grain falling slightly.
Bhagalpur ...	No rain	Prospects of crops not good. Rice 14 seers and 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah ...	·6	Prospects of crops slightly improved by the rain, more rain wanted. Ploughing and sowings progressing vigorously. Common rice 14 seers per rupee. Public health fair.
Patna ...	No rain	*Rabi* harvesting over; *cheena* growing well. Small-pox and cholera still prevalent.
Durbhunga ...	No rain	Agricultural operations almost quite stopped for want of rain. Prices rising. Public health fair.
Hazaribagh ...	No rain	Weather clear and hot. No crops on the ground. A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported from Giridhi sub-division. General health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack ...	2·0	Weather warm and cloudy, with strong south wind. *Dalua* ripening and being cut in some places. Cotton growing well. Ploughing progressing. A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported from interior, otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain has, more or less, fallen in almost all districts of Bengal Proper and Orissa. A slight shower of rain fell in a few districts of Behar. Manbhoom in Chota Nagpur had a nominal shower. Rain is still wanted almost everywhere. In a few districts a scarcity of drinking-water is felt. *Rabi* harvesting over, *boro* harvesting commenced. Sowings of *aus* and *amun* crops and of jute begun in some places. Prices of food-grains almost stationary. Cholera and small-pox abating, but the former is still bad at Sara in Pubna.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(April 23rd)—		
Benares (April 22nd)	No rain	Sugarcane being irrigated. Small-pox decreasing; cholera still in city. Prices fairly steady.
Allahabad („ 23rd)	.....	Threshing and winnowing still in progress. Hopes of very good mango crop; *mahua* fair, but not so good. Health fair, though there is still a good deal of small-pox about, but not of a virulent type. Prices rising slightly.
Gorakhpur („ 21st)	No rain	High winds at first from west, latterly from east. Harvesting completed. Small-pox still very prevalent. Prices slightly falling.
Jhansi („ 22nd)	.....	Harvesting over. Prices of food-grain rising. Health of people and cattle good. No signs of distress. Scarcity of drinking-water is felt in pargana Jhansi. Fodder is also scarce.
Agra („ 21st)	No rain	Harvesting continues. Fever and small-pox abating. Sporadic cholera in three parganas. Prices steady.
Bareilly („ 22nd)	.....	Harvest outturn short. Market fairly steady. Occasional cattle-disease, otherwise health good.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	Cloudy, with duststorm. Harvest almost finished. Estimated outturn—wet 12 annas, dry 2 to 4 annas. No sickness or distress. One case of doubtful cholera in Sirdhana. Prices steady.
Kumaon („ „)	.....	Rain much wanted for *kharif*. Some cases of typhus, otherwise health good. Cattle-disease continues. Prices stationary.
Lucknow („ 23rd)	Some showers on the night of 21st.	Hot high winds. *Rabi* nearly gathered. Health of people normal, cattle good. Market well stocked. Prices stationary.
Partabgarh ...	.....	No report received.
Sitapur (April 22nd)	.....	Westerly winds have prevailed for the most part during the week. Outturn of crops is reported bad in Sitapur tahsil, but an average yield is expected elsewhere. The bazars are being well supplied. General health good.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Threshing and winnowing in progress. Outturn good. Markets well stocked. Small-pox in three tahsils and cholera in parts of district. Condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ 21st)	.....	Harvest nearly over. Small-pox prevalent. Isolated cases of cholera reported. Supplies abundant. Prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ „)	.....	Weather slightly cloudy and close. Threshing and winnowing proceeding. New grain being freely brought into the market. General health of people good.
Farukhabad („ 22nd)	.....	Cloudy at times during week. Duststorm last night. Average yield from *rabi* expected. A few cases of small-pox in two tahsils, otherwise health fair. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—No rain fell during the week, except in Lucknow. The harvest is nearly finished. Prices are falling in Gorakhpur, but rising in Allahabad, elsewhere they are steady. Small-pox is still prevalent in some districts, and there is also some cholera in the cities of Benares and Agra, but the general health continues good. There is still some cattle-disease in Kumaon and Bareilly. Scarcity of fodder is felt in places, but the condition of the cattle generally is good.
Punjab—(April 22nd)—		
Delhi ...	.....	Small-pox continues. Reaping almost completed. Prices almost stationary.
Hissar ...	.....	Health good. Tanks drying up. Cattle suffering. Harvest being gathered, yield poor. Prices average.
Umballa ...	.....	Health good. Crops being harvested, yield expected to be below average. Prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* being harvested, cotton and sugarcane sowings completed. Prices steady.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health good.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health good. Harvest prospects average. Prices have fallen.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Health good. Crops being harvested.
Lahore ...	.....	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	.....	Slight rain. Health and *rabi* prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Mooltan ...	Drizzle at Sadr	Health and crop prospects good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health good. Crop prospects fair. Prices steady.
Peshawar ...	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Rain in one or two districts. Health generally good. Harvesting commenced in a few districts. Prices on the whole steady.
Central Provinces—(April 23rd)—		
Nagpur ...	.....	Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Crop prospects good. Small-pox and measles prevail in some places, and a few cases of cholera occurred in Kamptee. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather warm. Nights cool. Reaping approaching completion. Threshing and winnowing in progress. Health good. Wheat 26 and rice 12 seers per rupee.
Saugor (April 22nd)	.....	Weather cloudy and hot. Threshing and winnowing continues. Isolated cases of small-pox in Saugor and Rehli. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	.....	Weather hot. Threshing in progress. Cattle-disease and small-pox reported. Prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather hot, and windy. Nights cool. Winnowing in progress. Fever prevalent. Wheat 21, rice 11, and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather warm and occasionally cloudy. Reaping nearly completed. Preparation for *kharif* sowings in progress. Six cases of cholera, 3 deaths. *Juari* 22½, rice 12½, and wheat 16 seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	.....	Weather hot. Mornings cool. Threshing almost finished. Public health good. Cow-pox and foot-and-mouth disease prevail amongst cattle in Simga and Drug. Prices falling. Common rice 25 and wheat 31 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur ...	.....	Weather warm, cloudy, and windy. Storms on Tuesday and Thursday. Prospects good. Public health good. Common rice 29 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Cholera still in Khandwa, but slight, it has also appeared in Kamptee; excepting for small-pox in some districts, health may be said to be good. Ploughing for *kharif* sowings have commenced in a few districts.
British Burma—(April 23rd)—		
Akyab (April 19th)	0·10	Total rainfall 0·64. Public health and health of cattle good. Price of paddy Rs. 23 to 24 per 100 baskets.
Rangoon („ „)	.. ...	One death from cholera and 8 from small-pox. Price of paddy Rs. 95 to 106 per 100 baskets.
Bassein („ „)	.....	Seven deaths from cholera in the first half of April and 35 in the second half of March; 97 deaths from small-pox in town. Cattle-disease still prevalent. Price of paddy Rs. 80 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) („ „)	0·31	Total rainfall 0·60. Small-pox still prevalent. Price of paddy unchanged. In Moulmein town only a few cases of small-pox have occurred. Price of paddy Rs. 97 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo („ „)	0·73	Total rainfall 1·07. Public health good. Price of paddy Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo („ „)	0·22	Total rainfall 0·24. Public and cattle health good.
Sandoway („ „)	0·02	Total rainfall 0·02. Public and cattle health good. Weather warm.
Hanthawaddy („ „)	.....	Public and cattle health good. Price of paddy Rs. 90 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Pegu („ 12th)	.....	Public health good. Cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 95 per 100 baskets.
Do. („ 19th)	.....	No report received.
Tharrawaddy („ „)	.....	No report received.
Prome („ „)	0·12	Total rainfall 0·12. Five deaths from small-pox in town. Cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 85 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa („ „)	0·09	Total rainfall 0·19. Thirty-one deaths from cholera and 8 from small-pox. Price of paddy Rs. 90 to 95 per 100 baskets.
Henzada („ „)	.....	One death from small-pox in town and 7 from cholera in districts. Price of paddy Rs. 97 to 105 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo („ „)	0·01	Total rainfall 0·6. Public health good.
Shwaygyin („ „)	2·08	Total rainfall 2·10. A few cases of small-pox still reported. Cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 70 to 75 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy („ „)	.....	No report received.
Mergui („ 5th)	.....	Public health good. Cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 62 per 100 baskets.
(„ 12th)		*General Remarks.*—Small-pox and cholera still present in the Bassein and Thonegwa districts, but milder than before; elsewhere health both of man and beast good. Weather hot. Prices of paddy keeping up.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under Report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(April 23rd)—		
Gauhati (April 22nd)	0·10	Weather dry and hot, but mornings cool. Small-pox still reported from Shastra Barpetta. Rain much wanted. Sowing of *ahu* paddy nearly finished. Cholera still prevalent in portion of the district.
Sylhet ...	2·02	Crop prospects generally fair. Public health only indifferent.
Cachar ...	1·75	Weather warm. Ploughing and sowing of *dumahi* crops continue. Common rice 12 $\frac{13}{16}$ seers per rupee. 25 deaths from small-pox and 18 from cholera reported.
Dibrugarh ...	1·20	Weather hot. *Ahu dhan* being sown. Public health fair.
Mysore and Coorg—(April 23rd)—		
Bangalore ...	·04	Crops continue in good condition. Prospects favourable. Public health good.
Mysore ...	·13	
Mercara ...	·72	Prices of coffee continue very low. Markets overstocked. Blossom. Showers have fallen, but are partial.
Berar & Hyderabad—(April 23rd)—		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather hot. Preparations for *kharif* sowings in progress. Wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest completed. Land being prepared for *kharif* sowings.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Standing crops prospering. Cholera still prevails in one taluka. Prices—wheat 14½, coarse rice 10¾, white *juari* 16, yellow *juari* 20, and *tur* 18¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(April 23rd)—		
Indore ...	.....	Weather cloudy. Nights still cool. Health good. Prices falling slightly. Prospects generally favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Fever prevailing in Lashkar. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Sutna ...	.....	Weather clear and seasonable. Prospects good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	.....	Weather seasonable. Health good. High winds.
Goona ...	.....	Health good. Harvesting nearly over. Wheat 26 seers per rupee.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Sehore ...	.....	Weather seasonable. Health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather hot. Health fair; a few isolated cases of small-pox.
Manpur (Bhopawar) ...	.....	Health good. Wheat harvesting in progress.
Rajputana—		
Abu (April 23rd)	.....	Weather seasonable. Cold at night; days cool.
Sirohi („ 20th)	.....	Tanks dry. Wells fair. Health good. Crops cut. Weather seasonable.
Marwar („ 18th)	.....	Water in Jodhpore city obtained from Ranisagar tank and wells. Health good. Crops all harvested. Weather clear. Heat increasing. Prices stationary.
Meywar („ 20th)	.....	Tanks, wells, health, and crop prospects good. Weather sultry and cloudy.
Harowti („ 19th)	.....	Weather cloudy. Heat great. Some small-pox. Prices stationary.
Jhallawar („ 18th)	.....	Weather seasonable. Health good.
Ajmere („ 22nd)	No rain	Heat increasing. Health good.
Jeypore („ 22nd)	.....	Rabi harvest completed, yield about average. Prices steady. Health fair.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (April 22nd)	.....	Crops being harvested. Health good.
Nepal—		
Nepal ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prospects fair.

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE BUDAPEST EXHIBITION OF 1885.

Circular No. 49 Ex.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Museums and Exhibitions),—under date Simla, the 22nd April 1884.

RESOLUTION.

Read the following :—

No. 103, dated Calcutta, 26th March 1884.

From—A. RITZ, Esq., Acting Consul for Austria and Hungary,

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

In continuation of my last letter, No. 68, dated 5th instant, relating to the General National Exhibition to be held at Budapest in 1885, I have the honour to inform you that, according to a further official communication received from the Imperial and Royal Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated Vienna, 5th February last, by yesterday's Austrian Lloyd's steamer, the time for application for space in that Exhibition has been extended up to the end of April 1884, and that, with regard to the rent for space, the following modifications have been decided upon :—

(1) that the first third of the respective taxes be paid to the Hungarian National Bank on receiving the certificate of admittance ;

(2) that the next third of those taxes be paid likewise up to the end of June 1885 ; and that

(3) the last third be paid in the same way before the close of the Exhibition, but under all circumstances before removal of the exhibits.

No. 1255I., dated Simla, 12th April 1884.

Endorsed by the Foreign Department.

Transferred to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for disposal.

Government of Madras.
" " Bombay.
" " Bengal.
" " the N. W. Provinces and Oudh.
" " the Punjab.
Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
" " British Burma.
" " Assam.
Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* ; also that copies be forwarded to the several Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for publication in the local Gazettes.

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

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

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

Nº 18.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1884.

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 January 1884.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	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. Annual Leases. Five years. All crops.	Five years. Kharreef.	Annual Leases. Khurreef.	Annual Leases. Rubbee.	Annual Leases. Sugarcane.	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, 1882-83. During month.	Rainfall, 1882-83. 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	1,268	360·45	49·73	18,869	55,582	. .	17,268	219	268	31	. .	. .	250	17,518	. .	. .	. .	. .	
		Gobri	372·82	141·18	29·18	429	3,701	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4,484	. .	. .	. .	. .	
		Pattamoondee	1,042	.	93·97	4,472	12,106	. .	4,484	. .	494	. .	. .	. .	. .	4,484	. .	. .	. .	. .	
		High Level, Section I.	675	93·97		11,423	15,274	. .	11,665	30	665	3	. .	. .	33	11,698	. .	. .	. .	. .	
		Taldunda, 1st Reach.	1,300	90	90	1,230	10,097	. .	1,042	12	942	22	. .	. .	58	1,100	0·10	54·39	. .	. .	Whole month discharging, ditto. 22 days
		Taldunda, 2nd Reach.	650	4	4			. .													
	Balasore	Matchgong	650	41	41	7,005	22,336	. .	7,481	. .	481	. .	. .	. .	. .	7,537	0·09	42·34	2·20	27·92	
		High Level, Section II.	727·16	139·79	139·79	237	287	. .		. .		. .	. .	. .	. .	233	0·30	51·03	0·33	17·64	
		High Level, Section III.	727·16	168·57	168·57	818	931	. .		. .		. .	. .	. .	. .				1·40	38·61	
		Total	. .	. .	. .	44,473	120,314	. .	41,940	. .	2,969	345	. .	. .	630	42,570	. .	28·54	1·43	30·62	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		. .	. .	. .	95,726	95,474	. .	97,423	. .	923	286	. .	. .	324	124,147	. .	30·18	1·60		
South Western	Midnapore	Midnapore Panchkoorah	1,411	33	. .	85,149	84,947	. .	86,309	. .	969	. .	. .	. .	. .	96,309	. .	32·66	. .		
	Howrah	Tidal	622	19	. .	10,360	9,625	. .	10,721	. .	721	. .	. .	. .	. .	10,721					
		Ranges I and II.	. .	. .	. .	217	902	. .	383	. .	383	. .	. .	. .	. .	383					
		Total	. .	. .	. .	95,726	95,474	. .	97,423	. .	1,923	. .	. .	. .	. .	97,423	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		. .	. .	. .	85,149	84,947	. .	86,309	. .	969	. .	. .	. .	. .	96,309	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	1,700	258	32,318	8,242	. .	6,543	. .	1,514	. .	. .	. .	. .	99,514	. .	. .	. .	. .	
		Branch	1,226	301	299	88,621	34,455	. .	18,657	. .	8,658	. .	. .	. .	. .	8,658					
		Arrah	1,660	830	681	116,244	63,295	. .	64,146	. .	29,940	. .	. .	. .	. .	29,940					
	Patna and Gya.	Eastern Main	1,466	255·82	172·02	969	556	. .	214	. .	253	. .	. .	. .	. .	253					
		Patna				45,020	29,105	. .	18,153	. .	15,048	. .	. .	. .	. .	15,048					
		Total	. .	. .	. .	283,772	135,653	. .	97,712	. .	93,237	. .	. .	. .	. .	93,237	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	71,803	. .	50,229	. .	. .	. .	. .	50,229					
	Grand Total		. .	. .	. .	423,971	351,441	. .	97,712	. .	93,466	. .	. .	. .	. .	93,466					
	Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year.		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	71,803	. .	50,229	. .	. .	. .	. .	50,229					

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

The 14th April 1884.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. LXIII OF 1883-84.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 31st March 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for 9 days ending 31st March 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1882 to 31st March 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Guaranteed.												
12th Apl.. 1884	Eastern Bengal(*a*)	172	1,11,545	649	176	92,118	523	59,56,990	664	44,84,452	496	. . .	14,72,538
5th ditto .	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,05,701	193	547	1,44,197	264	49,18,129	172	57,66,626	202	8,48,497	. . .
5th ditto .	Sind, Punjab & Delhi .	676	2,86,004	423	754	2,96,526	401	1,03,77,586	295	1,13,90,472	292	10,12,886	. . .
5th ditto .	Madras . . .	861	1,63,165	190	861	1,71,421	199	68,90,414	153	68,08,037	152	. . .	82,377
29th Mar. 1884	South Indian . .	655	79,230	121	655	(*b*)80,416	123	(*c*)37,77,401	111	39,75,875	116	1,98,474	. . .
5th Apl. 1884	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	8,41,439	577	1,458	10,85,021	744	3,48,81,870	460	3,36,23,002	442	. . .	12,58,868
29th Mar. 1884	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	461	2,65,984	577	461	(*b*)2,87,776	624	*e*1,03,03,322	428	1,16,24,017	485	13,20,695	. . .
	TOTAL .	4,830	18,53,068	384	4,912	21,57,476	439	7,71,05,712	307	7,76,72,481	303	5,66,769	. . .
	State.												
12th Apl. 1884	East Indian . .	1,507	8,98,345	596	1,509	12,80,367	848	4,55,53,366	580	5,04,29,484	639	48,76,118	. . .
5th ditto .	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	43	14,993	349	56	8,371	149	2,38,871	131	3,07,115	107	68,244	. . .
5th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	1,814	67	27	2,136	79	74,461	53	79,621	57	5,160	. . .
5th ditto .	Northern Bengal .	230	59,295	258	239	52,170	218	22,79,192	189	21,32,097	174	. . .	1,47,095
5th ditto .	Kaunia-Dhurla . .	32	2,355	74	32	3,784	118	1,07,796	65	1,41,634	85	33,838	. . .
5th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	159	16,484	104	193	27,645	143	6,84,602	138	9,53,178	104	2,68,576	. . .
8th Mar. 1884	Patna-Gya . .	57	13,183	231	. .	(*d*) . . .	. .	(*e*)1,77,478	171	(*f*)4,24,049	152	. . .	53,429
5th Apl. 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera .	138	11,376	82	138	16,805	122	5,52,666	77	5,78,284	80	25,618	. . .
12th ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,257	105	12	1,172	98	48,465	78	46,449	74	. . .	2,016
12th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,116	2,80,798	252	1,119	3,73,660	338	1,10,66,873	190	1,32,01,815	226	21,34,942	. . .
12th ditto .	Rewari-Ferozepore .	89	1,407	16	140	20,731	148	(*g*)3,591	23	4,58,766	87	4,55,175	. . .
5th ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	32,726	727	45	18,093	402	6,62,503	282	7,49,475	319	86,972	. . .
5th ditto .	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	42,042	282	149	61,297	411	8,62,079	144	13,02,308	167	4,40,229	. . .
5th ditto .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . .	161	35,297	219	208	80,207	386	15,68,809	187	16,80,149	194	1,11,340	. . .
12th ditto .	Sindia . . .	75	7,248	97	75	10,528	140	3,20,228	82	3,60,810	92	40,582	. . .
5th ditto .	Punjab Northern .	422	68,640	163	447	90,442	202	29,68,605	139	31,93,762	143	2,25,157	. . .
5th ditto .	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	1,66,969	253	660	1,50,286	228	56,71,351	165	68,42,748	199	11,71,397	. . .
5th ditto .	Amritsar-Pathankot .	. .	. . .	. .	51	4,224	83	. . .	. .	(*h*)35,935	54	35,935	. . .
	TOTAL .	3,415	7,55,884	221	(*i*)3,591	9,26,551	258	2,75,87,570	164	3,24,88,195	176	49,00,625	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
12th Apl. 1884	Bengal Central . .	21	1,080	51	114	8,434	74	(*j*)23,317	46	1,48,272	59	1,22,955	. . .
29th Mar. 1884	Assam . . .	. .	. . .	.	39	(*b*)1,956	50	. . .	. .	(*k*)65,897	46	65,897	. . .
5th Apl. 1884	Southern Mabratta .	. .	. . .	. .	41	(*b*)1,338	33	. . .	. .	(*l*)1,338	33	1,338	. . .
	TOTAL .	21	1,080	51	194	11,728	60	23,317	46	2,15,507	53	1,92,190	. . .
	Native States.												
5th Apl. 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	22,767	118	193	36,716	190	8,38,838	83	9,22,281	92	83,443	. . .
12th ditto .	Jodhpore . . .	19	806	42	19	1,471	77	(*m*)26,580	35	42,856	43	16,276	. . .
Last 9 days of March 1884	Nizam's . . .	121	21,566	178	121	31,420	260	8,72,140	138	8,88,341	141	16,201	. . .
29th Mar. 1884	Mysore . . .	86	5,466	64	86	(*b*)4,840	56	2,97,941	66	(*c*)2,92,617	65	. . .	5,324
	TOTAL .	419	50,605	121	419	74,447	178	20,35,499	94	21,46,095	98	1,10,596	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL .	10,192	35,58,982	349	10,625	44,50,569	419	15,23,05,464	292	16,29,51,762	299	1,06,46,298	. . .
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	7,57,97,622	145	8,12,67,616	149	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	7,65,07,842	147	8,16,84,146	150	51,76,304	. . .

(*a*) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway.
(*b*) Receipts for the week ending 29th March 1884.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 29th March 1884.
(*d*) Return not received.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st April 1882 to 10th March 1883.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 8th March 1884.
(*g*) Total receipts from 20th to 31st March 1883.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st January to 31st March 1884.
(*i*) Exclusive of the mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(*j*) Total receipts from 16th October 1882 to 31st March 1883.
(*k*) Total receipts from 16th July 1883 to 29th March 1884.
(*l*) Total receipts for 8 days from 24th, the date of opening, to 31st March 1884.
(*m*) Total receipts from 24th June 1882 to 31st March 1883.

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

SIMLA,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 30th APRIL 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen generally throughout Bengal and continues to be heavy in Assam. In British Burma there has been rain in several places. In the Madras Presidency and in Mysore and Coorg rain has fallen in all districts. Slight showers have also occurred in parts of Bombay, Hyderabad, and the North-Western Provinces, and in one district of the Central Provinces. No report has been received from the Punjab.

In Madras and Mysore standing crops are in good condition and prospects are generally good. The *rabi* harvest has been nearly completed in the Bombay Presidency. Scarcity of drinking-water is still felt in parts of Dharwar. In Berar the land is being prepared for *kharif* sowings. In Central India and Rajputana prospects are good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the *rabi* harvest is generally over. Sugarcane and indigo are being sown in places. Scarcity of drinking-water and fodder still exists in the Jhansi district. In the Central Provinces threshing and winnowing are well in hand, and preparations for *kharif* sowings have begun.

In Bengal agricultural operations have been benefited by the recent rain, but more is still urgently wanted in several places where sowings are in progress. Prospects of *boro* paddy and sugarcane are good, but the mango crop is reported to have been almost lost. In Assam sowings are in progress. In British Burma preparations for the next rice crop have not yet been resumed.

Small-pox and cholera are generally prevalent, but are abating in Bengal and Burma.

Prices are rising in some districts of Burma, in Durbhunga, and Hazaribagh in Bengal, in Allahabad in the North-Western Provinces, and in Raipur in the Central Provinces; elsewhere they are generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(April 30th)		
Bellary ...	·19 (average)	Harvest of sugarcane, yield average; *cholum* and cotton below average.
Kurnool ...	·09 (average)	Harvest of second crop of paddy, yield average; cotton below average. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	·43 (average)	Fever and small-pox slight.
Kistna ...	·12 (average)	Standing crops good. Harvest of *ragi*, chillies, and castor, yield below average. Small-pox prevalent; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease in places.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·60 (average)	Standing crops good, except in two taluks. Harvest of paddy, yield below average. Small-pox prevalent; 5 deaths from cholera reported.
Coimbatore ...	·29 (average)	Standing crops generally good. Harvest of paddy, yield about average. Fever and small-pox reported in parts.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops generally good. Harvest of paddy and dry grains, yield below average. 58 deaths from cholera reported.
Madura ...	·29 (average)	Harvest of paddy, yield average. Small-pox prevalent; 6 deaths from cholera reported.
Malabar ...	·66 (average)	Third crop of paddy about ripening. Small-pox slight in all taluks.
Travancore ...	·176	Cultivation commenced. Small-pox, cholera, and fever reported in parts.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good.
Bombay—(April 30th)		
Karachi ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 27th, 7 feet against 5 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Fever in seven talukas; some cases of cattle-disease in four talukas; no fresh cases of small-pox reported since 12th; disease in twenty-two villages in districts, 29 fresh cases, with 2 deaths, 47 remaining sick. *Rabi* harvest completed. Prices of wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, in Kotri 32, 30 and 36, in Sakro 16, 28 and 36, and in Shahbandar 20, 32 and 36 pounds per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain on 17th in Badin taluka.	Preparations for *kharif* cultivation being made. River at Kotri on 28th, 6 feet 11 inches against 5 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Small-pox in eleven, fever in one, and cattle-disease in two talukas. Hail-storm on 17th in Badin taluka. Wheat 26, *bajri* 34½, *juari* 37, red rice 26, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee respectively.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Cotton-picking nearly over. Fever and small-pox in Viramgaum and Parentij. Wheat 28 and *bajri* 31 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Baroda ...	.....	Cholera in a mild form has appeared in Baroda city. 7 deaths; small-pox in Kheralu and Amreli. Prices—*bajri* 33 and rice 23 pounds per rupee respectively.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest progressing. Cholera reported in Surat, Bardoli, and Mandvi talukas. 75 cases, with 20 deaths. *Juari* 36 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee respectively.
Nasik ...	.....	Reaping of *rabi* crops completed. Public health generally good; small-pox in parts of Nasik, Sinnar, Malegaon, and Kalvan talukas; 2 deaths from cholera in Igatpuri and 6 in Nandgaon talukas; cattle-disease in Kalvan. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 31, and rice 21 pounds per rupee respectively.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature 2° cool to 2° warm; vapour in air defective on 29th; abnormal wind northerly on 27th.
Poona ...	.....	Slight small-pox in Haveli, Jamkhed, and Purandhar. Price of *bajri* 34 and *juari* 35; in Poona *bajri* 27 and *juari* 26 pounds per rupee respectively.
Ahmednagar ...	·50 in Nagar	Weather cloudy. Public health good. Reaping of *rabi* finished; threshing continues in parts. *Bajri*—maximum 48 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 36 in Nagar; *juari*—maximum 60 in Sangamner, minimum 35 in Karjat.
Sholapur ...	·19; at Karmala, ·10; Barsi, ·09; and Pandharpur, ·06.	Total rainfall ·65; weather hot. *Juari* 43 and *bajri* 42 pounds per rupee respectively.
Dharwar ...	Maximum 3·0 in Navalgund and Karajgi; minimum ·04 in Kalghatgi.	Rain fell throughout the district; more wanted in Dharwar and Gadag talukas and Nargund Potha, where scarcity of drinking-water still continues. Harvest of late *juari* and cotton-picking in progress. Small-pox throughout the district; fever in three and cattle-disease in five talukas; cholera continues in a village of Navalgund, 1 case fatal. Rice 28 to 40 and *juari* 52 to 79 pounds per rupee respectively.
Kanara ...	1·36 in Supa	Weather hot and cloudy. Second crop of rice harvested. Locusts in Karwar and Akola talukas. Small-pox decreasing, 12 deaths reported in Kumpta, 5 in Honore, 3 in Karwar, and 1 in Sirsi; cattle-disease in three talukas and fever in five. Common rice in Karwar 13, district average 15 seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good. Weather hot. Fever in some parts of the province; small-pox still prevalent. *Bajri* 31 and *juari* 39 pounds per rupee respectively.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain fell in parts of ten districts. Scarcity of drinking-water continues in three talukas of Dharwar. *Rabi* harvest nearly completed in most districts. Cholera in parts of Surat, Broach, Baroda, Nasik, Dharwar, and Colaba; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue in several districts.
Bengal—(April 30th)—		
Chittagong ...	2·33	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair; lands being prepared for early paddy. Cholera and cattle-disease still continue. Prices steady.
Dacca ...	3·71	*Boro* paddy being harvested; sowings of *aus*, *amun*, and jute going on; prospects of crops good. Cholera abating in Manickgunge.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·26	No crops on ground; land being prepared for *aus* and *amun* crops. Price of common rice varies from 13 to 16 seers per rupee. Public health in mofussil much better than that in the suburbs, where cholera and small-pox still prevail.
Moorshedabad ...	1·91	Weather cool and cloudy; heavy storm on 22nd. Prospects of crops much improved; *aus* sowing progressing. Cholera slightly better, except in the north of district.
Rajshahye ...	2·29	Weather close and cloudy. Rain has done much good. Cholera still general, but somewhat abating.
Burdwan ...	1·51	Rain has materially improved prospects of sugarcane, *til*, and cotton. Ploughing going on throughout. Cholera and small-pox prevailing more or less in every thana.
Rungpore ...	·84	Chicken and small-pox disappearing; cholera reported from Nageswari station in Kurigram sub-division. Price of rice falling slightly.
Bhagalpur ...	·14	Sugarcane and *cheena* doing well; *mung* and paddy seedlings in the north doing well; ploughing going on. Rice 13 seers and 14 chittacks. Small-pox still prevalent in Sadr subdivision.
Purneah ...	·65	Prospects of crops fair. Ploughing and sowing progressing. Common rice 14 seers per rupee. Public health fair; a few cases of cholera among railway coolies. River low.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Crops all gathered. Rain wanted for *cheena* and *mung*. Small-pox and cholera still reported from Behar and Sadr subdivisions.
Durbhanga ...	·5	Rain much wanted for paddy, *mung*, and *cheena*. Prices of food-grains rising. Small-pox, cholera, and cattle-disease reported from a few villages in Madhubani.
Hazaribagh ..	*Nil*	Weather hot and clear; rain much wanted for ploughing of early crops. Prices continue high. General health good.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Ploughing progressing. Rain wanted. Price of rice almost stationary. Cases of cholera and small-pox reported from interior.
		General Remarks.—More or less rain fell over almost all districts, benefiting standing crops and agricultural operations; rain still urgently wanted in several places; heavy storm occurred in Moorshedabad and Maldah; the havoc in Maldah was great. Ploughing commenced. Prospects of *boro* paddy and sugarcane good; mango almost lost; sowings of *aus* and *bhadoi* and harvesting of *boro* paddy commenced in some districts. Prices almost stationary. Cholera and small-pox still continue, the former abating in several places.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (April 29th)	No rain	Weather hot. Cholera and small-pox decreasing; some fever cases reported. Prices moderate. Cattle-disease broken out in pargana Kotahlah.
Allahabad („ „)	.....	No change; hot west wind. Fever and small-pox in district, but not virulent; isolated cases of cholera reported. Water become scarce. Prices rising.
Gorakhpur („ 28th)	Some rain in north	Reaping finished. Small-pox decreasing. Prices show a slight fall.
Jhansi („ 29th)	No rain	Weather growing hotter. *Rabi* harvest all in, supplies sufficient. Prices stationary. Health of people and cattle generally good. General scarcity of drinking-water and fodder nearly everywhere in the district.
Agra („ 28th)	No rain	Harvesting nearly finished. Fever and small-pox abating; slight sporadic cholera in the city. Prices steady.
Bareilly („ 29th)	.....	Harvest completed. Market stationary. Public health good. No cattle-disease.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	High westerly winds. Harvest over; cane and melons sown and progressing. Prices unchanged. Health excellent.
Kumaon ...	.....	No report received.
Lucknow (April 29th)	.....	Heat increasing. *Rabi* nearly gathered, outturn on the average good. Health of people fair and of cattle good. Markets well supplied. Prices steady.
Partabgarh ...	.....	No report received.
Sitapur (April 29th)	.....	Variable winds. Harvest outturn generally reported deficient. Prices show a tendency to rise. Health good.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Sugarcane being irrigated. Harvesting completed. Small-pox still very prevalent and cholera in part of district. Condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ 28th)	·1 at tahsil Digbijaiganj on the 23rd.	Westerly winds. *Rabi* harvest over, outturn good. Markets well stocked. Prices steady. Small-pox still very prevalent.
Cawnpore („ „)	.....	Weather hot and dry. Sowing of sugarcane and indigo continues. Prices stationary. Health of people and cattle good.
Almora („ 29th)	Some rain on 22nd and 23rd.	Cattle-disease continues; health good. *Rabi* mostly cut. Prices stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable. Health fair, but a few cases of small-pox are still reported. Not much new grain in market yet.
		General Remarks.—There was no rain during the week, except a slight gale in the north of Gorakhpur and in the Rae Bareli and Kumaon districts. Harvesting is nearly completed. Prices generally steady. Small-pox continues in some districts, and slight sporadic cholera is reported in the cities of Agra and Allahabad; but the health of the people otherwise continues good. Scarcity of fodder and water is felt in the Jhansi district. Cattle-disease continues in Kumaon and has appeared in one pargana of Benares, but the condition of cattle generally is good.
Central Provinces—(April 30th)		
Nagpur ...	.....	Weather hot with occasional dust-storms. Prospects good. Harvesting completed. Small-pox and measles slight; cattle-disease slight. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather hot. Threshing and winnowing continue. Health good. Wheat 26 seers per rupee.
Saugor (April 29th)	.....	Weather cloudy and hot. Threshing and winnowing continue. Small-pox slight. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	·01	Weather warm and cloudy. Winnowing commenced; ploughing for *kharif* sowings begun. Price of wheat slightly fallen, of rice stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather hot, with occasional high winds. Winnowing continues. Fever prevalent; small-pox, 6 cases. Wheat 22, rice 11, and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather warm, cloudy, and windy. Prospects good. Preparation for *kharif* sowings continues. *Juari* 24, rice 12½, and wheat 16 seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	.....	Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Threshing nearly completed. Cattle-disease in Drug and Dhamtan. Prices rising. Rice 24 and wheat 28 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (April 26th)	.....	Weather hot and cloudy with storms. Prospects good. Health good. Common rice 29 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot. Prospects good. Health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(April 30th)		
Akyab (April 26th)	0·26	Total rainfall 0·99. Public and cattle health good. Price of paddy Rs. 23 to 28 per 100 baskets.
Rangoon („ „)	For week ending 19th April, 0·02.	Total rainfall 0·31. Five deaths from small-pox. Price of paddy Rs. 100 to 109 per 100 baskets.
Bassein („ „)	.....	One death from cholera and two from small pox in town; 19 deaths from cholera in district; 148 deaths of cattle reported. Price of paddy Rs. 85 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) (April 26th)	.....	Twenty-two deaths from small-pox reported; cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 90 per 100 baskets. In Moulmein town health good; no fresh cases of small-pox; cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo („ „)	0·11	Total rainfall 0·18. Public health good. Price of paddy Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo („ „)	0·31	Total rainfall 0·55. Fever very prevalent: cattle healthy. Weather sultry. Price of paddy Rs. 20 per 100 baskets.
Sandoway („ „)	.....	Five deaths from small-pox. Price of paddy Rs. 60 to 70 per 100 baskets.
Hanthawaddy („ „)	.....	Public and cattle health good. Price of paddy Rs. 95 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Pegu („ 19th)	.....	Public and cattle health good. Paddy at Rs. 95 per 100 baskets.
Do. („ 26th)	No rain	Twelve cases of small-pox in town, 2 deaths, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy. Weather not oppressive. Paddy Rs. 95 and 96 at Pegu, and Rs. 100 per 100 baskets at Syriam.
Tharrawaddy („ 19th)	0·20	Total rainfall 0·60. One death from small-pox. Price of paddy Rs. 93 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Do. („ 26th)	.....	Total rainfall 0·60. Fifty-six deaths of cattle. Price of paddy Rs. 80 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Prome („ „)	0·10	Total rainfall 0·30. Three deaths from cholera and 4 from small-pox in town; cattle healthy. Paddy at Rs. 95 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa („ „)	1·33	Total rainfall 1·52. Twenty-four deaths from cholera and 6 from small-pox. Price of paddy Rs. 90 to 95 per 100 baskets.
Henzada („ „)	.....	Four deaths out of 25 cases of small-pox in town; in district 3 deaths from small-pox and 14 from cholera. Price of paddy Rs. 98 to 105 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo („ „)	.....	Three deaths from cholera and 2 from small-pox; fifty-three deaths of cattle reported. Price of paddy Rs. 100 to 110 per 100 baskets.
Shwaygyin („ „)	0·03	Total rainfall 2·13. Small-pox still all over the district, but abated in town; cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 70 to 75 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy („ 19th)	.....	Five deaths from small-pox in town. Price of paddy Rs. 59 to 64 per 100 baskets.
Do. („ 26th)	.....	Two deaths from small-pox in town. Price of paddy Rs. 60 to 65 per 100 baskets.
Mergui („ „)	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox and cholera in the interior, but abated at the large centres of population; cattle-disease showing itself here and there. Prices of paddy keeping up.
Assam—(April 30th)		
Gauhati ...	3·45	Weather rainy. Small-pox reported. Decrease in the rainfall during the week will facilitate agricultural operations. Sowing *ahu* paddy not over. Public health fair.
Sylhet ...	4·2	State and prospects of crops generally good. Public health indifferent.
Cachar ...	3·21	Weather warm; a severe storm on night of the 29th. Ploughing and sowing of *dumahi* crops progressing; common rice 13·5 seers per rupee. Twenty-two deaths from small-pox and 10 from cholera reported.
Dibrugarh ...	0·77	Ploughing for *sali dhan* commenced. Prospects good. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(April 30th)		
Bangalore ...	.....	No report received.
Mysore ...	·4; Shimoga, 2·41; Tumkur, ·30; Kadur, ·16.	Crops continue in good condition; prospects favourable. Small-pox prevalent in parts; public health otherwise good.
Mercara ...	1·03 ...	Good showers of rain have fallen, though late, throughout the country. The *rysakha* crop in the Surlabimutnad is coming into ear; coffee market overstocked. Prices still falling. Small-pox has broken out in the Mercara taluka.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad—(April 30th)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather warm. Preparations for *kharif* sowings in progress; wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Land under preparation for *kharif* sowings.
Hyderabad ...	·57	Total rainfall from 1st January 1·23. Hail fell in one taluka, slightly damaging *tabi* crops in other talukas. Crops are in good condition. No sickness. Prices—wheat 14¾, coarse rice 10½, white *juari* 16, yellow *juari* 20, and *tur* 18¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(April 30th)		
Indore ...	.....	Weather cloudy; nights cool. Health good. Prices falling slightly. Prospects generally favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Prices stationary. Fever prevalent in Laskar.
Sutna ...	.....	One case of cholera reported at Rewah, where small-pox is also prevalent. Weather hot. Prospects fair.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	.....	Public health good. Weather seasonable; high winds.
Goona ...	.....	Health good. Harvesting over.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Sehore ...	.....	Weather seasonable. Prospects and public health good.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather hot. Health good. Prices stationary.
Bhopawar (Manpur) ...	.....	Prospects good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (April 13th)	.....	Weather seasonable; nights rather cold; days windy and cool.
Sirohi („ 27th)	.....	Tanks dried up; wells fair. Health good. Weather seasonable.
Marwar („ 25th)	.....	Water in Jodhpore city obtained from Ranisur tanks and wells. Health good. Crops all cut and harvested. Heat moderate, but increasing slowly. Prices stationary. Winds sharper.
Meywar („ 27th)	.....	Tanks, wells, and health good. Crops being harvested. Weather seasonable.
Harowti („ 26th)	.....	Weather cloudy, close; nights still cool. Some small-pox.
Jhallawar („ 25th)	.....	Crops cut. Nights cool. Small-pox in Choumehlah district.
Ajmere („ 29th)	No rain	Weather seasonable. Health good; cattle-disease prevalent.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Prices steady. Health fair.
Ulwur („ „)	.....	Wells failing. Fever and small-pox in parts, otherwise health good; cattle-disease in one district.
Nepal—(April 24th)		
Nepal	1·78	Weather stormy; much thunder. Crop prospects good. The rain will benefit the sowings of Indian-corn.

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 1st May, 1884.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
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., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

BENGAL REGULATION XIX OF 1810 REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to repeal Bengal Regulation XIX of 1810 within the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces be taken into consideration. He said that the object of the Bill was merely to repeal an old Regulation which in the opinion of the Local Government of the North-Western Provinces was no longer required for those Provinces. The Bill had not been referred to a Select Committee, but it had received the approval of the Local Government.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, and the Indian Stamp Act, 1879.

BURMA COURTS' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Burma Courts' Act, 1875.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 14th May, 1884.

SIMLA;
The 2nd May, 1884.

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

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 19.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1884.

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.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.
Sent	4,070	15,808 4	71	219 15	51	392 0	3,809	11,918 11	. .	. .	380	1,123 0	587	1,771 11	526	708 0	2,041	3,790 0	11,535	35,821 9
Received	2,609	13,611 12	111	404 10	40	216 10	4,291	15,937 2	3	6 2	414	1,244 5	599	1,702 7	. .	. .	1,971	3,623 4	10,038	36,776 4
TOTAL	6,679	29,510 0	182	624 9	91	638 10	8,100	27,855 13	3	6 2	794	2,367 5	1,186	3,474 2	526	708 0	4,012	7,413 4	21,573	72,597 13
TRANSIT.																				
From East to West—																				
Recd. Vid Madras	228	2,296 14	8	21 0	8	13 14	5,224	19,998 15	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5,468	22,331 1
Recd. " Rangoon	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Recd. " Laingha	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Recd. From Ceylon	52	133 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	444	1,255 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	496	1,389 0
From West to East—																				
Sent. Vid Madras	954	4,796 1	83	254 4	1	4 2	4,079	14,630 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5,117	19,684 8
Sent. " Rangoon	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	7 10	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	7 10
Sent. " Laingha	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	272	860 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	380	1,256 5
Sent. To Ceylon	108	396 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
From West to West—																				
Recd. Vid Bombay	. .	. .	. .	. .	13	51 12	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	13	51 12
Sent. Vid Bombay	2	28 7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	28 7
From East to East—																				
Recd. From Ceylon	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	93	370 0	1	6 1	. .	. .	. .	. .	94	376 1
Recd. Vid Amur	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	3 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	3 6
Recd. " Madras	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	91	322 15	91	322 15
TOTAL	1,344	7,650 15	91	275 10	22	69 12	10,020	36,752 0	. .	. .	94	373 6	1	6 1	. .	. .	91	322 15	11,663	45,451 1
																	GRAND TOTAL		33,236	1,18,048 14
																	Adjustments		. .	+1,289 0
																	NET TOTAL		33,236	1,19,337 14

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1884.

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	2,609	4,070	6,679	37·00	50·87	44·37
INDO-EUROPEAN	" Turkey	111	71	182	1·57	0·89	1·21
INDO-EUROPEAN	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	40	51	91	0·57	0·64	0·61
RED SEA	*Vid* Suez	4,291	3,809	8,100	60·86	47·60	53·81
	TOTAL	7,051	8,001	15,052	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	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 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheenu, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheenu, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheenu, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Madras.	Ganjam	10 5	8 13	5 14	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	19 6	17 14	17 14	21 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 6	26 6	35 3	40 0	33 5	36 10	215 13	215 13	215 13				13 13	15 8	13 13	Ganjam	Madras.
	Vizagapatam	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 0	13 0	13 0	11 5	28 2	28 2	...	28 11	29 11	23 13	28 5	28 5	22 3	44 8	44 8	35 2	93 5	93 5	87 8	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 0	14 0	14 5	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	10 13	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	12 14	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	23 0	...	...	...	...	32 13	32 13	28 3	42 0	42 0	33 10	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	Godavery	
	Kistna	14 3	8 13	7 13	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	15 6	16 13	17 14	16 0	18 11	18 11	25 0	...	...	...	29 6	29 6	29 2	32 8	33 10	26 3	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 3	15 11	15 3	14 10	15 3	Kistna	
	Nellore	12 10	10 13	9 0	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	12 14	14 8	14 8	14 0	22 2	22 2	23 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	29 2	29 6	29 6	22 0	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore	
	Cuddapah	14 0	14 0	14 11	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 3	25 5	25 5	26 14	26 2	29 0	30 6	25 0	25 0	30 0	35 5	35 5	36 2	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 10	17 2	16 3	16 3	16 10	Cuddapah	
	Anantapur	14 2	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	11 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	28 13	28 13	30 2	28 13	30 2	30 6	30 0	30 0	35 14	31 0	30 0	40 5	...	...	...	14 5	14 14	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	Anantapur	
	Bellary	17 5	17 5	18 3	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	33 0	33 0	41 3	24 6	22 10	33 13	31 0	31 0	31 0	38 13	38 13	37 0	94 13	94 13	94 13	15 3	15 3	15 13	14 14	14 14	15 8	Bellary	
	Kurnool	13 5	12 2	15 3	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	28 13	28 13	34 3	32 8	32 8	31 8	...	...	...	32 3	30 0	30 0	182 11	182 11	190 8	14 6	14 6	14 13	14 0	14 0	14 6	Kurnool	
	Madras	10 10	10 10	11 5	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	13 14	15 11	15 11	15 13	23 13	23 13	22 5	26 6	26 6	26 6	28 2	28 2	28 2	28 8	26 8	27 5	83 13	83 13	83 13	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 8	16 8	16 8	Madras	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	15 11	15 13	15 13	16 10	...	...	...	21 2	...	21 2	27 6	27 6	30 13	31 8	32 8	30 8	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 5	17 0	17 0	16 14	Chingleput	
	North Arcot	9 5	9 11	9 5	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	14 6	17 5	16 14	17 5	29 2	25 8	24 10	29 11	29 11	28 0	35 14	35 14	30 13	31 8	32 8	30 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	North Arcot	
	South Arcot	9 11	9 11	9 6	...	...	...	14 5	11 3	16 8	15 5	14 6	18 13	..	...	...	24 10	23 14	32 5	26 3	26 3	31 13	31 2	29 5	31 2	213 13	213 13	201 11	19 5	19 5	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 0	South Arcot	
	Tanjore	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 10	17 6	19 8	...	...	...	33 6	31 13	38 3	28 5	29 0	32 10	26 3	26 3	33 14	29 11	31 8	33 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 10	15 3	15 10	15 10	14 11	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	9 10	9 10	9 14	...	...	...	15 13	16 10	18 0	15 14	16 11	18 13	...	...	...	37 6	43 10	116 10	34 2	34 2	33 2	33 2	34 10	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 13	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	Trichinopoly	
	Madura	12 8	11 11	12 2	...	...	...	15 2	16 0	17 10	15 10	16 8	18 10	...	...	34 0	29 6	29 6	32 5	32 8	32 8	38 11	37 6	37 6	43 10	116 10	116 10	121 8	16 6	17 5	17 5	15 14	16 13	16 13	Madura	
	Tinnevelly	8 14	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	12 11	13 2	19 14	16 0	16 6	20 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 5	29 11	37 14	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 13	18 5	18 11	17 6	17 13	18 5	Tinnevelly	
	Coimbatore	14 13	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	14 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	24 6	22 10	27 13	29 6	31 13	30 3	...	...	29 8	38 0	38 0	38 0	97 3	131 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 2	Coimbatore	
	Nilgiris	9 14	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	9 10	11 3	10 6	12 0	11 3	10 6	12 0	11 3	19 3	16 14	18 8	21 0	29 8	29 11	25 8	23 3	24 2	24 14	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Nilgiris	
	Salem	13 10	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	14 10	15 0	16 13	15 10	16 0	17 14	29 2	26 6	29 2	26 8	26 8	29 0	30 13	30 13	25 11	20 3	21 2	22 3	151 10	151 10	151 10	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 14	16 14	15 6	Salem	
	South Canara	10 5	10 5	9 0	...	...	...	9 11	9 0	9 11	13 3	13 3	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 2	22 10	21 14	23 3	23 3	22 3	109 5	109 5	109 5	15 5	15 13	15 5	14 13	14 13	14 13	South Canara	
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	9 0	...	...	...	13 13	14 3	15 6	14 10	15 6	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 10	22 10	21 14	26 14	26 14	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	13 8	Malabar	
Bombay.	Bombay	10 14	10 9	10 9	16 8	16 8	19 2	7 8	7 8	7 12	11 7	9 14	13 1	17 0	16 9	21 4	14 3	14 2	16 1	13 0	10 10	17 0	18 0	16 14	15 3	58 3	58 3	62 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	12 9	14 6	14 6	Bombay	Bombay.
	Ahmedabad	13 8	13 8	13 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	6 8	6 8	8 8	10 0	10 8	15 0	18 8	19 0	19 8	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	Ahmedabad	
	Kaira	11 1	11 1	11 14	26 0	26 0	22 14	9 7	9 7	9 7	10 0	10 0	15 4	18 13	18 13	18 13	17 0	17 0	16 0	18 18	18 18	...	16 10	16 10	18 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kaira	
	Surat	11 2	11 2	11 13	11 4	11 4	12 8	7 6	7 6	7 10	8 4	8 4	8 7	19 4	19 4	19 5	14 3	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	14 3	14 0	14 3	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	Surat	
	Broach	12 0	12 0	12 10	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 14	12 12	12 12	13 7	16 0	16 0	17 9	13 12	13 12	14 1	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8½	14 8½	15 9	14 8½	15 1	Broach	
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	10 5	9 12	10 8	...	...	8 3	9 0	8 2	9 0	11 4	10 0	19 10	19 10	18 10	12 14	15 0	15 0	25 11	25 11	25 11	12 4	13 15	13 4	85 0	85 0	71 1	15 12	15 12	14 5	14 0	14 0	13 4	Tanna (Salsette)	
	Colába (Alibág)	8 8	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	10 8	11 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Colába (Alibág)	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	18 6	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 4	8 0	10 10	10 12	10 0	17 10	16 14	20 0	16 0	14 4	16 15	...	...	...	20 12	17 13	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	16 0	15 0	15 8	15 14	14 14	15 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Násik	17 0	17 0	12 13	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	11 0	11 0	13 6	21 0	21 0	22 6	15 5	15 5	18 6	23 4	22 4	28 6	16 5	16 5	19 12	128 0	128 0	128 0	12 14	12 14	14 8	12 11	12 11	14 4	Násik	
	Ahmednagar	14 10	14 12	14 4	...	...	12 4	8 9	8 9	9 9	10 4	10 12	12 11	16 15	17 5	27 4	15 5	15 5	20 6	...	...	...	21 10	21 15	22 0	79 0	86 4	79 12	14 4	14 4	14 14	14 2	14 2	14 10	Ahmednagar	
	Poona	12 10	13 13	14 15	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	11 0	10 7	11 0	12 4	13 1	14 2	23 15	13 4	14 15	18 6	...	...	15 6	18 6	18 6	16 2	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 11	14 11	15 4	14 7	14 7	15 0	Poona	
	Sholápur	15 6	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 7	11 5	11 5	11 5	17 4	15 15	31 8	21 2	20 3	27 2	...	...	...	24 10	23 11	24 10	91 0	91 0	98 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 0	Sholápur	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	22 0	22 8	20 8	18 12	16 0	17 8	7 12	7 12	6 12	13 0	13 0	12 8	30 8	28 0	31 0	29 0	27 0	29 8	...	...	...	24 0	22 8	19 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 6½	12 9½	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
	Satara	14 11	14 11	13 6	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	8 14	10 0	10 0	11 7	15 4	15 15	20 0	14 4	15 8	19 6	...	...	...	18 3	18 3	18 3	129 7	129 7	129 7	14 9	14 9	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 2	Satara	
	Belgaum	20 4	19 13	19 0	13 5	13 0	12 0	14 3	13 8	11 8	14 11	14 0	12 0	22 1	21 10	23 0	21 0	20 10	26 0	25 0	24 1	31 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	65 0	65 0	75 0	14 8	14 8	12 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	Belgaum	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	31 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	9 7	9 7	10 3	9 0	9 0	10 0	Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Ratnágiri	10 9	10 9	12 0	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	12 0	12 0	16 4	15 10	15 10	20 13	13 8	12 14	14 11	16 7	16 7	21 2	18 14	16 13	15 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	14 15	14 6	15 11	14 14	14 4	15 8	Ratnágiri	
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	...	18 0	15 8	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	Kanara (Karwar)	
	Pánch Mahál (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	15 0	20 0	20 0	22 13	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	26 10	20 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	Pánch Mahál (Godhra)	
	Aden	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 3	6 3	7 0	11 3	11 3	12 7	9 5	9 5	5 11	3 8	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden	
	Asirgarh	14 0	14 0	15 5	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 5	13 4	13 4	14 0	22 8	21 6	22 11	25 0	22 3	23 0	...	...	...	20 7	18 6	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Asirgarh	
	Baroda	11 1	11 1	10 2	15 3	15 12	13 11	7 9	7 9	9 7	11 1	11 1	11 12	15 12	15 12	16 0	16 1	15 12	14 4	...	...	...	15 12	15 7	16 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 10	14 10	14 15	14 9	14 9	14 14	Baroda	
	Disa	15 11	13 14	14 0	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 14	8 2	8 2	9 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	20 8	20 7	18 0	...	...	...	16 4	15 12	17 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	Disa	
	Nimach	19 8	18 8	15 0	35 0	34 0	20 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	16 8	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	24 5½	90 0	90 0	90 0	16 0½	16 0½	16 2	15 0	15 0	15 12	Nimach	
	Nasirabad	19 0	18 1	15 5½	24 8	24 8	24 11½	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	24 8	24 0	23 5½	18 0	18 0½	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	18 12	60 0	60 0	90 0	44 0	60 0	32 0	32 0	50 0	Nasirabad	
	Rájkot	15 8	15 4	14 14	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 8	8 0	8 0	11 8	20 8	20 4	18 8	16 8	16 4	14 12	...	...	...	24 8	22 12	19 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	*12 12½	*12 12½	*12 13	12 12*	12 12*	12 8*	Upper Sindh Frontier	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	15 0	14 0	14 4	25 0	24 8	22 8	10 0	10 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	24 8	22 12	30 0	25 8	25 8	28 0	60 0	60 0	...	19 0	20 0	18 0	90 0	90 0	105 0	17 11	17 11	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	Karachi	
	Karachi	13 13	14 0	13 0	19 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	22 0	19 0	22 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	15 8	16 0	16 0	24 0	27 0	24 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	27 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	14 0	13 5	13 14	13 12	13 0	13 12	Shikarpur	
	Shikarpur	14 0	14 0	13 0	24 4	24 4	26 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	22 0	21 6	28 0	26 0	26 0	27 4	...	...	...	22 12	22 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	14 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	11 8	13 0	Sukkur	
	Sukkur	15 0	15 0	14 0	27 0	26 8	29 8	9 8	10 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	17 8	22 8	24 8	29 8	22 8	23 8	24 8	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	18 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	11 8	13 0	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	13 0	12 6	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 3	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 14	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	120 0	14 12	14 12	12 0	14 12	14 12	12 0		
	Western Districts.																												Prices per md. of 40 seers.							
																													₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	*Western Districts.*	
Bengal.	Burdwan	18 0	18 0	15 7	32 0	30 0	26 4	14 0	14 8	18 12	18 0	19 0	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	20 10	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 3	2 14 0	3 0 6	13 4a	13 4	12 0	Burdwan	Bengal.
	Bancoorah	16 8	16 0	14 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	18 0	18 0	320 0	280 0	320 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	12 12b	13 0	12 0	Bancoorah	
	Beerbhoom	16 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	16 0	16 8	16 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 4 0	12 0c	12 0	12 0	Beerbhoom	
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	12 12d	13 0	13 0	Midnapore	
	Hooghly	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	19 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9	Hooghly	
	Howrah	14 8	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 8	16 0	14 8	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	18 0	18 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 the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Cuttack 14 seers, and Cuttwa 13-4 seers.
b The retail price of salt at Bishenpore sub-division was 13 seers per rupee.
c The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11-8 to 13-8 seers per rupee.
d In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Ghattal 14-4 seers and Contai 10-8 seers.
e In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Serampore 13 seers, and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
* In common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1884—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgaum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	12 8	15 5	17 0	17 0	23 2	7 8	7 8	10 12	13 0	13 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	24 8	16 0	16 0	...
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	13 5	13 5	20 0	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	17 4	17 4	15 3½	22 15	22 15	...	13 5½	13 5	16 13	14 8	14 8	18 4½	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 12	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	14 8	15 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	19 3	19 4	15 12	...	13 0	14 8	16 0	16 8	18 0	16 3	17 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	16 0 to 21 0	15 0 to 20 10	18 0	30 0	27 0	37 8	12 0	12 0	16 8 to 18 0	13 2	14 4	18 0 to 18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	10 9	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 5	13 5	12 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	12 12	12 12	15 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	15 0	15 0	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	25 0	22 8	18 6	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	9 0	14 6	15 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	...	...	8 0	10 0	...	8 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	16 4	16 4	14 8	18 0	16 0	24 0	13 0	13 8	16 4	14 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	21 0	19 0	24 0	30 0	35 0	37 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	13 4	13 4	12 0	...	...	...	12 5	12 0	16 0	15 8	14 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	14 8	13 5	12 4	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	21 0	15 0	17 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	22 8	22 0	17 8	24 0	25 0	32 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	18 0	17 0 18 0	20 0 16 0	23 0	22 0	24 8	10 0	10 0	12 8	13 8	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	19 0 to 19 0	to 18 0		22 0	24 0	26 0	9 0	8 0 to 9 0	11 0 to 11 8	14 0	13 0 to 14 0	18 0 to 18 8	24 0	23 0	30 0	23 0	24 0	30 0
	Durbhunga	16 0	16 8	15 0	...	...	44 0	11 8	11 0	16 0	13 12	14 5	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	18 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	35 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	17 0	17 8	16 8	24 0	24 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun	16 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	40 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	13 8	14 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Monghyr	21 0	21 0	19 10	21 0	21 0	33 9	11 9	11 9	13 9	13 10	13 15	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	17 10	16 6	16 6	21 7	20 3	25 4	12 0	12 0 (new rice.) 10 11 (old rice.)	15 12	13 14	13 14 (new rice.) 12 10 (old rice.)	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	22 0	21 0	18 0	...	29 0	...	11 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 4	16 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	19 11	18 6	13 2	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	17 1	19 11*	18 6	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	14 7	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	26 9	23 10	22 5	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	18 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	13 0	...	18 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	14 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	...	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	16 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	18 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	14 0	14 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Lesser Millets, Bazi, &c. (Kavaro, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagree), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.
											Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.			Retail.			
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts.*																
	Calcutta	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	20 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 0	13 0	14 9	Calcutta
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	19 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	12 13	13 13	13 5	24-Pergunnahs
	Nuddea	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	24 9½	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	11 10½	11 10½	11 10½	Nuddea
	Khoolna	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 8¼	10 8	11 0	Khoolna
	Jessore	...	...	...	21 0	24 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	10 12	10 12	11 4	Jessore
	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 4 0	11 8	11 8	12 4	Moorshedabad
	Dinagepore	...	...	...	13 11	13 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	11 0	12 0	11 12	Dinagepore
	Rajshahye	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	26 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 8 9	12 0¼	12 0	11 4	Rajshahye
	Rungpore	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	20 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	11 14	11 14	11 14	Rungpore
	Bogra	...	...	...	...	10 8	18 12	90 0	90 0	67 8	3 5 4	3 2 8	3 8 0	11 4	12 0	11 4	Bogra
	Pubna	...	...	...	24 0	...	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 2 9	3 4 0	12 6m	12 4	11 4	Pubna
	Darjeeling	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	8 0n	8 0	8 0	Darjeeling
	Jalpáiguri	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	12 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4o	12 4	11 0	Jalpáiguri
	Eastern Districts.																
	Dacca	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	16 13	90 0	90 0	80 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 8p	12 8	12 4	Dacca
	Furreedpore	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 0q	12 0	12 0	Furreedpore
	Backergunge	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	13 0r	13 0	13 0	Backergunge
	Mymensingh	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	16 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 3 0	3 6 0	12 3s	12 8	11 12	Mymensingh
	Chittagong	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	80 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	10 0t	11 0	9 0	Chittagong
	Noakholly	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	10 0u	10 0	10 0	Noakholly
	Tipperah	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	15 8	...	...	...	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	12 4v	12 4	12 4	Tipperah
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8w	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hill Tipperah
	Behar.																
	Patna	...	...	...	24 8	25 0	29 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	Patna
	Gya	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0x	12 0		Gya
	Shahabad	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	26 0 to 29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 0w	12 0	12 2	Shahabad
	Durbhunga	28 8	20 14	40 0	20 8	20 0	20 8	180 0	170 0	160 0	3 3 9	3 2 11	3 10 0	12 6x	13 0	11 0	Durbhunga
	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 3 6	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0y	12 0	12 0	Mozufferpore
	Sarun	24 0	24 0	38 0	20 0	20 8	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	11 0z	11 8	11 0	Sarun
	Chumparun	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	11 8z1	11 8	11 0	Chumparun
	Monghyr	...	...	...	24 10	24 6	27 14	126 0	126 0	126 0	2 15 10	2 15 8	3 3 4	12 9z4	13 2	12 1	Monghyr
	Bhágalpur	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	25 4	151 8	151 8	151 8	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 6	12 10z3	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur
	Purneah	...	...	...	19 0	17 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	10 8z4	10 8	10 0	Purneah
	Maldah	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	28 0	160 0	140 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	Maldah
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	12 0z5	12 0	11 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs
	Orissa.																
	Cuttack	10 8	10 8	15 12	24 15	23 10	22 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 12 0	2 13 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	Cuttack
	Pooree	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 6	100 0	80 0	105 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 12 0	16 0	16 0	11 4	Pooree
	Balasore	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	10 0z8	9 12	10 8	Balasore
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																
	Hazáribágh	20 0	16 0	...	16 0	17 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	3 8 9	3 5 3	3 7 0	10 0z7	10 8	11 0	Hazáribágh
	Lohardugga	24 0	28 0	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	3 9 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	Lohardugga
	Singbhoom	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Singbhoom
	Manbhoom	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	20 0	160 0	120 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	10 8z8	10 8	10 8	Manbhoom

* In the interior the price of rice ranged from 23-10 to 32-13 seers per rupee.
f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Barasat 13 seers, Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 11 seers, and Barrackpore 12-12 seers.
g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 11-8 seers, Chooadanga 11-8 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
h The retail price of salt in the sub-divisions of Satkhira and Bagirhat was 11 seers per rupee.
i In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jhenida, Magura, and Narail 12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
j In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 12-8 seers, and Khandy 12 seers.
k The retail prices of salt in the sub-divisions of Nattore and Nowgong was 12 seers per rupee.
l The retail prices of salt in the sub-divisions per rupee were :—Nilphamari 12 seers, Kurigram 13 seers, and Gaibanda 14 seers.
m The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 13 seers per rupee.
n The retail prices of salt in Kurseong 8 seers, and Silliguri 10 seers per rupee.
o The retail price of salt at Fallacotta was 10 seers per rupee.
p In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 11 seers, 10-10 chittacks, and Naraingunge 13 seers.
q In the sub-divisions of Goalundo and Madaripore the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
r In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Putuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10 seers.
s In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 11-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, and Jamalpore 11-4 seers.
t The retail price of salt at Cox's Bazar was 10 seers per rupee.
u In the interior the retail prices of salt ranged from 9 to 12-4 seers per rupee.
v The retail price of salt at Brahmanberiah 13-4 and Chandpore 12-8 seers per rupee.
w The retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Buxar and Sasseram 11-8 seers, and Bhabuah 12 seers.
x In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Tajpore 11-8 seers and Madhubani 11 seers.
y In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were 11 seers per rupee.
z The retail price of salt at Seetamurhee was 11 seers per rupee.
z1 The retail price of salt at Gopalgunge sub-division was 12 seers per rupee.
z2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt ranged from 10 to 12-8 seers per rupee.
z3 The retail price of salt at the Jamalpore sub-division was 11 seers per rupee.
z4 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Banka 12 seers, Muddepoora 10 seers and Soopole 11 seers,
z5 The retail prices of salt in the sub-divisions per rupee were :—Kissengunge 9 seers, and at Raneegunge in Arrareah sub-division 12 seers.
z6 The retail price of salt at Rajmahal and Godda was 12 seers per rupee.
z7 The retail price of salt at Bhadruck was 8 seers per rupee.
z8 The retail prices of salt were at Chatra 11 seers, and Kharagdiha 11-8 seers per rupee.
z9 The retail prices of salt were at Ragunathpore 13 seers, and Burra Bazar 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1884—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari). *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari). *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari). *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Assam.	Sylhet	13 4	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	17 8	15 0	15 0	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	16 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	12 8	12 8	12 4	Sylhet	Assam.
	Cachar	10 10	10 10	10 10	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 10	11 6	20 0	12 13	16 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Cachar	
	Goálpárá	25 8	13 4	20 0	...	...	...	12 8	10 0	13 0	13 4	14 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 4	18 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 8	12 4	12 0	Goálpárá	
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 6 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	Gáro Hills	
	Kámrúp	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	15 8	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	Kámrúp	
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 10	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 6	7 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darrang	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Nowgong	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 5 4	4 5 4	4 8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Lakhimpur	
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	13 0 0	2 8	2 8	3 0	Nága Hills	
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	18 8	17 0	19 0	25 0	26 0	32 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.
	Saháranpur	20 7	19 5½	21 8	29 0	25 13	40 13	7 8½	7 8½	9 11	10 12	10 12	13 6½	24 11½	24 11½	32 4	26 14	26 14	27 15	27 8	26 6	31 3	129 0	129 0	129 0	13 2½	13 2½	13 3	12 14½	12 14½	12 7	Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	19 12	20 4	29 11	29 11	23 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	11 0	11 10	12 2	27 8	28 11	36 4	22 0	24 6	26 6	28 11	26 6	28 11	132 0	132 0	110 0	12 10	12 10	12 8	12 2	12 2	11 10	Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	19 8	18 8	18 8	26 8	2 8	33 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	26 8	26 8	31 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	11 8	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	21 0	19 8	20 0	28 8	28 0	30 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 11	9 10	11 4	28 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	23 8	23 8	23 8	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh	18 0	19 0	17 4	27 0	25 8	26 8	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	13 8	13 0	26 0	26 0	26 8	25 0	25 0	22 0	24 8	25 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	10 0	Aligarh	
	Kumaun	13 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	17 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	Kumaun	
	Garhwál	17 8	17 8	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 4	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 2	8 2	8 0	Garhwál	
	Bijnor	19 6	19 11	19 11	27 0	28 6	32 1	9 9	10 2	11 4	10 11	11 4	13 12	24 12	24 12	32 6	...	...	22 8	25 10	25 5	25 14	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	20 10	20 10	21 4	31 14	30 10	31 14	8 12	10 4	10 10	12 12	14 0	15 0	30 10	30 10	31 4	27 8	28 2	20 10	24 6	25 10	24 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 8	12 8	12 8	Moradabad	
	Budaun	21 14	22 3	21 4½	32 6	31 3	32 6	8 6	8 6	9 9½	10 12½	12 9½	16 3	28 13½	27 9½	...	27 9½	28 13½	...	22 3	25 3	24 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 11	11 11	12 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	Budaun	
	Bareilly	20 10	20 0	19 11	28 12	29 6	28 12	6 4	6 4	7 8	11 14	11 14	15 0	28 12	31 4	28 12	26 14	28 13	20 0	22 8	23 2	25 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	11 14	12 3	12 3	11 9	Bareilly	
	Sháhjahánpur	24 8	23 0	20 12	37 8	37 0	33 0	8 0	8 0	9 12	14 0	14 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	11 0	10 8	Sháhjahánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	21 8	21 14	20 0	33 12	32 8	35 0	8 12	8 12	10 0	11 14	12 8	15 0	37 8	33 12	30 0	31 4	28 12	25 0	22 8	22 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 12	11 9	13 0	11 0	11 9	12 8	Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra	18 8	18 8	17 4	27 0	26 0	27 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	12 0	12 8	14 8	23 0	23 0	25 0	24 0	23 8	21 0	24 0	23 8	27 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Muttra	
	Agra	18 8	18 8	17 0	24 8	24 8	25 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	23 8	24 0	26 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	23 8	24 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Agra	
	Farukhabad	21 4	21 1¼	18 1	32 7	32 10	27 5	7 5	6 10	7 5	12 10	12 9	14 6½	...	32 10	25 15	28 12	30 6	22 2	26 7	26 11	14 15	145 0	145 0	156 8	12 12	12 11	11 15	12 2	12 1	11 6	Farukhabad	
	Mainpuri	20 0	20 8	19 8	29 0	29 0	26 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	24 0	...	...	23 8	...	24 0	24 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	Mainpuri	
	Etáwah	21 0	21 0	17 0	26 8	27 8	23 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	14 8	26 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	28 0	29 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Etáwah	
	Etah	22 0	22 8	20 5	31 0	30 0	26 13	7 8	7 11	8 0	12 8	13 5	14 5	...	25 0	23 0	...	24 10	23 0	25 10	24 12	26 0	160 0	153 0	160 0	12 0	12 2	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Etah	
	Jalaun	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jalaun	
	Jhánsi	23 0	24 0	22 2	34 3	35 7	38 1	7 0	7 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	35 8	...	24 0	26 0	29 8	31 8	33 5	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur	25 4	24 14	21 8	38 0	38 0	40 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	26 0	28 0	32 0	32 12	35 0	35 0	160 0	175 0	160 0	11 8	11 4	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore	22 8	22 0	19 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 8	13 0	15 0	32 0	33 0	35 0	30 0	30 0	27 8	30 8	30 8	31 8	150 0	140 0	150 0	13 6	13 8	12 12	13 0	13 0	12 8	Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur	19 0	18 0	17 14	28 0	28 0	27 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	13 8	16 0	...	29 4	32 0	26 0	27 0	25 8	29 8	29 8	28 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur	
	Bánda	28 0	28 0	22 0	35 0	32 0	29 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	17 8	37 0	33 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	40 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	Bánda	
	Allahabad	19 12	16 8	15 0	26 0	28 0	30 0	9 0	9 8	11 0	14 8	14 8	15 8	30 8	30 8	32 8	28 8	28 8	28 0	29 4	30 0	31 0	180 0	180 0	155 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Allahabad	
	Hamírpur	25 0	22 0	18 0	25 12	23 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 6	12 6	...	...	31 0	28 0	...	...	22 0	38 15	36 12	32 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	11 14	11 13	11 0	11 0	10 0	Hamírpur	
	Jaunpur	21 3	21 3	20 8	26 13	28 4	30 5	7 1	7 1	7 12	12 12	12 12	15 8	25 6	25 6	...	22 9	22 9	25 0	24 11	25 6	28 4	180 0	180 0	148 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 10	10 10	10 10	Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur	20 11	19 13	18 0	24 5½	22 8	28 12½	12 9½	12 9½	14 5½	14 5½	14 5½	16 11½	21 9½	21 9½	36 0	...	18 0	...	28 13	27 0	32 5½	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9½	10 9½	11 11½	10 6½	10 6½	10 3½	Gorakhpur	
	Basti	20 0	18 0	19 0	25 0	19 0	24 0	9 8	9 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	Basti	
	Azamgarh	18 8	18 1	19 3	25 13	23 15	26 1	10 5	10 5	10 5	12 8	12 8	14 0	...	...	29 8	20 10	26 9	...	24 0	22 0	24 2	177 8	147 8	147 8	11 2	11 2	9 3	10 8	10 8	9 3	Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur	17 0	18 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	20 0	21 0	29 8	22 0	22 0	25 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Mirzapur	
	Benares	18 11	19 0	16 8	25 0	26 0	25 0	9 3	9 3	11 6	12 11½	13 9	17 1	26 9	26 9	27 10	22 4	25 12	29 4	24 7	24 7	24 7	128 12	128 12	128 12	10 15½	10 15½	10 15½	10 5	10 5	10 5	Benares	
	Gházipur	19 0	18 10½	19 5	25 1½	24 7	26 6½	7 1½	7 1½	10 5	11 9	11 9	16 1½	20 9½	20 9½	32 3	22 8½	22 8½	27 11	23 14	23 12	28 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 0	11 4	11 12	11 12	11 4	Gházipur	
	Balia	18 10	18 0	18 12	24 6	23 7	27 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 2	14 2	18 12	...	21 12	...	30 8	20 8	...	21 12	21 0	20 15	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	Balia	
	Pilibhít	21 0	20 0	20 7	33 8	31 8	36 4	10 0	11 8	15 0	12 8	13 12	17 8	27 0	29 0	...	26 4	26 4	...	28 0	28 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	12 0	Pilibhít	
Oudh.	Sultánpur	23 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	...	26 0	26 0	...	28 0	28 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	12 0	Sultánpur	Oudh.
	Partábgarh	22 2	22 2	21 1	26 14	33 12	33 9	14 0	14 8	16 9	15 0	15 9	17 11	...	...	31 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 14	27 12	180 0	180 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 1	11 1	10 12	Partábgarh	
	Fyzabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Fyzabad	
	Kheri	22 0	23 0	19 12	34 0	34 0	36 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	34 0	36 0	49 0	34 0	36 0	...	25 0	28 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Kheri	
	Lucknow	21 10	21 0	18 13½	30 5	31 0	31 3	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 2	13 12	14 12	28 8½	29 0	25 0½	29 2½	28 8	21 12½	27 12	28 8	26 5½	115 0	115 0	115 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Lucknow	
	Bára Banki	23 0	22 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	30 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	31 0	32 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bára Banki	
	Bahraich	20 0	20 0	18 0	31 0	30 0	40 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	30 0	31 0	45 0	28 0	22 0	24 0	32 0	30 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	Bahraich	
	Rai Bareli	21 12	20 8	20 0	29 8	28 8	30 0	...	...	...	14 4	15 0	18 0	30 0	32 0	...	30 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	27 6	25 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	Rai Bareli	
	Sítapur	22 12	23 8	20 12	35 0	37 8	25 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	15 8	18 8	33 0	35 0	38 4	32 0	33 8	27 0	29 0	29 0	24 7½	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	Sítapur	
	Gonda	23 0	22 12	21 6	30 14	32 4	38 8	12 12	12 12	15 8	15 8	15 8	17 4	28 8	28 8	46 8	...	...	...	28 8	27 8	31 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 4	11 4	11 12	Gonda	
	Unáo	21 0	22 0	19 0	29 0	30 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	Unáo	
	Hardui	21 2	20 10	17 13	34 12	34 11	23 7	5 10	5 10	6 9	11 4	11 4	13 2	30 0	30 0	26 ...	...	30 0	23 7	25 5	24 6	20 10	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 14	9 14	9 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	Hardui	
Punjab.	Gujránwála (*a*)	26 4	26 4	26 12	45 0	45 0	50 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	41 0	41 0	33 4	90 0	90 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála (*a*)	Punjab.
	Lahore (*b*)	26 0	25 0	24 0	41 0	41 0	48 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	40 0	38 0	48 0	32 0	36 0	38 0	39 0	39 0	36 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	Lahore (*b*)	
	Ferozepore (*c*)	23 0	24 0	24 0	37 0	36 0	46 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	28 0	30 0	50 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	42 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 8	14 8	13 12	14 0	14 0	13 8	Ferozepore (*c*)	
	Sirsa (*d*)	19 0	19 0	20 0	34 0	34 0	48 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	45 0	24 0	28 0	34 0	32 0	34 0	44 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	Sirsa (*d*)	
	Hissar (*e*)	18 0	18 0	20 8	29 0	29 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	33 0	22 0	22 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	Hissar (*e*)	
	Rohtak (*f*)	18 8	18 8	18 8	27 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	22 0	23 0	30 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	25 8	24 8	26 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	...	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 0	10 0	Rohtak (*f*)	
	Gurgaon (*g*)	19 8	19 0	21 0	28 8	27 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	24 0	24 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	23 8	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Gurgaon (*g*)	
	Delhi (*h*)	18 8	19 0	19 8	27 8	25 8	30 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	28 0	24 0	30 0	22 0	23 0	28 0	24 8	25 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 8	12 8	12 0	12 8	11 8	Delhi (*h*)	
	Karnal (*i*)	20 0	19 0	19 0	31 0	28 0	33 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	25 0	26 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	160 0	140 0	140 0	...	13 0	12 6	12 8	12 8	12 4	Karnál (*i*)	
	Umballa (*j*)	22 0	21 8	24 8	32 0	31 8	40 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	30 0	31 0	42 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	35 0	200 0	155 0	140 0	14 4	13 12	14 1	13 12	13 0	14 0	Umballa (*j*)	
	Ludhiana (*k*)	23 0	24 0	25 8	35 0	34 0	47 0	...	...	...	14 0	11 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	47 0	24 0	25 0	31 0	33 6	34 8	39 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	15 0	14 14	14 0	14 0	14 8	Ludhiana (*k*)	
	Simla (*l*)	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 8	31 0	21 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 4	11 5	10 5	10 9	10 0	Simla (*l*)	

* Mandwa.

(*a*) Gur rising (*b*) Wheat, bajra and jowar falling. (*c*) Wheat and jowar rising; barley falling. (*d*) Bajra falling; rice, gram and gur rising. (*e*) Gur rising. (*f*) Bajra and jowar rising; barley, gram and salt (retail) falling. (*g*) Wheat, barley and gram falling. (*h*) Wheat, bajra, jowar, gram and salt rising; barley falling. (*i*) Wheat, barley and firewood falling; jowar rising. (*j*) Wheat, barley, gram, salt and wood falling; jowar, gur and maize rising. (*k*) Wheat, bajra, jowar and gur rising; barley, rice and gram falling (*l*) Gram falling; salt rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1884—*continued*.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	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 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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*)	15 0	18 0	22 0	26 0	28 0	34 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur (*b*)	25 0	25 0	24 8	40 0	38 0	55 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	41 0	30 0	28 0	30 0
	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	24 0	25 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	45 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	38 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
	Gurdáspur (*d*)	27 0	27 0	28 0	32 0	24 0	45 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Amritsar (*e*)	25 0	25 8	25 0	39 0	39 0	44 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	41 0	41 0	42 0	34 4	29 4	26 8
	Siálkot (*f*)	25 8	24 8	27 0	45 0	44 0	45 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	40 0	37 0	37 0	36 8	35 0	39 0
	Gujrát (*g*)	30 0	31 0	31 0	50 0	48 8	48 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	12 0	50 0	50 0	47 0	44 0	44 0	47 0
	Jhelum (*h*)	30 0	28 8	27 8	42 0	37 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	37 0	38 0	39 0	37 0	40 0	45 0
	Ráwalpindi (*i*)	31 0	30 0	22 0	40 0	46 0	44 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	15 4	50 0	55 0	37 0	48 0	48 0	43 0
	Shahpúr (*j*)	30 0	30 0	23 0	48 0	48 0	55 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	42 0	38 0	38 0	43 0
	Jhang (*k*)	22 0	23 0	20 0	34 0	35 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	12 0	27 0	30 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	35 0
	Montgomery (*l*)	20 8	20 0	19 0	54 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	5 8	28 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Moolton (*m*)	18 8	18 0	16 12	32 0	30 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	28 0	29 0	24 0	22 0	32 0
	Muzaffargarh (*n*)	21 0	19 0	18 8	30 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	25 0
	Dera Gházi Khán (*o*)	18 12	18 2	16 14	27 13	26 4	35 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	27 8	28 12	40 0	25 0	25 0	33 12
	Dera Ismail Khán (*p*)	20 13	21 4	20 3	40 5	40 10	34 3	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 11	32 8	30 10	41 4	26 14	26 4	33 13
	Bannu (*q*)	24 11	26 14	28 2	40 10	40 0	59 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	30 0	31 4	41 4
	Kohát (*r*)	22 4	22 15	17 14	33 2	37 0	31 14	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	10 13	26 12	30 10	36 15	26 12	31 14	36 15
	Peshawar (*s*)	25 12	27 12	17 12	42 8	45 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	38 0	40 0	33 2
	Házára (*t*)	31 0	29 0	...	43 0	43 0	42 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	37 0	37 0	...
Central Provinces.	Saugor	28 0	26 0	25 0	32 0	...	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	40 0	35 0	...	28 0	28 0	...
	Damoh	32 8	29 8	31 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	15 8	13 8	14 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	24 0	23 8	19 8	24 0	23 8	19 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	21 0	21 8	30 0
	Mandla	31 0	32 0	28 12	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	25 0	24 8	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 8	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	21 0	23 0	19 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshungabad	19 2	19 11	16 9	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	11 0	11 4	10 11	30 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	19 4
	Nimár	18 9	18 9	16 8	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	14 14	14 14	15 8	22 8	22 8	25 1	24 0	24 0	25 1
	Betúl	22 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	25 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	10 0	16 0	10 0	16 0	26 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Nágpur	22 4	22 4	18 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 12	16 0	14 12	18 4	27 12	26 12	29 12	...	...	...
	Chánda	23 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	24 0	31 0	...	...	...
	Bhandára	25 0	23 0	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 8	22 8	23 0	22 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	24 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raipur	27 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	21 0	24 0	25 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	36 0	38 0	36 0	...	...	...	25 0	28 12	32 0	34 0	29 4	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	24 8	21 0	18 8	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	87 0	28 0	28 0	52 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan																		
	Kyonkpyoo																		
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	22 14	19 2	19 2	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town	15 5	12 0	15 5	...	...	...	11 2	11 4	12 0	12 9	12 8	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	16 3	5 2	12 2	...	...	...	12 3	12 12	13 7	13 12	13 12	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	15 3	10 10	15 6	16 9	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	11 15	11 15	13 0	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	...	10 12	10 7	...	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	9 4	8 3	13 6	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 11	12 7	12 7	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 8	13 8	13 8	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	17 15	19 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	17 5	16 10	16 10	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	16 0	11 10	11 10	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	10 10	12 12	11 5	12 7	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 8	15 8	16 12	...	...	...	7 14	8 4	7 8	9 13	10 14	9 13	16 12	17 4	24 14	23 14	23 14	29 9
	Bolarum	17 1	17 0	18 15	...	...	...	8 11	8 8	7 11	10 9	10 11	9 9	18 10	18 15	25 11	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	13 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	15 0	15 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
	Amraoti	22 0	26 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	29 0	17 0	18 0	17 0
	Akola	21 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	21 0	18 0	21 0
	Ellichpur	18 0	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	24 8	24 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	20 0
	Buldana	22 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	23 0
	Wún	20 0	20 0	21 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	11 8	16 0	27 0	27 0	34 0	...	...	...
	Basim	25 0	25 0	21 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	5 4	13 0	13 0	13 8	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...

Provinces	Districts	Lower Millets, &c. (Kavaru, Sawee, Cheena, Murhwa, Nuguee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lower Millets, &c. (Kavaru, Sawee, Cheena, Murhwa, Nuguee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lower Millets, &c. (Kavaru, Sawee, Cheena, Murhwa, Nuguee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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.		
Punjab—*continued*.	Kángra (*a*)	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	12 8	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 8	Kángra (*a*)	Punjab—*continued*.
	Jullundur (*b*)	...	...	...	35 0	34 8	34 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	...	14 12	14 8	14 4	14 4	14 4	Jullundur (*b*)	
	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	...	...	...	35 0	34 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	
	Gurdáspur (*d*)	...	...	...	37 0	36 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Gurdáspur (*d*)	
	Amritsar (*e*)	...	...	...	40 0	41 0	39 8	85 0	85 0	80 0	15 6	15 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	Amritsar (*e*)	
	Siálkot (*f*)	...	...	...	38 0	36 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	...	15 8	15 0	Siálkot (*f*)	
	Gujrát (*g*)	...	...	...	38 8	36 8	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	15 8	15 8	15 8	Gujrát (*g*)	
	Jhelum (*h*)	...	...	...	34 0	32 0	28 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	16 0	16 0	16 12	15 8	15 8	16 8	Jhelum (*h*)	
	Ráwalpindi (*i*)	...	...	...	37 8	40 0	27 0	140 0	150 0	135 0	15 4	15 4	15 12	15 0	15 0	15 8	Ráwalpindi (*i*)	
	Shahpúr (*j*)	...	...	...	42 0	40 0	31 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpúr (*j*)	
	Jhang (*k*)	...	...	...	29 0	35 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	14 14	14 8	14 12	14 8	Jhang (*k*)	
	Montgomery (*l*)	...	...	...	36 0	35 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Montgomery (*l*)	
	Moolton (*m*)	...	...	...	28 0	28 6	26 0	90 0	100 0	90 0	15 0	15 4	15 0	14 8	14 12	14 8	Moolton (*m*)	
	Muzaffargarh (*n*)	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	13 12	Muzaffargarh (*n*)	
	Dera Gházi Khán (*o*)	...	...	...	25 0	28 12	22 3	150 0	150 0	100 0	...	28 12	32 8	27 8	27 8	31 4	Dera Ghazi Khan (*o*)	
	Dera Ismail Khán (*p*)	...	...	...	34 7	35 13	25 8	125 0	125 0	125 0	47 8	47 8	63 0	45 0	45 0	62 0	Dera Ismail Khan (*p*)	
	Bannu (*q*)	...	...	...	42 8	36 4	34 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	Bannu (*q*)	
	Kohát (*r*)	...	...	...	32 8	34 6	21 0	153 0	153 0	127 8	61 3	61 3	102 0	58 11	58 11	71 6	Kohát (*r*)	
	Peshawar (*s*)	...	...	...	32 8	31 8	21 2	1 4 0	118 0	99 0	41 10	41 0	61 12	40 10	40 0	60 0	Peshawar (*s*)	
	Házára (*t*)	...	...	...	32 0	29 0	18 0	110 0	110 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Házára (*t*)	
Central Provinces.	Saugor	...	...	...	32 0	31 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	9 12	9 12	10 0	Saugor	Central Provinces.
	Damoh	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	41 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	10 4	9 12	10 0	Damoh	
	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 6	11 10	11 8	11 4	11 4	11 0	Jubbulpore	
	Mandla	80 0	80 0	80 0	37 0	45 0	45 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	Mandla	
	Seoni	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	28 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 4	11 12	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 4	Seoni	
	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	Narsinghpur	
	Hoshungabad	...	...	...	27 0	29 4	23 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 12	Hoshungabad	
	Nimár	...	...	...	25 13	25 13	21 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	Nimár	
	Betúl	17 0	17 0	15 0	24 0	21 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Betúl	
	Chhindwára	19 0	19 0	19 0	27 0	24 8	29 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Chhindwára	
	Wardha	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	23 0	120 0	130 0	150 0	12 8	13 0	10 8	12 4	12 8	10 0	Wardha	
	Nágpur	...	...	...	22 12	22 4	19 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 12	11 12	12 4	Nágpur	
	Chánda	...	...	...	24 0	26 8	24 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	Chánda	
	Bhandára	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	30 0	159 0	159 0	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bhandára	
	Bálaghát	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	32 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Bálaghát	
	Raipur	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	33 0	64 0	64 0	70 0	10 8	10 8	11 4	10 0	10 0	11 0	Raipur	
	Bilaspur	80 0	80 0	150 0	34 0	34 0	42 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	Bilaspur	
	Sambalpur	...	...	...	19 8	16 8	20 0	125 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Sambalpur	
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																	British Burma.
	Akyab																Akyab	
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Northern Arakan	
	Kyonkpyoo																Kyonkpyoo	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	39 0	Sandoway	
	Pegu Division.																*Pegu Division.*	
	Rangoon Town	...	...	...	21 2	14 2	20 4	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	535 11	535 11	...	...	...	...	35 11	35 11	...	Tharrawaddy	
	Prome	...	...	...	15 9	12. 7	15 9	139 11	139 11	139 11	28 6	25 5	29 9	18 10	16 5	18 10	Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																*Irrawaddy Division.*	
	Bassein	...	...	...	11 4	10 15	10 14	238 12	230 12	265 7	26 9	23 8	28 9	21 4	19 4	23 1	Bassein	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	18 3	...	14 15	184 8	...	147 10	41 12	...	35 7	...	33 12		Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo	...	...	...	13 13	9 15	18 7	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 5	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																*Tenasserim Division.*	
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 8	30 8	32 5	20 15	20 15	22 12	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	36 8	36 8	30 6	29 3	29 3	14 6	Mergui	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	28 3	14 1	14 1	18 12	Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	250 0	250 0	35 6	35 6	32 3	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Salween	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	23 14	23 14	28 4	16 5	16 5	17 8	125 0	125 0	130 0	10 14	10 14	11 1	10 6	10 6	10 8	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	Bolarum	...	...	...	17 6	18 10	18 3	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 12	Bolarum	
	Chudderghat	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	Chudderghat	
	Amraoti	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	22 0	80 0	75 0	64 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Amraoti	
	Akola	11 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	Akola	
	Ellichpur	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Ellichpur	
	Buldana	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana	
	Wún	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 8	200 0	200 0	300 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	Wún	
	Basim	...	...	...	23 0	20 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	9 8	Basim	

* No wholesale salt sold.

(*a*) Wheat, barley and salt rising; gram falling. (*b*) Barley, bajra, gram and maize falling. (*c*) Wheat rising; gram falling.
(*d*) Barley, jowar and gram falling; gur rising. (*e*) Wheat, gram and gur rising; bajra falling. (*f*) Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar, gram and maize falling; gur rising.
(*g*) Wheat and barley rising; barley and gram falling. (*h*) Wheat, barley, gram, maize, gur and salt (retail) falling; bajra and jowar rising.
(*i*) Wheat and maize falling; barley, rice, jowar, gram, gur and firewood rising. (*j*) Gram and maize falling; gur rising.
Wheat, barley, jowar, gram and salt (retail) rising; rice falling. (*l*) Wheat, barley and gram falling; jowar and gur rising.
(*m*) Jowar, gur, salt and wood rising; wheat, barley, bajra and maize falling. (*n*) Wheat, barley, bajra and jowar falling.
(*o*) Wheat and barley falling; jowar and gram rising. (*p*) Wheat, barley and gram rising; bajra and jowar falling. (*q*) Wheat and bajra rising; gram and barley falling.
(*r*) Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar and gram rising. (*s*) Wheat, barley, rice, bajra and gur rising; gram, maize, salt and wood falling.
(*t*) Wheat, gram and maize falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1884 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore	Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	Coorg	8 5	8 10	9 5	9 8	9 13	10 3	11 3	14 8	16 13	20 0	20 1	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	16 0	16 0	15 8	23 0	24 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	23 0	24 0	26 0	19 0	19 8	21 0
	Kishengurh	17 0	16 12	15 0	22 4	23 4	24 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	16 0	21 0	25 4	17 8	18 0	19 0
	Kerrowlee	18 8	17 8	18 12	25 0	26 14	27 8	10 0	10 0	13 12	11 4	11 4	15 0	25 0	25 0	28 12	21 14	21 14	25 8
	Ulwur	18 6	17 13	20 0	24 10	24 11	27 10	7 11	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	22 0	22 8	28 8	20 0	20 0	25 3
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 10	18 11	18 13	25 0	23 11	30 4	7 6	7 12	8 2	9 6	9 6	11 4	23 3	23 3	28 4	23 3	22 11	25 8
	Ajmere	15 8	16 0	15 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	19 0
	Deoli Cantonment	20 5	21 6	16 4	30 8	30 6	24 6	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	13 0	30 0	30 0	24 6	22 0	22 0	20 0
	Erinpura	16 6	16 6	17 14	25 0	25 0	28 2	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
	Sirohee	15 8	15 8	16 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	21 0
	Abu	13 6	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	6 0	6 4	7 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Anadra	14 8	14 2	15 8	23 4	23 0	24 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0
	Bálmere	13 4	13 0	15 4	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 12	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	22 12	22 8	27 0
	Jeysalmere	...	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	12 4	...	...	19 0	...	...	15 4	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	18 0	17 0	19 0	23 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	15 10	14 13½	12 14½	23 7	24 3½	18 5½	10 2½	10 2½	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	18 12	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 4	16 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	18 7	16 1	15 12½	...	...	...	9 11	9 8	10 15	12 13	13 2	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 4	16 4	15 12½	22 4	21 4	21 4	6 12	5 0	6 4	8 0	7 8	7 8	18 8	18 12	20 0	17 4	18 12	18 2
	Bikaneer	11 12	14 9	12 0	...	...	...	3 9	3 9	3 4	6 8	6 8	6 10	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	19 14
	Boondee	23 0	23 0	18 8	38 0	38 8	27 0	7 0	7 8	10 12	8 0	8 0	11 0	33 8	33 8	26 0	...	...	...
	Kotah	24 0	24 0	18 0	35 0	25 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	34 0	34 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	15 0
	Tonk	20 12	21 12	17 11	30 8	31 4	26 0	6 8	6 8	8 2	8 8	8 8	9 11	31 0	31 4	29 4	22 4	22 8	21 8
	Jhallawar	21 11	20 15	17 3	28 0	21 15	22 14	...	...	...	10 3¼	10 3¼	11 3	30 1	29 7	24 6	17 2	17 2	18 6
	Shahpoora	18 12	18 12	16 0	27 0	26 12	20 6	9 0	9 0	13 4	12 0	12 0	16 12	26 0	26 4	21 1	18 12	19 0	17 1
	Dholpur	17 8	17 13	16 15	25 5	23 10	28 15	9 9	9 9	10 2	12 2	12 6	12 6	23 14	24 10	26 8	23 4	23 3	25 2
Central India.	Indore, Gwalior, Goona, Baghelkhand (Sutna)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, &c. (Kavaru, Sawee, Murhwa, Nurglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore	Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		
Coorg	Coorg	30 4	30 8	28 0	24 10	24 13	31 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 11	12 3	11 10	11 8	11 2	11 11
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	14 8	15 8	15 8	14 4
	Kishengurh	...	...	...	22 8	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Kerrowlee	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	28 12	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	13 12	13 12	11 8
	Ulwur	...	...	...	23 3	24 11	28 6	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 13	14 12	14 12	15 4
	Bhurtpore (City)	...	...	...	23 3	24 11	29 10	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	12 0	12 0	12 12
	Ajmere	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	16 8	16 8	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	29 5	30 8	25 6	...	...	...	14 2	14 0	14 14	13 10	13 10	14 0
											R a. p.	*R a. p.* per md.	*R a. p.*			
	Erinpura	...	...	...	20 7	20 7	21 6	170 0	170 0	160 0	3 0 4	3 0 4	2 13 9	13 0	13 0	13 0
	Sirohee	...	...	...	19 8	14 0	18 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	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	12 0	12 0	11 8
	Anadra	...	...	...	17 8	17 4	17 8	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	13 4	13 4	12 4
	Bálmere	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	15 12	300 0	310 0	320 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 9 0	17 0	17 0	17 0
	Jeysalmere	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 0	...	...	22 0	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 0	*	*	*	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
											S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	...	...	...	21 14	21 13	17 15½	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 1¼	11 14½	10 15	11 11½	11 8½	10 8¼
											R a. p.	*R a. p.* per md.	*R a. p.*			
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	35 0	36 4	26 4	...	...	...	3 3 0	...	...	12 8	11 14	12 8
	Partábgarh („)	...	...	...	26 11	29 8	22 3	...	...	...	2 5 3	...	...	17 3	17 8	18 9
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	...	...	...	19 12	19 8	20 10	150 0	150 0	...	2 10 6	2 8 0	2 10 0	15 0	16 0	15 5
											S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
	Bikaneer	...	...	...	17 13	21 0	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8
	Boondee	...	...	...	36 12	36 12	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 12	12 4	12 0	12 8
	Kotah	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	12 4	12 8	12 8	11 12
	Tonk	...	...	...	29 4	30 4	28 8	100 0	100 0	160 0	13 4	13 4	14 10	13 0	13 0	14 5
	Jhallawar	...	...	...	31 15	30 1	26 9	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 10	10 10	10 10
	Shahpoora	...	...	...	24 2	25 1	20 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 3	14 1½	14 4	14 1½	13 15½	14 1
	Dholpur	...	...	...	23 8	24 8	28 11	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	13 8	12 6	12 7	12 10
Central India.	Indore, Gwalior, Goona, Baghelkhand (Sutna)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		

* Eight pies per bundle.

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

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1884 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 764 AND 765 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26th APRIL 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	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 14	11 5	12 0	12 0	12 7	13 9	10 6	10 4	10 2	11 10	11 7	11 6	26 9	29 9	26 12	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	33 2	29 2	30 1	35 3	96 0	96 0	96 0	12 4	12 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 12
	Kolar	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	11 7	12 0	12 4	13 3	14 8	14 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	37 0	37 2	32 0	33 0	38 12	192 0	192 0	172 6	12 4	12 4	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 3
	Tumkur	14 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	43 0	43 0	44 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	340 0	340 0	310 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Mysore	12 8	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	12 4	12 14	13 6	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	28 8	27 0	28 0	36 0	78 0	75 0	78 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 4	9 12	9 12
	Shimoga	13 10	14 11	16 13	...	...	17 14	15 10	16 13	14 11	18 4	19 15	16 13	42 0	37 13	29 6	...	...	...	42 0	37 13	38 6	37 13	31 8	35 11	480 0	480 0	480 0	0 ...	...	11 9	10 8	9 7	10 8
	Kadur	10 0	10 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	36 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	0 ...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0
Central India.	Indore	17 8	17 2	14 2	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	29 1	26 10	19 3	20 13	18 7	19 3	...	...	...	26 ...	20 0	19 9	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	11 6	11 6
	Gwalior	18 4	17 15	17 1	24 3	21 3	21 15	7 5	7 7	7 7	9 8	12 8	10 10	23 8	23 5	24 14	20 9	21 0	21 15	...	...	...	21 11	21 15	23 11	127 12	127 12	123 11	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	11 14
	Goona	25 0	24 0	23 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	35 0	34 0	35 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	32 0	29 0	34 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 8
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	26 5	26 1	21 11	10 0	29 10	42 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	19 2	18 0	22 5	...	...	42 8	27 13	28 6	35 0	...	...	...	35 4	33 2	36 1	200 0	200 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	7 11	4 11	6 11	3

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

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 February 1884.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	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	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.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	In.	In.	In.	In.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	427·28	86·51	19,275	55,782	...	17,309	238	...	31	...	...	269	17,578	0·66	55·05	0·13	85·17	
		Gobri	372·82	133·91	33·41	429	3,701	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,648					
		Pattamoondee	1,042	...	...	4,472	12,106	...	4,648	...	...	...	...	...	...						
		High Level, Section I.	675	88·56	88·56	11,423	15,294	...	11,740	30	...	3	...	...	33	11,773					
		Taldunda, 1st Reach.	1,300	92	92	1,253	10,214	...	1,042	12	24	22	...	...	58	1,100					
		Taldunda, 2nd Reach.	650	4	4																
		Matchgong	650	...	...	7,005	22,337	...	8,635	...	...	56	...	...	56	8,691					
	Balasore	High Level, Section II.	727·16	215·76	215·76	1,311	552	...	266	110	...	233	...	...	343	609					
		High Level, Section III.																			
		Total	...	...	...	48,306	122,400	...	43,540	390	24	345	...	...	759	44,399	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	123,823	...	73	289	...	...	362	124,185	...	...	...	...	
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	11	...	85,149	84,947	...	86,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,310	0·29	42·63	0·66	64·12	13 days discharging.
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	522	13	...	10,360	9,625	...	10,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,721	0·17	51·20	1·58	49·22	16 days ditto.
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II.	...	...	...	217	902	...	393	...	...	...	...	...	...	393	...	...	...	...	
		Total	...	...	...	95,726	95,474	...	97,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,424	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	100,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,041	...	...	...	...	
Bone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	1,403	197	35,086	9,403	7,491	8,589	8,761	382	...	...	...	17,732	25,213	...	28·54	...	27·92	
		Buxar	1,226	396	368	91,006	21,061	19,302	29,004	21,137	2,025	21	69	...	53,156	72,458					
		Arrah	1,660	629	509	151,890	91,173	55,060	39,418	19,796	1,548	186	7,003	...	67,949	123,009	...	30·13	0·06	36·70	
	Patna and Gya.	Eastern Main	1,466	283	203	993	560	214	280	80	...	...	...	...	360	574	...	32·66	...	36·62	
		Patna				44,629	29,111	18,402	15,048	3,126	13	34	67	...	18,288	36,690					
		Total	...	...	...	323,604	161,308	100,469	93,237	52,900	3,968	241	7,139	...	157,485	257,944	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	72,916	...	50,229	13,473	9,824	91	1,343	74,960	147,876	...	...	...	...	
		Grand Total	...	...	...	467,636	369,182	100,469	141,064	93,627	52,924	4,913	241	7,139	158,244	399,767	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	72,916	223,864	50,229	13,546	10,113	91	1,343	75,322	372,102	...	...	...	...	

The 21st April 1884.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. I OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 7th April 1883. Total.	Receipts for week ending 7th April 1883. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for the first 5 days of April 1884. Total.	Receipts for the first 5 days of April 1884. Per mile open	Total Receipts from 1st to 7th April 1883. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st to 7th April 1883. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st to 5th April 1884. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st to 5th April 1884. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
19th Apl. 1884	Eastern Bengal(*a*)	172	1,14,584	666	176	48,379	275	1,14,584	666	48,379	385	. . .	66,205
12th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,13,971	208	547	1,02,644	188	1,13,971	208	1,02,644	263	. . .	11,327
12th ditto	Sind, Punjab, & Delhi	725	2,73,722	377	754	1,82,092	242	2,73,722	377	1,82,092	339	. . .	91,630
12th ditto	Madras	861	1,44,493	168	861	86,647	101	1,44,493	168	86,647	141	. . .	57,846
12th ditto	South Indian	655	72,452	111	654	67,231	103	72,452	111	67,231	144	. . .	5,221
12th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	9,96,523	683	1,458	6,62,844	455	9,96,523	683	6,62,844	637	. . .	3,33,679
5th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	2,75,991	599	461	2,07,346	450	2,75,991	599	2,07,346	630	. . .	68,645
	TOTAL	4,879	19,91,736	409	4,911	13,57,183	276	19,91,736	409	13,57,183	386	. . .	6,34,553
	State.												
19th Apl. 1884	East Indian	1,507	10,03,737	666	1,509	6,51,469	432	10,03,737	666	6,51,469	605	. . .	3,52,268
12th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	43	5,834	136	56	4,079	73	5,834	136	4,079	102	. . .	1,755
12th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,808	66	27	1,011	37	1,808	66	1,011	52	. . .	797
12th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	48,110	209	239	21,470	90	48,110	209	21,470	126	. . .	26,640
12th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	2,181	68	32	1,844	58	2,181	68	1,844	81	. . .	337
12th ditto	Tirhoot	157	18,634	119	193	15,150	78	18,634	119	15,150	109	. . .	3,484
8th Mar. 1884	Patna-Gya	57	14,660	257	. .	(*b*) . . .	. .	14,660	257	(*b*) . . .	. .	. . .	. . .
19th Apl. 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	10,568	76	138	9,305	67	10,568	76	9,305	94	. . .	1,263
19th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,266	105	12	772	64	1,266	105	772	90	. . .	494
19th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	2,58,859	232	1,119	2,06,850	185	2,58,859	232	2,06,850	259	. . .	52,009
19th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	89	2,256	25	140	11,779	84	2,256	25	11,779	118	9,523	. . .
12th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	16,068	357	45	9,408	209	16,068	357	9,408	203	. . .	6,660
12th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	47,391	318	149	29,818	200	47,391	318	29,818	280	. . .	17,573
12th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	40,186	250	208	42,465	204	40,186	250	42,465	286	2,279	. . .
19th ditto	Sindia	75	6,826	91	75	6,349	85	6,826	91	6,349	119	. . .	477
12th ditto	Punjab Northern	422	77,463	184	447	50,575	113	77,463	184	50,575	158	. . .	26,888
12th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,41,018	214	660	1,00,715	153	1,41,018	214	1,00,715	214	. . .	40,303
12th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	. .	51	2,073	41	. . .	. .	2,073	57	2,073	. . .
	TOTAL	3,413	6,93,128	203	(*c*)3,591	5,13,663	143	6,93,128	203	5,13,663	200	. . .	(*d*)1,64,805
	Assisted Companies.												
19th Apl. 1884	Bengal Central	35	1,740	50	114	4,088	37	1,740	50	4,088	52	2,348	. . .
5th ditto	Assam	. .	. . .	. .	39	1,293	33	. . .	. .	1,293	46	1,293	. . .
12th ditto	Southern Mahratta	. .	. . .	. .	41	1,558	38	. . .	. .	1,558	53	1,558	. . .
	TOTAL	35	1,740	50	194	6,939	36	1,740	50	6,939	50	5,199	. . .
	Native States.												
5th Apl. 1884	Bhavnagar-Goudal	193	30,133	156	193	23,137	120	30,133	156	23,137	163	. . .	6,996
19th ditto	Jodhpore	19	922	49	19	829	44	922	49	829	62	. . .	93
12th ditto	Nizam's	121	13,736	114	121	12,882	106	13,736	114	12,882	148	. . .	854
5th ditto	Mysore	86	6,761	79	86	4,702	55	6,761	79	4,702	77	. . .	2,059
	TOTAL	419	51,552	123	419	41,550	99	51,552	123	41,550	139	. . .	10,002
	GRAND TOTAL	10,253	37,41,893	365	(*c*)10,624	25,70,804	242	37,41,893	365	25,70,804	339	. . .	(*d*)11,56,429
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	16,83,852	164	11,82,570	156	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	20,58,041	201	13,88,234	183	. . .	(*d*)6,55,147

(*a*) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway.
(*b*) Return not received.
(*c*) Exclusive of the mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(*d*) Exclusive of the figures of Patna-Gya State Railway.

SIMLA,
The 2nd May 1884.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL, 1884.

No. 784, dated Simla, 5th May, 1884.

From—D. FITZPATRICK, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Department,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I am directed to invite your attention to the Preliminary Report (including the dissents) of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill and to the revised Bill, recently published in the *Gazette of India*,* and to request that the Report and the Bill may be taken into consideration by the Government of Bengal as soon as possible, in order that the Government of India may be made acquainted with the views of the Bengal Government on the revised Bill and of those officers whom the Bengal Government may consider it expedient to consult.

2. In concluding their Report, the Select Committee specify several points with which they were unable to deal adequately without further information than that contained in the papers before them. And they state that on some of these points they would be glad to receive the advice both of the Local Government and of the High Court. A separate communication will be addressed to the High Court. The particular questions which the Select Committee wish to be referred to the Local Government are—

(1) Whether, with reference especially to landlords' improvements, it is desirable to empower Revenue-officers to arrange for the cutting of irrigation-channels, the distribution of water and the payment of compensation; and, if so, what form such provisions should take?

(2) Whether the summary sale procedure can be applied to those dependent taluqs the revenue of which was settled direct with Government, though the holders pay it through the zamíndár, who is responsible for its realization. These tenures apparently find no place in the Government registers, and it was proposed that the modified *patní* procedure should be applied to them.

(3) Whether the same procedure can be made applicable also to the recovery of arrears of road-cess and public works cess from rent-free tenure-holders.

(4) Whether any provisions are required in the Bill with respect to tenants of homestead or *bastu* land which is not a part of an occupancy-holding. The Select Committee have omitted Chapter VII of the original Bill, on the ground that it was inapplicable to the very varying conditions attaching to the holdings of such tenants in different parts of the country, and that they had not before them the information requisite to dealing with the questions involved. It is desirable that information of this description should, if possible, be supplied.

(5) Whether the saving of customary and other conditions specifically applied in section 214 of the revised Bill to *utbandí* and *hal-hasilí* tenures should be extended to similar tenures under other names; and whether any special saving is necessary in regard to the special tenures under which land is held in the Chittagong Division.

(6) Whether it would be possible to specify for the purpose of exemption from the pre-emption sections any such transferable occupancy-rights as those in *guzáshta* and *gorá* holdings.

* See *Gazette of India* for 29th March and 5th and 12th April.

(7) Whether it is possible to improve the accuracy of the price-lists which have been published during the past twelve years; and what would be the probable effect of basing a system of enhancement of rent mainly on these lists.

3. To these points the attention of the Government of Bengal is especially invited. It may be that the first of them would require separate legislation; but, as they have been referred at the instance of the Select Committee, it would be desirable that the opinion of the Bengal Government upon them should be given in reply to this letter. I am further to mention some other matters on which either the opinion of the Government of Bengal is particularly required or an expression of the views of the Government of India seems desirable.

4. The first question concerns the sufficiency of the revenue-establishments of the Province to discharge, in addition to their present onerous functions, the numerous duties which, under the revised Bill, will devolve upon them. They are required, for instance, (1) to ascertain the prevailing rate by local inquiry at the instance of a Civil Court before which an enhancement-suit under section 44 is brought; (2) to prepare authoritative price-lists under section 52; (3) to receive deposits of rent (section 73); (4) to appoint officers to superintend the division of the produce where rent is taken by appraisement or measurement (section 82); (5) to decide the respective rights of landlord and tenant to make an improvement, or whether any particular work is an improvement (section 89); (6) to register landlords' improvements, and to record evidence respecting any improvement (sections 91 and 92); (7) to grant permission to measure the holding of a tenant (section 99); (8) to prepare a record-of-rights or to make a settlement of rents (Chapter X); (9) to frame tables-of-rates (Chapter XI); (10) to survey and record a proprietor's private lands (Chapter XII); (11) to determine the incidents of a tenancy by means of a local inquiry at the direction of a Civil Court (section 174). This list does not exhaust the duties delegated to Revenue-officers; but it is sufficiently full to show that the efficient working of the Act will in a great measure depend on the ability of the revenue-establishments to respond to the calls which will be made upon them. Some of the duties,—as, for instance, the preparation of a record-of-rights or of a table-of-rates, or the settlement of rents,—will probably arise only in exceptional localities, and may require the employment of special establishments. Others, however,—such as the registration of improvements or local inquiries into the prevailing rate,—will not improbably be frequent throughout the Province; and the Government of India would like to know whether the existing revenue-establishments can cope with the work, or whether it will be necessary to strengthen them, if the Bill be passed in its present form. In connection with this subject, I am to invite the attention of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to paragraph 19 of the Secretary of State's despatch No. 30 of 17th August, 1882, dealing with the question of introducing a system of survey and record-of-rights either generally into Bengal or experimentally into the Patna division. The Government of India is anxious that a complete statement of the Lieutenant-Governor's views and proposals on this subject, and as to the necessity of providing further legislative facilities for it beyond those which are given in the Bill under consideration, should be submitted.

5. Passing from this general question of administrative machinery to the most important alterations made by the Select Committee in the Bill as originally introduced, I am to notice the following points:—

6. *Tenure-holders* (Chapter III).—The description of tenure-holders and raiyats, which is given in Chapter II in place of a definition, is believed to represent substantially the views expressed by the Government of Bengal in its letter No. 972 of 27th September last, although it was not deemed expedient to draw the line between the two classes of tenancies with the precision and definiteness which was there recommended. The Bill, it is understood, requires the Courts, in deciding whether a tenant is a tenure-holder or a raiyat, to look in the first instance to the primary object for which the tenancy was acquired,—whether for collecting rent, or for cultivating the land,—and in doubtful cases directs their attention to local

custom. But in case these issues cannot be adequately ascertained, it provides a presumption, which is doubtless in accordance with existing facts, that holdings exceeding 100 bighás were taken for the former purpose. The Government of India will be glad to learn if these provisions will afford reasonable facilities for meeting what is clearly felt to be a grave practical difficulty in deciding what holdings are, and what are not, tenures. The most doubtful feature of the scheme is the proposed conversion of occupancy-raiyats who sublet more than one-half their holdings, subject to certain exceptions, into tenure-holders (section 37). The object is to bring the subletting raiyat under the more summary sale procedure of Chapter XVI, and at the same time to allow the sub-tenant to acquire occupancy-rights. The Report of the Select Committee in its comments on Chapter V discusses these provisions at some length, and touches on the practical difficulties which may be anticipated to arise. To these remarks the attention of the Government of Bengal is invited. It will be noticed that the converted tenure-holder still remains liable to enhancement of rent as an occupancy-raiyat, though in other respects he acquires the rights and liabilities of a tenure-holder, and is in some ways, especially as to pre-emption and distraint, in a better position than if he had never sublet. The expediency of giving these privileges as part of a scheme for discouraging subletting and the general effect of this distinction should be considered; and it would be well if local inquiries were made as to the practicability of the scheme, and as to the possibility of giving effect to it by means of a system of registration as contemplated by the Bill. The obvious objections that it is difficult to ascertain if a man has sublet half his holding, and that it may be neither to his own interest nor to that of anyone having a knowledge of the facts that he should be registered, require to be carefully weighed and, if possible, overcome.

7. *Raiyats holding at fixed rates* (Chapter IV).—The assimilation of this class of raiyats to tenure-holders with respect to transfer and succession is a provision about which the Select Committee were not unanimous. It has been urged that, while these conditions may very fairly be allowed to raiyats holding at fixed rates under a registered lease or under a judicially declared title, they should not be claimable by raiyats whose right to hold at fixed rates rests only on the statutory presumption. It was the opinion of the Select Committee that no distinction can be drawn in the Bill between these two classes; but it is open to consideration whether some further restriction might not equitably be placed on the twenty years' presumption, in addition to that proposed in the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 64 and in section 122. The Government of India is disposed to think that, subject to restrictions, the presumption should be retained. The presumption was originally enacted in Act X of 1859, in order to facilitate the proof of certain well-recognized rights. To remove it entirely from the Statute-book would throw on the tenant claiming to be a fixed-rate tenant the burden of proving that he had held at the same rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement; and this, in the absence of public and authoritative registers of tenancies, would be equivalent to an absolute bar to every claim of this nature. Other proposals have now been made with a view of limiting the currency of this presumption: they are (1) to provide facilities for registering such tenancies and for deciding the disputed claims to which registration is certain to give rise, and to prescribe that no tenant whose title to hold at fixed rates is unregistered after a certain date, to be fixed by the Act, can claim the benefit of the presumption; or (2) to enact that the presumption shall not continue to run after the passing of the Act, or after some subsequent date, so that the raiyat claiming to hold at fixed rates must, in order to have the benefit of his presumption, be prepared to show that for twenty years previous to the date thus fixed (instead of previous to the date of institution of the proceedings) he has held at an unchanged rate. The attention of the Government of Bengal is requested to these suggestions, as there cannot be a doubt but that the presumption being cumulative, every year renders it less in accordance with the real facts, and also increases the landlord's difficulty of rebutting it.

8. *Occupancy-raiyats* (Chapter V).—A preliminary question is raised by the Select Committee as to the definition of "estate" with reference to

exceptionally large estates, such as those of the Mahárájá of Bardwán. The Select Committee also invite attention to the date provisionally given in section 27 (*b*). These points should now be considered by the Government of Bengal.

9. The Select Committee also remark that the main lines of the original Bill in regard to the acquisition of the status of a settled raiyat and the right of occupancy have been retained, while considerable alterations have been made in the provisions relating to the enhancement of the rent of occupancy-raiyats. The whole of this chapter will, no doubt, be fully considered by the Government of Bengal, and the effect of the minor amendments introduced into it should receive careful attention. The presumption introduced in section 26, sub-section (2), is, it is believed, quite in accordance with existing facts. It has been said by a leading opponent of the Bill that 90 per cent. of the raiyats of Bengal have occupancy-rights: the practical difficulty, however, has always been for them to prove these rights. The object of the presumption is to facilitate this proof by throwing the *onus probandi* on the party asserting the case to be an exception from the general rule. From this point of view the Government of India accepts it as an improvement of the Bill. Other important features in the early portion of the chapter are the subdivisions entitled "Restrictions on transfer" and "Restrictions on subletting," and the omission of section 56 of the original Bill, which conferred a right of occupancy on a raiyat let into an occupancy-holding after it had been bought up by the landlord. Of these, the restrictions on subletting have already to some extent been discussed. It is understood that the universality of the practice both in Bihár and in Bengal rendered the prohibition of the practice impossible; and, as the Committee point out, the attempt to place restrictions upon it has been attended with extreme difficulty. It is not probable that any satisfactory solution of the problem can be found in the direction of increased stringency. The provisions of section 56 were very generally condemned in the papers before the Select Committee. The Government of India concurs in the omission of this section from the Bill, though it is obvious that the absence of such a restriction may have the effect of enabling the more wealthy landlords to diminish by purchase the area held by tenants in occupancy-right, and may also afford a means of raising the customary or prevailing rate of rent over the occupancy-area. The former advantage, however, will only remain to the landlord as long as he retains the land in his own cultivation. If he lets it, the ordinary provisions as to the acquisition of occupancy-rights will apply to the incoming tenant; and it is believed that these will be found sufficiently broad for all practical purposes. The possible effect of the omission of the section on the prevailing rate is, no doubt, a more serious consideration. The landlord who buys up the occupancy-right in a holding may either let the land to a non-occupancy-raiyat at any rent he likes (section 56), or to a settled raiyat subject (see section 42) to such enhancement on the rent paid by the late occupancy-raiyat as is permissible under section 41. Should this power be extensively exercised on an estate where the competition for land is keen, the higher rents obtainable for such land by the landlord would eventually tell on the prevailing rent, and would enable the landlord to enhance the rents of the general body of occupancy-tenants on the ground that they were below the prevailing rate of rent. The Government of India is, therefore, prepared to admit that the omission of section 56 may occasionally operate unfavourably towards the occupancy-raiyat by allowing in certain cases (especially in connection with the effect of section 42 on an occupancy-raiyat succeeding to the tenure of a non-occupancy-raiyat) room for the entry of competition-rents. But, admitting this, the Government of India cannot but recognise the force of the objections which were brought against that section of the original Bill from the opposite point of view, and is disposed to think that justice to the landlords required the modification of the Bill in this particular. Your attention, however, will be more specially directed to the effect of section 42 in a subsequent portion of this letter. The only remaining restriction which affects the acquisition of occupancy-rights by the landlord is that in section 28, which declares that the occupancy-right so acquired merges in the superior right of the landlord. It allows the accrual of occupancy-rights by the lapse of time to the new tenant, prevents the legal

complications which would arise from the co-existence of different interests in the same person, and merely affirms what appears to have been assumed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in the case referred to in Mr. Justice Field's note on this subject, to be the existing law. The section, it will be noticed, applies whether the landlord is the zamíndár or a tenure-holder.

10. The alterations made in the law of enhancement in the latter portion of Chapter V are set out in detail in the Report of the Select Committee, and the Government of India will only direct attention to one or two points. The omission of the section limiting money-rents to a maximum of one-fifth of the gross produce may perhaps give rise to some misgivings, and it may be said that with this section the only absolute check on rack-renting has been removed. On the other hand, many objections have from the first been taken to this provision of the original Bill. It has been condemned as setting up a maximum rate of rent which might possibly be suitable in a particular locality in regard to particular crops, but which would certainly work inequitably as a uniform standard for all classes of crops and in all districts. Thus, in the poorest lands it might leave an insufficient margin for the subsistence of the cultivator, whilst on the best lands it might give him more than he is entitled to get. It has also been condemned as likely to encourage enhancements of rent in all cases in which the rent was below the legal maximum. It has been further condemned as economically vicious, because it leaves out of view the enormously important element of cost of cultivation, and, again, because it professes to lay down as a permanent standard of the maximum rent a proportion of the gross produce which circumstances, such as the increasing pressure of the population, may make it difficult to maintain. But the most serious objections lay in the notorious difficulty of ascertaining by the agency at the disposal of the Courts either the average produce of different classes of land, or the produce of the particular fields of which the rent was in question; and this latter difficulty is greatly increased by the provision that the average gross produce of the field was to be calculated in staple crops, whatever might be the special crop grown on the land in question. The problem has been repeatedly attacked by experts in connection with the land-assessment of temporarily-settled provinces; and the results of their elaborate inquiries have been so conflicting and of so little practical value that the Government of India will not contest the expediency of omitting the gross produce test from the law of enhancement in Bengal. In the Bombay Presidency, experiments have for years past been made by Revenue-officers with the view of ascertaining the proportion borne by the land-assessment to the gross produce. The report of the Director of Agriculture on the experiments for 1882-83 has recently been communicated to the Government of Bengal; it should be referred to as well illustrating the difficulty of the inquiry, and the impossibility of establishing any certain relation between the produce and the rent or revenue. First of all, the produce of particular fields has to be ascertained by actual experiment. Then inquiry has to be made whether the produce is exceptionally large owing to the exceptional character of the cultivation, or exceptionally small owing to previous cropping or accidents of weather. Then comes a difficult inquiry into the prices obtained by the cultivator and the value of the produce. At every stage there is room for much difference of opinion; and the data obtained from the several experiments are too conflicting to lead to any certain conclusion as to the average value of the produce of different classes of land. The same difficulty was felt in the case of the Khúrdá Settlement, which was recently referred for the orders of the Government of India by the Government of Bengal. The Settlement-officer of Khúrdá was certain that his assessment took less than one-fourth of the value of the gross produce; but his estimate, and the data on which it was founded, were considered of doubtful accuracy by the Government of Bengal. But even if average standards of produce could be ascertained, the fact remains that rent bears no fixed relation to the gross produce. The cost of cultivation is quite as important a factor as the gross produce; and if one fact is clearly brought out by inquiry, it is the impossibility of ascertaining the cost of cultivation with any degree of accuracy.

11. These are some of the considerations which have led the Government of India to agree with the Select Committee that the gross produce test should

be abandoned. The Government of India is also inclined to agree with the Select Committee that, failing this test, the most feasible check on rack-renting is to limit the percentage of increase obtainable at any one time on existing rents when rent is enhanced either by private agreement or by suit. There is an additional reason for fixing a limit on the percentage of increase; and this is that, whatever the land can afford to pay, it is certain that under existing circumstances in India the ordinary raiyat cannot bear a very large and sudden increase in his rent without the risk of a material deterioration of his agricultural stock and means of living. Great importance is attached by the Government of India to this consideration, in connection with periodical re-assessments of land-revenue. The propriety of the several percentage limits of enhancement specified in the revised Bill, and also the other incidents which the Bill attaches to agreements out of Court to pay a higher rent, are points which may profitably be considered by the Government of Bengal. In other provinces an increase of 25 per cent. in the course of 30 years' settlement is at the present day looked upon as considerable. The Bill allows what is equivalent to 50 per cent. in this term in most cases, and in some circumstances as much as 100 per cent.

12. Before leaving this subject, I am to invite attention to the provisions of section 42. Fears have been expressed lest the rule under which an occupancy-raiyat let into land hitherto held by a non-occupancy tenant has to pay the same or even under contract an enhanced rent, may have an extensive effect in the direction of raising the prevailing rate of occupancy-raiyats. The landlord, as noticed in paragraph 9, may, on acquiring an occupancy-holding, re-let it to a non-occupancy tenant at a competition-rent. And should it again fall vacant, any occupancy-tenant of the estate, who may then be let in by the landlord, will be bound to pay this rent. The tendency of these provisions to raise the prevailing rate has been urged by Mr. Reynolds in his dissent, and His Excellency in Council would be glad to receive an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion as to whether the anticipated danger is not such as to require some safeguard, and, should this be the case, in what way it might best be met.

13. The effect of the alterations which have been made in the grounds on which an enhancement-suit can be brought should also receive close attention. The most important points are—(*a*) the restriction of enhancement on the ground of increased productivity to the two separate cases of fluvial action and landlords' improvements; (*b*) the method proposed for determining enhancements on the ground of a rise in prices. In regard to (*a*) it should be considered whether the scheme for registering landlords' improvements which the Bill provides (sections 91-92) is sufficient for the purpose, and whether there are any other cases besides the two specified in the Bill in which enhancement should be allowed on the ground of an increase in the productive powers of the soil. The Government of India is disposed to agree with the Select Committee that this ground of enhancement will be difficult to work except in the special case of landlords' improvements, in respect to which the requisite information can, to some extent, be obtained by means of registration. In regard to (*b*) the explanatory remarks of the Select Committee should be considered. Their intention is that authoritative price-lists of staple food-crops should be prepared by the Local Government, and that in deciding an enhancement-suit on the ground of an increase in prices the Courts should have regard to these lists as indicating a general rise or fall in prices in any local area without any reference to the particular crop grown on the land the rent of which is in dispute. When a general rise has thus been ascertained, it would rest with the tenant to prove any particular causes which may have prevented him from enjoying the full benefit of the rise. The general tendency of these provisions would be that, so far as this particular ground of enhancement is concerned, the standard of rent as expressed in grain would not vary, but the landlord would be protected from the loss now arising from the diminished purchasing power of silver in relation to grain. The Government of India agrees with the Select Committee that these proposals would very materially facilitate the decision of this class of enhancement-cases, and considers also that the zamíndárs are entitled to some substantial improvement in the procedure for obtaining enhancements of rent in such cases. In many parts of

Bengal the rise in prices of recent years has been very considerable, and the complaints of the zamíndárs that under the present law they have been unable to obtain a proportionate increase of rent are admitted to be well-founded. If the present proposals of the Select Committee are calculated to work equitably, the Government of India would be glad to see them enacted, as they go far to redeem the promises which have been made at various times to the zamíndárs. They are, however, not free from difficulties and objections, some of which may here be indicated. The first difficulty will occur in the selection of the staple crop or staple crops for each district, and on this point the opinion of the Government of Bengal and its local officers is very desirable. Is it possible to select in each district one or more staples which are so generally cultivated as to be fairly indicative of the agriculture of the tract? The Select Committee have restricted the staples to food-crops; the objection to the inclusion of other staples such as jute and indigo being that they are grown for export in place of food-crops, and are subject to such great fluctuations in prices as to afford no reasonably stable standard of comparison. If staple crops can be selected, it will then be necessary to ascertain whether trustworthy price-lists for past years exist or can be now prepared, and what arrangements are possible in the future. Assuming that these points can be satisfactorily settled, the practical effect of the proposed method of enhancement should be considered. Is it safe to presume, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that because the price of the staple crop of a district has increased in that district by 20 or 30 per cent., the gross value of the crops produced on any particular holding has increased in the same proportion? And, if this inference be fair, is it further permissible to assume that the rent may be enhanced in exact proportion to the rise in prices, or should some deduction be made to cover the increased cost of production? An increase in prices, again, may possibly be due to temporary or local causes, as, for instance, recurring bad harvests in the tract itself or in adjoining tracts. Can the price-lists be made to distinguish the permanent from the temporary rise in prices, and the occasions when the tract has benefited from the rise from those when it has suffered, or must this be left to the discretion of the Courts? Lastly, is the fluctuation of prices recorded at the head-quarters of a district or a sub-division a true index to the fluctuations which attend prices obtained by the cultivator in his village? These are some of the questions which require to be considered in connection with the scheme. They point to the impracticability of devising any method of enhancement that can be worked in a purely mechanical way. And this the Bill admits by the provision requiring the Courts not to decree any enhancement which is unfair or inequitable. The question, therefore, which the Government of India would have the Government of Bengal consider is whether this provision is sufficient to guide the Courts in applying the price-lists in enhancement-suits, or whether any other considerations to which the Courts ought to have regard should be more definitely stated in the Bill.

14. The provisions for commuting grain-rents to money-rents also demand attention. In regard to the method of commutation, it would probably be desirable that the officer should ordinarily look to the analogy afforded by the prevailing money-rents for similar land, but that the result should be checked by the average rent which the landlord has hitherto received—in other words, by the test of experience. If the latter alone were to be regarded, it is obvious that, as Mr. Reynolds points out, a deduction should be made for the risks and other burthens which the tenant assumes in undertaking a money-rent; but if the prevailing money-rent is taken as the primary guide, these risks and burthens will *ex hypothesi* have been ordinarily discounted. The provisions, therefore, seem to the Government of India to be fair and equitable; but His Excellency in Council will be glad to receive the Lieutenant-Governor's views on the point.

15. *Non-occupancy-raiyats* (Chapter VI).—The point on which most difficulty will be felt as regards this class of raiyats is the omission from the Bill of all restrictions on the rent which a landlord may demand from the raiyat on his first entry upon a holding. The Government of India, as already said, agrees with the Select Committee as to the necessity for abandoning a maximum rate

of rent fixed in terms of the gross produce, and is inclined also to think that the Bill goes sufficiently far in protecting the non-occupancy-raiyat during the period in which he is acquiring rights of occupancy. The great safeguard for raiyats of this class will lie in the broad basis on which the occupancy-right is constituted by the Bill, and in view of this the Government of India would be prepared to accept the proposals of the Select Committee. But before coming to a final conclusion on the matter, it would be glad to learn the views of the Government of Bengal. The Government of India accepts the proposal of the Committee to give the non-occupancy-raiyat when enhancement is demanded a five years' lease at a judicial rent as a substitute for compensation for disturbance. This provision also serves to some extent to secure the object of the abandoned maximum based on a proportion of the gross produce, and affords the non-occupancy-raiyat a better chance of acquiring occupancy-rights under the 12 years' rule; though, as he remains liable to ejectment at the end of the five years' term, it gives the landlord the opportunity of getting rid of a bad tenant if he chooses.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor's opinion as to the sufficiency of the protection given to under-raiyats in Chapter VII is also requested. It will be remembered that when an occupancy-raiyat by sub-letting becomes a statutory tenure-holder, his immediate tenants become raiyats, and this chapter thereupon ceases to apply to them.

17. *General Provisions as to rent* (Chapter VIII).—The only alteration in this chapter to which the Government of India would specially direct attention is the definition in section 83 of the respective rights and liabilities of landlord and tenant as to the possession of the crop where rent is taken by appraisement or division of the produce. It should be ascertained whether this definition is exhaustive, and whether it conforms to practice and custom. The opinion of local officers, especially in South Bihár, would be valuable as to the sufficiency of the provisions (sections 81—83) which deal generally with produce-rents.

18. *Miscellaneous provisions as to landlords and tenants* (Chapter IX).—The registration-procedure in respect to landlords' improvements which this chapter provides has already been noticed, and another point to which attention is invited is the manner in which the Select Committee have attempted to solve the very difficult question of abandonment by a tenant. The Government of India is disposed to accept the section (section 96) as the fairest way of dealing with the conflicting interests of landlord and tenant in such cases. The Lieutenant-Governor's opinion is further invited to the provision of section 101 (standards of measurement) and to the criticisms of the dissentient members of the Committee on the sections relating to the appointment of managers. The chief objections taken to the sections last mentioned are that the law which they are intended to re-enact is practically obsolete, and that they are unnecessary in the present state of society. On the other hand, the Government of India observes that these provisions were very generally approved by the District-officers who reported on the original Bill.

19. *Record-of-rights and settlement of rents* (Chapter X).—In this chapter the first point which should be considered is whether the powers conferred or conferrable on the Revenue-officer charged with the preparation of the record-of-rights are sufficient for the purpose in view. The Revenue-officer must have authority to compel parties to attend to give evidence, to point out boundaries, and to otherwise assist him in his inquiries. He must also have power to enter upon, survey and demarcate land, and to examine its character and productive powers. Under section 223 the Local Government is competent to confer certain powers on Revenue-officers, and these will probably be sufficient for the purpose, but it would be well if the provisions of the Bill in this respect were carefully examined by an officer versed in settlement-procedure. It should also be considered whether the particulars to be included in the record are stated with sufficient fulness in section 111. As the enumeration there given is not exhaustive, the Local Government in issuing an order under the section would be able, if necessary, to add to or vary it. If, however, there is any obvious omission, it might be well to correct it.

20. The second question concerns the important change which has been introduced into the procedure for framing the record-of-rights. All undisputed

entries will simply be presumed to be correct in any future proceeding between the parties until the contrary is proved. Disputed entries will be decided by the Revenue-officer according to the regular procedure of a Civil Court, and his decision will have the force of a decree. As regards the undisputed entries, the Government of India agrees with the Select Committee as to the undesirability of attaching more than a disputable presumption to them. As to disputed entries, however, the Government of Bengal should consider whether the Revenue-officer is capable of disposing in the manner provided of every class of case which may arise, or whether he should have the power to refer any case of special difficulty or importance to the ordinary Civil Courts. It should also be considered how the proposed appointment of a special Judge or special Judges to hear appeals from the Revenue-officer is likely to work in practice, especially where the paucity of such cases would render it undesirable to appoint a separate officer for the work. The Government of India would like to have some indication of the way in which the Government of Bengal would propose to give effect to this provision. The Select Committee evidently contemplate that the special Judge or Judges should be familiar with the local agricultural system, and should also be judicially qualified for the office. And the point for the Local Government to consider is whether these requirements can be adequately satisfied.

21. Passing now to the sub-chapter *Settlement of Rents*, the Government of India would invite attention to three points—(1) the appellate procedure as described in the Report of the Select Committee; (2) the restriction of the Settlement-officer's powers in regard to the alteration of existing rents; (3) the prohibition of enhancement-suits for a term of 15 years after the preparation of the rent-roll. As regards the first point, the Government of India will not add anything to the remarks of the Select Committee, but would like to have the opinion of the Government of Bengal on the proposal. As regards the second and third points, it will be noticed that the Settlement-officer will exercise no powers with respect to the rents of non-occupancy tenants or of sub-tenants beyond recording existing facts: with respect to the rents of occupancy-tenants and tenure-holders his powers are similarly restricted, unless an application that the rent should be altered is made by either landlord or tenant. But whether any alteration is made or not in the rent of an occupancy-tenant or tenure-holder, the rent recorded by the Settlement-officer is not to be enhanced during a term of 15 years, except on the ground of a landlord's improvement or of an alteration in the area of the holding. This provision has been objected to from the landlords' point of view, and its equitableness should be carefully considered. The obvious advantage of the provision is that it secures the settlement of rents throughout the area by a specially qualified officer with special facilities for dealing with this class of cases; and it can be defended on the ground that, as the landlord is given the opportunity of enhancing by means of a special Court the rent of any occupancy-holding which seems to be held at an unduly low rent, he may be trusted to avail himself of this power, and all rents which he is content to leave as they are may be presumed to be adequate, and as such suitable to be confirmed for a term of years. On the other hand, one of the objections taken is that litigation is stimulated and enhancement-suits forced on, which the landlord would otherwise have been willing to postpone. That there is some force in this must be admitted; but looking to the fact that a settlement of rents will not be undertaken unless the relations between landlord and tenant are unsatisfactory and litigation is impending, the Government of India is disposed to accept the proposals of the Select Committee as, on the whole, most favourable to the true interests of both parties. It may be well to notice that, as the Settlement-officer will have no power to alter the rents of non-occupancy-tenants, the ordinary provisions of Chapter VI as to enhancement will continue to apply to them, notwithstanding a settlement of the rents of the occupancy-tenants. Your attention has already been called in paragraph 4 to the Secretary of State's remarks regarding the general introduction of a survey and record-of-rights, and the Government of India would be glad to learn in what way and to what sort of areas the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it would be expedient to apply the procedure which the Bill provides for making records-of-rights and settlement of rents.

22. *Tables-of-rates* (Chapter XI).—The Select Committee have explained that, though the procedure under this chapter with only a few minor alterations has been retained, its use will probably be confined to special tracts, and it is no longer so important a feature in the Bill as it was in the original draft. The practical utility of the table in any tract is the question which the Government of India would now like the Government of Bengal to consider. Assuming that it is found possible for a Revenue-officer to frame rates of rent for different classes of land, and that these rates are on the whole equitable, it is certain that, if the land can be brought under the right class, the procedure of the Courts will be very greatly facilitated; but there still remains the difficulty that the Civil Court may often have to ascertain by local inquiry to what class or classes of land the holding belongs when a suit to enhance the rent is instituted under section 134. If the land is of fairly even quality, or falls into clearly marked classes, there may be no room for a dispute on this point. But if this is not the case, and the tenant contests the landlord's classification, the local inquiry might be charged with delicate questions of land-valuation, and it is no disparagement of the Civil Courts to say that they have rarely at their command subordinate agents capable of discharging these duties satisfactorily. These difficulties are by no means conclusive as to the inutility of the table-of-rates, but they seem to deserve consideration.

23. *Record of proprietors' private lands* (Chapter XII).—With this chapter should be read section 30, which in its restriction of the accrual of occupancy-rights in this class of lands is understood to be in literal conformity with the existing law. The combined description and definition of this class of lands which the Select Committee have substituted for the definition in the Bill will so far meet the landlords' objections in that they allow greater weight to be attached to local custom by the Court or Officer engaged in determining what are private lands. The assumption also that all land must be either *khámár* or *raiyatí* has been excluded from the Bill. The Government of India is disposed to accept the Select Committee's solution of a very difficult question. It will be noticed that by section 30 the acquisition of occupancy-rights in land recorded as *khámár* or *zeraat* is not prevented when the tenant holds otherwise than on a lease for a term of years or on a lease from year to year.

24. *Distraint* (Chapter XIII).—The Select Committee have substantially retained the provisions of the original Bill with the minor alterations specified in their report. They have not, on the one hand, seen their way to reverting to the procedure of the present law as advocated by the landlords, nor have they accepted the suggestion of the Government of Bengal to abolish distraint altogether with respect to occupancy-raiyats while retaining it in its present form (though with sharper penalties in the case of abuse) for non-occupancy and *korfa* raiyats. The Government of India is satisfied that, if distraint is to be maintained at all, the process can no longer be left to the unsupervised action of the zamíndárs' servants, and the reference to the Courts is an essential safeguard. It would be well, however, for the Government of Bengal to examine what foundation there is for the criticism that the delay caused by obtaining the aid of the Court before the first step to distrain can be taken must deprive the process of its utility. In considering this point the effect of the new provision enabling an *interim* order to be issued by the Court (section 141 (3)) should not be overlooked. As regards the former proposal to abolish distraint in the case of occupancy-tenants, the Government of India is inclined to doubt the universal correctness of the argument that in the saleability of the occupancy-right the landlord has perfect security for his rent. The occupancy-right must vary greatly in value in different districts; and where the population is sparse and land abundant, it may very possibly be unsaleable. It would seem, therefore, that the process of distraint should apply to both classes of raiyats. It has, moreover, been suggested that in the case of an improvident peasantry a remedy against the crop may be a more humane process than the remedy against the land. For these reasons the Government of India would be willing to consider any suggestions for still further improving or cheapening the procedure adopted by the Select Committee, and, with reference to the doubts above expressed as to the

effects of delay, commends the question specially to the consideration of the Government of Bengal.

25. *Judicial procedure* (Chapter XIV).—The several questions in connection with this chapter on which the Select Committee specially desire to have the advice of the Bengal Government have already been noticed. The specific proposal put forward by the zamíndárs with the view of shortening the procedure in rent-suits was that a landlord should be permitted to institute a collective suit against any number of tenants belonging to one village by means of a single plaint. The advantages claimed for this procedure appear to be (1) the reduction in the stamp-duty and possibly in pleader's fees; (2) the possible reduction of process-fees, as the notices could be served by one process-server on the same date on all the defendants, and possibly also on the plaintiff's witnesses; (3) the hearing of the cases on the same date. It is obvious that all advantage from this procedure ceases from the appearance of the parties in Court. Each case would have to be heard separately, and would require a separate decree and separate execution-process. The merits of the scheme are thus very limited; but as the zamíndárs have laid much stress on it, the Government of India would like it to be carefully considered by the Government of Bengal. It may, however, be observed that the advantages claimed for the scheme might, to a great extent, be obtained by executive orders under the existing law. The stamp-duty on rent-suits might, for instance, be reduced, and a lower scale of fees prescribed for processes issued on the same day on persons residing in the same village. It must, however, be borne in mind that any proposal to reduce court-fees, either generally or in rent-suits, cannot be considered with exclusive reference to Bengal.

26. The possibility of facilitating the service of the summons might also be considered, and the Government of India, as already mentioned, proposes to ask the advice of the High Court on this chapter. But it will gladly welcome any suggestions which local officers may offer for attaining the object of a speedier and cheaper method of recovering arrears, provided always that it does not jeopardise the raiyat's right to have his case fully heard, and that it does not require him to pay money into Court before his liability to pay is established. The Committee aim at securing an important and very necessary reform by the provision of section 164. It is desirable to know if in the opinion of local officers the section is sufficient to fulfil this purpose.

27. By Chapter XVI the method of summary sale is made applicable to tenures other than *patní* tenures which may hereafter be registered. It is expedient that no time should be lost in considering this scheme for registering tenures, so that, if it be found feasible, it may be introduced into the Bengal Council at an early date.

28. The remaining chapters of the Bill, though they require to be carefully examined by the Government of Bengal, do not call for detailed remark in this letter. There is one point, however, in Chapter XVII *(Contract and Custom)* to which reference may be made. By section 210 (*b*) a raiyat is prevented from contracting himself out of the incidents of the occupancy-right specified in section 31, and among these incidents is the right of transfer. The Government of India has refrained from re-opening in this letter the much-discussed question of the expediency of conferring the right of transfer on the occupancy-raiyat. The question was fully considered by the Government of Bengal in its letter of the 27th September, and the Select Committee have adopted the view there set forth. It has, however, been urged by the zamíndárs that the raiyat might at least be given the power of contracting himself out of this right, and that by means of such a provision a landlord could prevent the acquisition of occupancy-holdings by money-lenders and speculative land-jobbers. Such a provision is open to numerous objections, but the suggestion, as well as the similar suggestion that a raiyat should be allowed to contract himself out of the right to sublet, may be brought to the notice of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

29. In conclusion, I am to request that the reply to this letter may be so sent as to reach this Government not later than the end of August.

No. 785, dated Simla, 5th May, 1884.

From—D. FITZPATRICK, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Department,
To—The Registrar, High Court, Calcutta.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to request you to invite the attention of the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court to the Report of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, published in the *Gazette of India* on the 29th March and the 5th and 12th April, and especially to paragraph 99 of the Report, in which the Committee state that they would be glad to have the advice of the Hon'ble the Judges on several matters connected with the Bill.

2. The particular points mentioned by the Committee are—

(*a*) What modifications it may be desirable to make, whether by rules or otherwise, in the Code of Civil Procedure, with a view to expedite the trial of rent-suits, and in particular whether it is desirable that landlords should be empowered to institute, by means of a single plaint, suits for arrears against a number of raiyats holding independently of each other.

(*b*) Whether any provision can safely be enacted restricting the right to claim a re-trial when a decree has been given *ex parte*. "We are aware," the Committee say in referring to this point, "that a judge is in no way bound to admit a re-trial unless he is satisfied that the summons failed to reach the defendant or that he was prevented by some sufficient cause from appearing; but the representations made to us are to the effect that the due service of the summons is systematically denied, and that the Courts too readily accept the plea, thus encouraging tactics the only object of which is to interpose delay and to involve the landlord in unnecessary expense in recovering his dues."

"The proposal before us," they continue, "was that *ex parte* suits should not be re-tried except upon the defendant depositing the amount decreed; but we were unwilling to adopt this proposal on the information before us, and desired that it should be referred for the consideration of the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court."

(*c*) A suggestion that a defendant in a suit for arrears should not be allowed to appeal from a decree passed against him except on depositing the amount of the decree.

3. His Excellency in Council desires me to enclose, for the information of the Hon'ble the Judges, some correspondence* which has recently taken place bearing on one of the matters submitted by the Select Committee. It will be observed that the correspondence has not yet been completed, a final reply having still to be received from the Government of Bengal.

* From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 5A., dated 30th January, 1882, paragraph 5 *et seq.*
From Secretary to Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, to ditto, No. 1006 R., dated 26th October, 1883.
From Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 716—303 L. R., dated 26th February, 1884, with enclosures.
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to Secretary to Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 422, dated 3rd March, 1884, and enclosures.

4. His Excellency the Governor General in Council would ask the Hon'ble the Judges to give to these questions their careful consideration, as it is important that the Government should have their advice on such matters. It would be convenient if the views of the Hon'ble the Judges could reach the Government of India at an early date, in order that they may be communicated to the Select Committee before the Bill is again taken under consideration by that body; and, as the subject is still under the consideration of the Government of Bengal, I am to suggest that the Hon'ble the Judges may facilitate a decision by forwarding a copy of their reply direct to the Government of Bengal.

I am to add that the Government of India would be glad to receive at the same time any remarks which the Hon'ble the Judges may think fit to offer on the provisions of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, and I am directed to forward a copy of a letter addressed by His Excellency in Council to the Government of Bengal on this subject.

D. FITZPATRICK,
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 MAY 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen generally in Bengal Proper, Assam, Madras and Coorg, and there have been local showers usually accompanied by thunder-storms in most of the other provinces.

Harvesting continues in the Madras Presidency, and the prospects of the standing crops are good. In the Bombay Presidency the *rabi* harvest is over, except in three districts, and *kharif* operations have commenced in parts. Some damage has been done to the *rabi* crops in Hyderabad by recent rain. In Berar the *kharif* is being sown. In Central India and Rajputana the crops have been gathered; the weather is warm and seasonable, and there have been slight showers at Abu and Ajmere. Harvesting is in progress in the Punjab; *kharif* sowings have also commenced in canal-irrigated lands in the Hissar district. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh easterly winds have prevailed during the week, and storms accompanied by rain and hail have occurred in several districts.

The *rabi* harvest is over, and markets are generally well supplied. A scarcity of fodder is still felt in places, but the general condition of cattle is reported to be good.

No rain fell in the Central Provinces, though the sky has occasionally been cloudy. The *rabi* crops are being threshed and winnowed, and land is being prepared for the *kharif*.

In Bengal ploughing is in active progress in districts, where rain has fallen. Rain is urgently needed in Behar and Chota Nagpore. Harvesting of the *boro* paddy crop has begun, and the early paddy crop is being sown. In Assam agricultural prospects are good, but the weather is unfavourable to tea in Kachar. Indications of the setting in of the south-west monsoon are reported from British Burma.

Mortality from small-pox is abating in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but the disease is still prevalent in those provinces, Madras, Bombay, and Burma. Cholera is generally slight, except in parts of Bengal and Madras.

There is no marked fluctuation in prices. A slight rise is noticed in some districts of the Punjab.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 7th)		
Bellary ...	·22	Harvest of sugarcane, yield average; cotton below average. Cholera sporadic in the west.
Kurnool ...	·05 (average)	Harvest of paddy, yield average. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	·30 (average).	
Kistna ...	·01 (average)	Standing crops good; harvest of indigo; castor yield below average. Small-pox prevalent; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease in places.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops good, except in two taluks; harvest of paddy, yield below average. Small-pox prevalent; 8 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·12 (average)	Standing crops generally good; harvest of paddy, yield about average. Cholera, fever, and small-pox in parts.
Tanjore ...	·02 (average)	Standing crops generally good; harvest of paddy and dry grains, yield below average. 130 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·34 (average)	Harvest of paddy, yield average. Small-pox prevalent in parts; 10 deaths from cholera.
Malabar ...	·73 (average)	Third crop paddy ripening. Small-pox slight in all taluks; fever in parts.
Travancore ...	1·17	Cultivation commenced. Fever and cholera in parts; small-pox abating.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good.
Bombay—(May 7th)		
Karachi ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 5th, 6 feet 6 inches against 8 feet on same date last year. Fever in six talukas; some cattle-disease in four talukas; no fresh cases of small-pox in Karachi since 12th April; disease in 22 villages in districts, 42 fresh cases, 8 deaths, 38 remaining sick. *Kharif* preparations commencing. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, in Dadu 36 and 44, in Ghorabari 22 and 32, and in Sujawal 26 and 36 pounds per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	River at Kotri on 5th, 6 feet 8 inches against 8 feet on same date last year. Small-pox in eleven, fever in three, and cattle-disease in two talukas. Prices of grain steady, except *juari*.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Cotton-picking completed. Manuring operations commenced in some talukas. Fever and small-pox in Viramgaum and Parentij. Wheat 29 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Cholera continues in Baroda, 24 deaths; measles and small-pox in Amreli. Harvesting of *rabi* completed; cotton-picking in progress. Prices—*bajri* 32 and rice 23 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest progressing. Cholera in Surat, Chorasi, and Bardoli talukas, 17 cases, 9 deaths. *Juari* 36 and *nagli* 45½ pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik ...	.....	Public health generally good; small-pox in parts of Nasik, Sinnar, Chandor, and Kalvan talukas; 6 deaths from cholera in Igatpuri and 1 in Nandgaon taluka during the week. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 31, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature 0° to 1° cool; vapour in air normal; wind normal.
Poona ...	.....	Small-pox continues in five talukas. Prices—*bajri* 34 and *juari* 35; in Poona *bajri* and *juari* 26 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Public health good. Threshing continues in parts; preparation of land for next season commenced. *Bajri*—maximum 54 pounds in Akola, minimum 33 in Kopargaon; *juari*—maximum 60 in Sangamner, minimum 35 in Karjat.
Sholapur ...	No rain	Harvest operations completed. Weather hot. *Juari* 43 and *bajri* 42 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain throughout the district; maximum 3·0 in Kod, minimum ·11 in Dharwar.	More rain wanted in Dharwar and Gadag talukas, and at Nargund Petha where drinking-water is scarce. Harvesting of *juari* and cotton-picking nearly over. Small-pox generally prevalent; fever in three and cattle-disease in five talukas; no fresh cases of cholera in Navalgund. Rice 26 to 40 and *juari* 49 to 79 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	.....	No report received.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good. Weather hot. Fever continues in some parts of the province; small-pox still prevalent. *Bajri* 32 and *juari* 39 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Kaladgi, Shikarpur, and Upper Sind Frontier. *Rabi* harvest completed, except in three districts; *kharif* preparations commenced in Ahmednagar and Karachi. Cholera in parts of six districts; small-pox generally prevalent; fever and cattle-disease in some districts.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	3·81	Weather unsettled. Standing crops somewhat damaged. Cholera and cattle-disease linger, but cases are rare. Prices stationary. General health fair.
Dacca ...	1·46	Sowings of *aman* and *aus* continue; harvesting of *boro* paddy almost completed; prospects of crops good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2·18	No crops on the ground; land being prepared; sowing of early paddy begun. Price of common rice stationary. Cholera and small-pox abating.
Moorshedabad ...	·29	Weather unsettled. Rain threatening. *Boro* paddy being transplanted and *aus* sown. Rice selling at from 13 seers 8 chittacks to 17 seers per rupee. Public health improved, but cholera still continues.
Rajshahye ...	·52	Weather cloudy and cool. Agricultural operations proceeding vigorously. Rain has done much good. Cholera considerably abated.
Burdwan ...	1·17	Agricultural operations continue satisfactory.
Rungpore ...	1·04	Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops good. Prices of food-grains falling slightly. Public health fair.
Bhagalpur ...	·75	*Cheena* being cut in some places; *mung* and paddy seedlings in the north still doing well; *mohua* pickings completed; mango suffered somewhat from hailstorms and high winds. Common rice 13 seers and 14 chittacks per rupee. Prospects of crops improved.
Purneah ...	1·88	Standing crops promise well, but are backward; sowings being completed. Common rice 14 seers. Public health fair.
Patna ...	...	Cotton and castor harvesting per rupee going on. Rain wanted everywhere. A few cases of cholera reported from Barrh town.
Durbhunga ...	1·8	Rain has proved beneficial to agricultural operations, but more wanted. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Hazaribagh ...	1·10	Weather clear and hot. Rain has enabled cultivators to commence ploughing. Prices continue high. Public health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather warm and cloudy at times. Nights cool. Ploughing progressing; lands being manured, but rain wanted. Price of rice stationary. Public health generally good; sporadic cases of cholera reported from the interior.
		General Remarks. There has been rain in almost all districts of Bengal Proper, especially in the eastern districts; in Durbhunga, Bhagalpur, Purneah, Santhal Pargunas, and Hazaribagh the rainfall has been moderate; rain is very urgently wanted in several districts of Behar and Chota Nagpore; the recent rain has facilitated ploughing which is being pushed on vigorously in many districts. *Boro* paddy harvesting and early paddy sowing commenced in some places; mango crop very poor. Prices almost stationary. Cholera and small-pox abating, though in some places they are still prevalent.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(May 7th)		
Benares (May 6th)	No rain	Days hot, nights cool. Strong easterly winds. Cane being irrigated. Cholera continues; small-pox decreasing; fever in places. Prices steady. Mild cattle-disease in Pargana Kolasah.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Allahabad (May 6th)	.....	East wind, with clouds and threatening of rain. A little cholera of a sporadic kind reported and small-pox of a mild type continues, but general health is good. Prices stationary. Water and grass scarce.
Gorakhpur („ 5th)	Rain fell on 5th	Weather stormy. Crops already reaped, but threshing will be injured. Small-pox decreasing. Prices steady.
Jhansi („ 6th)	.....	Weather becoming hot. Threshing and winnowing of crops over. Prices show a tendency to rise. Health of people and cattle fairly good. Scarcity of water and fodder continues.
Fatehgarh („ „)	Heavy rain on 5th, 1·2 at Kanouj.	East wind for some days; yesterday thunderstorm broke over the district with rain, the heaviest of all reported yet. Health of people fair. Grain nearly threshed out.
Agra („ 5th)	No rain	Harvesting nearly completed. Fever and small-pox in two parganas; slight sporadic cholera in city. Prices steady.
Bareilly („ 6th)	About ·05 on 3rd instant.	Rain beneficial in many respects. Market steady. Public health good.
Almora („ „)	No rain	Some cases of small-pox, otherwise health good; cattle-disease continues. Prices stationary. *Rabi* mostly cut.
Meerut ...	No rain	Frequent duststorms, latterly high east wind. *Rabi* harvest completed; new grain coming into market; export of wheat partly recommenced. Health good. Prices steady.
Kumaon ...	.....	No report received
Lucknow (May 6th)	Occasional slight showers and hail.	East winds. Sky cloudy. Health of people and cattle good. Markets well stocked. Prices steady.
Partabgarh ...	.....	No report received.
Sitapur (May 6th)	.....	Easterly winds and weather cloudy. Bazars plentifully supplied. Prices steady.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Irrigation of sugarcane and sowing of indigo continue. Small-pox and cholera in parts of district, condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ 5th)	.....	Variable winds, hailstorm on the evening of the 3rd said to have extended over a large portion of the district; no reports of damage received yet. *Rabi* harvest completed. Small-pox very prevalent. Prices stationary. Markets well stocked.
Cawnpore („ „)	.....	Weather occasionally cloudy and slight drizzle on 5th. Sugarcane and indigo being watered. Prices steady. Slight sporadic cholera in the city, and in some parganas small-pox still lingers, otherwise health of people good.
Farukhabad ...	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Rain during the week, sometimes accompanied by hail, fell in Gorakhpur, Lucknow Rae Bareli, Cawnpur, Farukhabad, and Bareilly. The harvest is over. Prices steady, except in Moradabad and Jhansi. Small-pox decreasing, save in Rae Bareli, two parganas of Agra and one pargana of Aligarh, where it has exhibited itself in a mild form; slight sporadic cholera in Allahabad, Cawnpur, Agra and Benares, but the health of the people continues good. Fodder is scarce in Moradabad, while a scarcity of fodder and water continues in Jhansi, and is now felt in Allahabad. Cattle-disease continues in Kumaon, and in a milder form in one pargana of Benares, but the general condition of cattle is good.
Punjab—(May 6th)		
Delhi ...	.....	Small-pox abating. Harvesting in progress, yield below average. Prices fluctuating.
Hissar ...		General health good; a few cases of cattle-disease in Rohtak district. *Kharif* sowings commenced on canal irrigated lands. Prices slightly rising.
Umballa ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* harvesting in progress, yield below average. Prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health good. Wheat being threshed. Prices steady.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* harvested. Prices almost stationary.
Sialkot ...	.....	A few cases of small-pox in city. *Rabi* harvested and yield very good. Prices falling.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Health good. Harvesting in progress. Slight rise in prices.
Lahore ...	.....	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	·01	Health and *rabi* prospects good. Rise in prices.
Mooltan ...	Drizzle at Sadr	Health and crops good. Prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health and crop prospects fair. Prices almost stationary.
Peshawar ...	Slight drizzle	Health good. *Rabi* harvesting in progress. Prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in a few districts. Small-pox is slightly prevalent in the Delhi and Sialkot districts, and there is disease among cattle in the Rohtak district and in the Kushab tehsil of the Shahpur district; health in the Dera Ismail Khan district is fair, elsewhere it is good. *Rabi* harvesting in progress.
Central Provinces—(May 7th)		
Nagpur ...	.....	Weather very sultry and cloudy Ground being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Measles and small-pox slight; cattle-disease in places. Prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *contd.*		
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather hot. Threshing and winnowing continue. Health good. Wheat 26 and rice 13 seers per rupee.
Saugor (May 6th)	.....	Weather seasonable. Threshing and winnowing continue. Small-pox slight. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	.....	Weather cloudy and warm. Winnowing and ploughing progressing. Cattle-disease in some parts. Prices of wheat stationary, of rice slightly risen.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather hot and cloudy. Winnowing continues. Small-pox, 15 cases. Wheat 20, rice 11, and *jauri* 20 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather warm, with occasional clouds. Prospects good. *Kharif* preparations continue. *Juari* 24, rice 12½, and wheat 16 seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	.....	Weather occasionally cloudy. Land being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Public health good; cattle-disease in Drug, Dhamsari and Sunga, but slight. Prices steady.
Sambalpur (May 3rd)	.....	Weather cloudy and cooler. Prospects good. Health good. Common rice 29 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot. Prospects good. Health good; cattle-disease prevails in some parts.
British Burma— (May 7th)		
Akyab (May 3rd)	.....	Seven deaths from small-pox in Naaf circle; 45 buffaloes and 50 cows died in Writtang, west township. Price of paddy Rs. 30 per 100 baskets in town, Rs. 28 to 30 in Naaf, and Rs. 21 to 22 elsewhere.
Rangoon („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 0·31. Six fatal cases of small-pox; no cholera reported. Price of *ngakyouk* paddy Rs. 94 to 95 per 100 baskets and *ngasein* paddy Rs. 98.
Bassein („ „)	.....	Two deaths from small-pox in town; 153 deaths of cattle in Thabong; 6 in Yegyi and 4 in Bassein township. Price of paddy Rs. 90 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) („ „)	0·54	Total rainfall 1·14. Small-pox prevalent in six circles; in Moulmein 1 case of small-pox reported. Price of paddy Rs. 95 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo („ „)	1·0	Total rainfall 2·18. Public health good. Price of paddy Rs. 75 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 0·55. Fever still prevalent; cattle healthy. No fluctuation in price of food-grains.
Sandoway („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 0·02. Two deaths from cholera in Gwa town and 1 from small-pox in Satthwa circle. Price of paddy Rs 65 to 70 per 100 baskets in central township and Rs. 60 in southern township. Weather warm.
Hanthawaddy („ „)	.....	Ten deaths from cholera in Hmawbi township; health of cattle good. Price of paddy from Rs. 100 to 125 per 100 baskets.
Pegu („ „)	.....	No report received.
Tharrawaddy („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 0·60. Small-pox reported as prevalent in Monyo Gyabingouk and Tapsin townships; 11 deaths of cattle in Livinbyin, 61 in Myodwin, 11 in Zegon, and 1 in Mozagyaw circles. Price of paddy from Rs. 92 to 102 per 100 baskets.
Prome („ „)	0·1	Total rainfall 0·31. Three deaths from cholera and 11 from small-pox in town; 4 deaths of cattle in Shwele and 20 deaths in Mahathaman township; price of paddy Rs. 97 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 1·52. Eleven deaths from cholera in Myouna, 1 in Mgabu, 1 in Tayi circle of Yanboon township, two deaths in Myouna, 3 in Pathine, and 1 in Zayathla circle of Patanaw township; cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 100 to 105 per 100 baskets.
Henzada („ „)	.....	Six deaths out of 23 cases of small-pox in town; 17 deaths out of 30 cases of cholera in Myaneung town, 1 in Gyaungkwi and 1 in Daubi circle. Price of paddy Rs. 100 to 105 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo („ „)	0·40	Total rainfall 1·10. Seven deaths from cholera in town, 2 in Allanmyo; 17 deaths of cattle in Pato circle. Price of paddy from Rs. 90 to 110 per 100 baskets.
Shwaygyin („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 2·13. One death from small-pox in town; cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 75 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 0·91. Seven deaths from small-pox in town. Price of paddy Rs. 68 in town and Rs. 62 in district.
Mergui (Apl. 19th)	·08	Total rainfall 1·93. Public health good. Cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 85 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Do. („ 26th)	2·0	Total rainfall 3·93.
		General Remarks.—Cholera and small-pox in various districts, but not serious; health of cattle generally good. Symptoms of south-west monsoon. Price of paddy unchanged.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(May 7th)		
Gauhati ...	2·0	Weather getting hot. Small-pox reported from Shastra Barpetta. Sowing of *ahu* paddy not finished. Prospects good. Public health fair.
Sylhet ...	2·98	Agricultural operation progressing satisfactorily. Small-pox and cholera still reported.
Cachar ...	1·84	Weather unaccountably cool for the season, little tea leaf growing in consequence. Ploughing and sowing of *dumahi* and *murali* crops continue. Common rice 12$\frac{13}{16}$ seers per rupee. Nineteen deaths from cholera and 14 from small-pox reported.
Dibrugarh ...	1·09	Weather getting warm. Ploughing for *sali dhan* commenced. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (May 7th)		
Mysore ...	2·65; slight rain has also fallen at Tumkur and Kadur.	Crops in Bangalore and elsewhere in good condition; harvesting of *vysakha* paddy continues in parts; prospects favourable. Small-pox decreasing. Prices steady.
Mercara ...	2·2; heavy showers of rain daily.	Ryots engaged in ploughing their fields. Planters have sustained heavy losses from fall in price of coffee.
Berar & Hyderabad— (May 7th)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather close and hot. Preparations for *kharif* sowings progressing. Wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Preparations for *kharif* sowings continue.
Hyderabad (May 6th)	·22 (average)	*Rabi* crops slightly damaged by rain of week; reaping of *rabi* crops commenced. General health of talukas good; no sickness. Prices—wheat 14$\frac{3}{4}$, white *juari* 15½, yellow *juari* 19, coarse rice 10½, and *tur* 18 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (May 8th)		
Indore ...	.....	Weather warm; nights cool. Health good. Prospects favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Weather warm. Health good. Prices stationary.
Sutna ...	.....	Four cases of cholera in Rewah, 2 deaths, no fresh cases since 2nd. Weather hot. Prospects fair.
Neemuch ...	.....	Health good. High winds.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather hot. Public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Bhopawar (Manpur) ...	.....	Cholera reported from Lowani (Indore) and Manawar (Gwalior), particulars not received; slight cholera reported from Burwani.
Agar ...	.....	No report received.
Schore ...	.....	Weather seasonable. Prospects and public health good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 7th)	·41	Rain yesterday, with thunder and lightning; now clear and pleasant. Weather seasonable.
Sirohi („ 4th)	.....	Tanks dry; wells fair. Health good. Weather cool for the time of year.
Marwar („ 2nd)	.....	Cloudy, with lightning. Few drops on 1st, since clear. Water obtained in Jodhpore city from Ranisur tanks and wells. Health good. Weather warm, but no hot winds yet. Prices stationary, though with tendency to rise.
Meywar („ 4th)	.....	Tanks, wells, and health good. Crops harvested. Weather seasonable.
Harowti („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, but cloudy. Some fever and small-pox.
Jhallawar („ 2nd)	.....	Weather seasonable. Small-pox less.
Ajmere („ 6th)	·02 on 2nd	Weather seasonable. Health fair.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy occasionally. Health fair. Prices steady.
Ulwur („ „)	.....	Wells failing. Two cholera cases in Mundowur, 1 ended fatally; fever and small-pox continue in Ulwur tehsil. Weather hot.
Nepal— (May 2nd)		
Katmandu	1·62	Weather stormy, with much thunder and lightning. The recent heavy showers have rather damaged the spring crops; Indian-corn is now being sown.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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№ 20.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. II OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 14th April 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 12th April 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st to 14th April 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st to 12th April 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
19th Apl. 1884	Eastern Bengal(*a*)	172	96,515	561	176	61,843	351	2,11,099	614	1,10,222	365	. . .	1,00,877
12th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,62,096	296	547	1,33,724	244	2,76,067	252	2,36,368	252	. . .	39,699
12th ditto	Sind, Punjab, & Delhi	725	2,49,979	345	754	2,31,839	307	5,23,701	361	4,13,931	320	. . .	1,09,770
12th ditto	Madras	861	1,25,298	146	861	1,31,756	153	2,69,791	157	2,18,403	148	. . .	51,388
12th ditto	South Indian	655	72,392	111	654	93,634	143	1,44,844	111	1,60,865	144	16,021	. . .
19th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	10,02,573	688	1,458	9,45,331	648	19,99,096	686	16,08,175	643	. . .	3,90,921
12th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	2,98,651	648	461	3,26,712	707	5,74,642	623	6,20,844	785	46,202	. . .
	TOTAL	4,879	20,07,504	411	4,911	19,24,839	392	39,99,240	410	33,68,808	400	. . .	6,30,432
	State.												
19th Apl. 1884	East Indian	1,507	10,39,126	690	1,509	8,90,074	590	20,42,863	678	15,41,543	596	. . .	5,01,320
19th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	43	5,255	122	56	5,760	103	11,089	129	9,839	102	. . .	1,250
12th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,531	57	27	1,374	51	3,339	62	2,790	60	. . .	549
19th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	39,874	173	239	31,290	131	87,984	191	61,350	150	. . .	26,634
19th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	1,959	61	32	3,074	96	4,140	65	4,918	90	778	. . .
12th ditto	Tirhoot	157	16,670	106	193	26,413	137	35,303	112	47,622	144	12,319	. . .
22nd Mar. 1884	Patna-Gya	57	14,426	253	. .	(*b*) . . .	. .	29,086	255	(*b*) . . .	. .	. . .	. . .
19th Apl. 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	11,001	80	138	11,785	85	21,569	78	21,090	89	. . .	479
19th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,143	95	12	932	78	2,409	100	1,704	83	. . .	705
19th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	2,70,069	242	1,119	3,58,620	320	5,28,928	237	5,65,470	295	36,542	. . .
19th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	89	1,728	19	140	35,040	250	3,984	22	46,819	195	42,835	. . .
19th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	19,879	442	45	18,234	405	35,947	399	27,642	358	. . .	8,305
19th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	47,857	321	149	54,381	365	95,248	320	84,200	330	. . .	11,048
19th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	37,769	235	208	62,181	299	77,955	242	1,04,646	294	26,691	. . .
19th ditto	Sindia	75	7,738	103	75	9,160	122	14,564	97	15,509	120	945	. . .
19th ditto	Punjab Northern	422	63,464	150	447	74,110	166	1,40,927	167	1,24,685	162	. . .	16,242
19th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,32,878	201	660	1,37,300	208	2,30,434	175	2,38,014	211	7,580	. . .
12th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	. .	51	3,993	78	. . .	. .	6,066	69	6,066	. . .
	TOTAL	3,413	6,73,241	197	(*c*)3,591	8,33,647	232	13,22,906	194	13,62,364	221	(*d*)68,544	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
19th Apl. 1884	Bengal-Central	35	1,694	48	114	5,480	48	3,434	49	9,568	49	6,134	. . .
12th ditto	Assam	. .	. . .	. .	39	2,579	66	. . .	. .	3,872	58	3,872	. . .
19th ditto	Southern Mahratta	. .	. . .	. .	41	5,276	129	. . .	. .	6,834	97	6,834	. . .
	TOTAL	35	1,694	48	194	13,335	69	3,434	49	20,274	61	16,840	. . .
	Native States.												
12th Apl. 1884	Bhavnagar-Goudal	193	29,341	152	193	33,360	173	59,474	154	65,752	198	6,278	. . .
19th ditto	Jodhpore	19	628	33	19	1,140	60	1,550	41	1,969	60	419	. . .
12th ditto	Nizam's	121	14,700	121	121	20,764	172	28,437	118	33,646	162	5,209	. . .
12th ditto	Mysore	86	4,376	51	86	5,433	63	11,137	65	10,135	69	. . .	1,002
	TOTAL	419	49,045	117	419	60,697	145	1,00,598	120	1,11,502	155	10,904	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL	10,253	37,70,610	368	c10,624	37,22,592	350	74,69,041	364	64,04,491	351	. . .	d10,35,464
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	33,64,068	164	29,46,066	161	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	41,07,973	200	34,58,425	190	. . .	d6,20,462

(*a*) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal-Central Railway.
(*b*) Return not received.
(*c*) Exclusive of the mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(*d*) Exclusive of the figures of Patna-Gya State Railway.

SIMLA,
The 9th May 1884.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1884 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 792 AND 793 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 10th MAY 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verageo, Sawee, Cheena, Cutalo, Muthwa, Nuchee, &c.), Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verageo, Sawee, Cheena, Cutalo, Muthwa, Nuchee, &c.), Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verageo, Sawee, Cheena, Cutalo, Muthwa, Nuchee, &c.), Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c. 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.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowaree), Holcus Sorghum. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowaree), Holcus Sorghum. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowaree), Holcus Sorghum. 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.
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	19 3	17 8	15 0	. .	. .	. .	24 10	26 0	16 13	. .	. .	. .	0 20	0 20	0 20	0 29	0 29	0 20	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 11	6 11	10 14
	Gwalior	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	18 6	18 4	17 8	22 0	24 13	20 0	21 4	21 11	24 0	32 13	32 0	34 0	20 18	30 0	21 1	23 8	24 14	20 1	8 12	8 12	8 12	11 14	11 14	11 14
	Goona	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	25 8	25 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	25 8	26 6	22 1	41 4	40 0	42 8	35 0	35 4	36 0	42 8	40 0	42 8	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	7 11	11 11	11 11	11 11

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14th MAY 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen more or less generally in the Madras Presidency, Assam, Bengal, Central Provinces, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. There have also been showers in parts of Bombay, Central India, Rajputana, Punjab, and British Burma.

Harvesting continues in the Madras Presidency, the yield being equal to or below the average. Ploughing has commenced in Mysore, and the crops are in good condition. The *rabi* harvest is over in the Bombay Presidency, the Surat district excepted, and *kharif* operations have begun in parts. In Berar the *kharif* is being sown. Hot winds have set in in Rajputana and Central India, and dust-storms have been frequent. The *rabi* is still being harvested in the Punjab. Preparations for *kharif* sowings are confined to a few districts. Fodder for cattle is scarce in parts of the province. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh easterly winds and cloudy weather continue; and the rain which has fallen, though slight, has been beneficial to sugarcane and indigo and *kharif* sowings. Grass and water are scarce in a few districts. In the Central Provinces the weather has been hot and cloudy. The *rabi* harvest is being winnowed, and *kharif* ploughings are in progress.

The rain which has fallen in Bengal has improved the health of the province, and much benefited agricultural operations. Standing crops are reported to promise well. In Assam paddy sowings continue and prospects are favourable. Preparations for the rice crop have not yet commenced in British Burma.

Cases of cholera and small-pox are reported in almost every province, but both diseases are abating in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. Cholera is somewhat severe in the Tanjore district of the Madras Presidency.

Prices are fluctuating in the Punjab; elsewhere they are generally steady. The price of paddy remains high in Burma.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 14th)		
Bellary ...	·54 (average)	Harvest sugarcane, yield average; cotton below average. Sporadic cholera in the west.
Kurnool ...	·36 (average)	Harvest paddy, yield about average. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	·77 (average)	Fever and small-pox slight in one taluk.
Kistna ...	·75 (average)	Standing crops good; harvest indigo, yield below average Small-pox prevalent; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease in places.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·58 (average)	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield below average. Small-pox prevalent; 2 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·54 (average)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and *cholum*, yield about average. Small-pox, fever, and cholera in parts.
Tanjore ...	·80 (average)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average. 143 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·73 (average)	Harvest paddy, yield average. Small-pox prevalent; 13 deaths from cholera.
Malabar ...	1·60 (average)	Harvest of third crop paddy commenced. Small-pox slight in nine taluks; fever in two taluks.
Travancore ...	2·26	Cultivation commenced. Small-pox, fever, dysentry, and diarrhœa in parts; 5 deaths at Trivandrum from small-pox; cholera abating. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(May 14th)		
Karachi ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 11th, 7 feet 4 inches against 9 feet 1 inch on corresponding date last year. Fever in six talukas; some cattle-disease in six talukas; measles in Karachi; small pox in twenty-four villages in districts, 51 fresh cases, 2 deaths, 44 remaining sick. Prices of wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, in Sehwan 32 and 36, in Tatta 24, 32 and 36, and in Mirpur Botoro 22, 34 and 32 pounds per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	River at Kotri on 12th, 7 feet 6 inches against 8 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Small-pox in eight, fever in two, and cattle-disease in eight talukas Wheat 27, *bajri* 35, *juari* 38, red rice 26, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	*Manuring operations continue.* Slight fever and small-pox in Parentij. Wheat 29 and *bajri* 31 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Cholera continues in Baroda, 30 deaths; it has appeared in some villages of Baroda taluka and Kamrej taluka of Naosari division; small-pox in Kheralu and cattle-disease in Vijapur. Cotton-picking almost completed. Prices—*bajri* 33 and rice 22 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest progressing. Cholera in Surat and Chorasi, 10 cases, fatal 5; slight fever in Bardoli. *Juari* 35 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik ...	.....	Public health is generally good; small-pox in parts of Nasik, Sinnar, Chandor, and Kalwan talukas; 1 death from cholera in Nasik taluka during the week; cattle-disease in parts of Kalwan. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 31, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature 0° to 2° cool; vapour in air defective on 8th and 9th, excessive on 13th; abnormal wind southerly on 9th, northerly on 12th.
Poona ...	.....	Slight small-pox continues in five talukas. Prices—*bajri* 34 and *juari* 35; in Poona *bajri* and *juari* 26 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Public health good; cholera in Kopargaon, 5 cases. Threshing nearly completed. *Bajri*—maximum 48 pounds in Akola, minimum 33 in Kopargaon; *juari*—maximum 60 in Sangamner, minimum 35 in Karjat.
Sholapur ...	No rain	Harvest operations completed. Weather hot. *Juari* and *bajri* 44 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar ...	·35; Gadag, ·31; Mundargi, ·17.	Harvesting of late crops completed; ground being prepared for early crops. Drinking water scarce in Dharwar and Gadag talukas and Naigund Petha. A flight of locusts in Dharwar taluka. Small-pox generally prevalent; fever in two and cattle-disease in three talukas; cholera abated in Navalgund. Rice 26 to 40 and *juari* 49 to 79 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	.....	Ground being prepared for monsoon crop; sugarcane plants healthy; second crop rice plants in ear above Ghats. Small-pox—13 deaths in Kumpta, 11 in Bhatkal, and 2 in Siddapur. Locusts from Ankola taluka driven away; their destruction continues in Karwar taluka. Common rice at Karwar 13; district average 15 seers per rupee. Weather cloudy.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good. Weather very hot. Small-pox and fever still continue in some parts of the province. *Bajri* 31 and *juari* 39 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Kaladgi, Shikarpur, and Upper Sind Frontier. Scarcity of drinking-water continues in three talukas of Dharwar. *Kharif* preparations commenced in Dharwar and Kandesh. Cholera in parts of nine districts; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue in several districts.
Bengal—		
(May 14th)		
Chittagong ...	3·87	Weather variable. Prospects of crops fair. Cholera and cattle-disease still continue; fever prevalent in town, otherwise public health good. Prices stationary.
Dacca ...	4·21	Sowing of *amun* and *aus* continues; chillies and *kaon* being gathered; prospects of crops good. Cholera greatly decreased.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2·39	No crops on the ground; sowing of *aus* has begun; lands being prepared for *aus* and *amun* crops. Price of common rice varies from 14 to 16 seers per rupee.
Moorshedabad ...	2·42	Weather cloudy and unusually cool; a heavy storm on evening of 9th. Ploughing for *amun* progressing; *aus* beginning to sprout; *boro* much benefited by late rain; mango suffered considerably. Cholera disappearing.
Rajshahye ...	3·67	Prospects greatly improved. Cholera much abated.
Burdwan ...	2·88	Agricultural operations continue satisfactory.
Rungpore ...	·27	Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of crops good. Prices of food-grains stationary. Public health fair.
Bhagalpur ...	·22	Preparation of land for *bhadoi* sowings progressing. Rice 13 seers and 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah ...	·11	Crops doing well; sowings progressing. Common rice 14 seers per rupee. Public health fair.
Patna ...	·97	Rain has done good to standing crops and facilitated ploughing for spring sowings. Small-pox and cholera reported from Behar and Sadr subdivisions.
Durbhunga ...	·63	Standing crops looking better; lands being prepared for ensuing crops. Prices high, but stationary. Cholera appeared in the town; small-pox lingering; both diseases still prevail in some parts of Madhubani.
Hazaribagh ...	·41	Weather hot and seasonable. Ploughing commenced for ensuing crops. More rain wanted. Price of rice continues high. Public health good.
Cuttack ...	·93	Weather warm and cloudy. Ploughing progressing. More rain wanted. Price of rice stationary. Public health good. Some cases of cholera and small-pox reported from interior.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in every district, except Gya; it has greatly facilitated cultivation and contributed much to mitigate cholera and small-pox, though these diseases are still reported from some places. Prospects of standing crops good. Prices almost stationary. Public health good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(May 14th)		
Benares (May 13th)	·3 on 9th	Sugarcane benefited; melons damaged; prospects of sugarcane good. Cholera, small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease decreasing. Prices steady.
Fatehgarh („ „)	General rain on 9th	Rain has done good to indigo and cane, and caused slight damage to melons. Fever rather prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Allahabad (May 13th)	From ·2 to ·5 in four parganas; and a sprinkling in two others.	Much advantage to fruit and grass; mangoes ripening; melons abundant. A good deal of small-pox in city and district; sporadic cholera in trans-Jumna tracts, elsewhere hardly any. Prices slightly rising.
Gorakhpur („ 12th)	3·7	Weather cool. Small-pox decreasing. Prices easy.
Jhansi („ 13th)	.....	Weather cloudy and stormy. Prices still rising. Health of people and cattle good. Scarcity of water is becoming serious, specially in pargana Jhansi.
Agra („ 12th)	No rain	Fever and small-pox in two parganas; slight sporadic cholera continues in city. Prices steady.
Bareilly („ 13th)	.....	Occasional duststorms. Market steady. Public health good.
Almora („ „)	.....	Sufficient rain for sowing *kharif*. General health good. Prices stationary. Cattle-disease continues.
Meerut („ „)	Bagpat, ·2; Hapur, ·7; Kawana, 1·1.	Rain due to heavy storm from the east; high easterly winds have prevailed and duststorms from the east; the wind has now changed to west; weather getting hotter. No change in agricultural affairs. Health good and prices steady.
Kumaon ...	.....	No report received.
Lucknow (May 13th)	1·1; Mohanlalganj, ·4	East wind continues. Threshing and winnowing at end. Health of people and cattle good. Markets well stocked with new grain. Prices stationary.
Partabgarh ...	.....	No report received.
Sitapur (May 13th)	Sadr, ·1; Biswan, ·6; Sidhauli, ·6.	Easterly winds and heavy storms in parts of the district. Grain nearly all removed from threshing floors. Prices remain steady. No sickness reported.
Fyzabad („ „)	Sadr, 1·7; Akbarpore tehsil, 1·2; Bikapur, 1·0; Tanda, ·3 on 9th.	Sugarcane and indigo being watered. Prices steady. Cholera and small-pox decreasing.
Rae Bareli („ 12th)	Rain fell on the 9th as follows:—Sadr, ·7; Dibijaganj, ·7; Salon, ·4.	Wind easterly and cloudy. Small-pox decreasing. Markets well stocked. Prices steady.
Cawnpore („ „)	·9; Shirajpur, ·6; Bilhaur, ·4.	Rain beneficial to young crops on the ground. Prices stationary. General health good, but small-pox continues and isolated cases of cholera in city.
Farukhabad ...	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen more or less in all parts of the province, benefiting harvest in the eastern districts and near the hills. Markets continue well stocked. Prices generally steady. The public health is on the whole improving and is fairly good. The harvest has now been completed and new grain is in the market. A scarcity of fodder is felt in some places and a want of water at Jhansi.
Punjab—(May 13th)		
Delhi ...	.....	Small-pox abating. Harvesting nearly over, yield below average. Prices fluctuating.
Hissar ...	.....	Health good. *Kharif* sowings commenced in the Rohtak district. Prices steady.
Umballa ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* harvested, yield below average. Prices slightly rising.
Jullundur ...	·2	Health good. Sugarcane being irrigated. Prices stationary.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health good. Prices steady.
Sialkot ...	·3	A few cases of small-pox in the city. *Rabi* harvested, yield good. Prices falling.
Ferozepore ...	About ·4	Health good. Harvesting in progress. Prices slightly rising.
Lahore ...	Slight rain	Health good. Prices steady.
Rawalpindi ...	·3	Health and harvest prospects good. Prices falling.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* being harvested; preparations for *kharif* sowings commenced. Prices rising.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health and crop prospects fair. Fodder scarce. Prices stationary.
Peshawar ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* harvesting in progress. Prices of wheat and barley rising, those of gram and *makka* falling.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain has fallen in six districts. Small-pox is abating in the Delhi district; a few cases in Sialkot city, and there is disease among the cattle in the Kushab tehsil of the Shahpur district; the health in the Dera Ismail Khan district is fair, elsewhere it is good. *Rabi* harvesting is in progress.
Central Provinces—(May 14th)		
Nagpur ...	·13	Weather very hot. Ground being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Small-pox and measles slight; cattle-disease in some places. Prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	·39	Weather stormy and partially cloudy. Threshing and winnowing progressing. Health good. Wheat 26 and rice 13 seers per rupee.
Saugor ...	·08	Weather cloudy and very close. Winnowing almost finished. Small-pox slight. Prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *contd.*		
Seoni ...	·20	Weather hot and cloudy. Winnowing and ploughing progressing. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad ...	·65	Weather hot and cloudy. Winnowing continues. Fever in Hoshangabad and Harda. Wheat 20, rice 11, and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	·20	Weather hot. Prospects good. *Kharif* preparations continue. Nine cases cholera, 4 deaths. *Juari* 23½, rice 12½, and wheat 16 seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	.....	Weather hot, with occasional duststorms. Fields being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Health good. Cattle-disease slight in places. Common rice 24 and wheat 32 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (May 10th)	·23	Weather cloudy. Prospects good. Health good. Common rice 29 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot and dry. Fields being ploughed for *kharif* sowings. Health fair.
British Burma— (May 14th)		
Akyab (May 10th)	0·72	Total rainfall 1·62. Small-pox still prevailing in Naaf circle; 19 deaths of cattle in Writtang, east township. Price of paddy in town Rs. 30, elsewhere Rs. 24 to 26, and in Naaf Rs. 30 per 100 baskets.
Rangoon („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 0·31. Two deaths from small-pox and two cases of cholera. Price of *ngakyouk* paddy Rs. 94 to 99 and of *ngasein* Rs. 108 to 110 per 100 baskets.
Bassein („ „)	.....	One death from small-pox in town. Price of paddy Rs. 90 to 95 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) („ „)	0·75	Total rainfall 1·89. Five deaths from small-pox in Yelamaing township and 2 in Halmonglive township; no cattle-disease. Price of paddy unchanged. In Moulmein town health of people and cattle good. Price of paddy Rs. 90 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 2·18. Public health good. Price of paddy Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo („ „)	1·48	Total rainfall 2·03. Fever still prevalent; cattle healthy. No change in price of paddy.
Sandoway („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 1·02. One death from cholera in Gwa town; small-pox still exists in Pandan circle. Price of paddy in southern township Rs. 60 and in central township Rs. 65 to 70 p r 100 baskets. Weather very hot.
Hanthawaddy („ „)	.....	Public health and health of cattle good. Price of paddy from Rs. 100 to 105 per 100 baskets.
Pegu (May 3rd)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 0·05. Public health and health of cattle good. Price of paddy Rs. 95 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Do. („ 10th)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 0·05. One death from cholera reported; cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 95 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Tharrawaddy („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 0·60. Small-pox reported as prevalent in Monyo township and two deaths in Yegyi circle; cattle-disease reported in Sanywe and Gyobingouk townships, 60 deaths in Thonze and 6 in Zegon circles. Price of paddy Rs. 95 to 110 per 100 baskets.
Prome („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 0·31. Thirteen deaths from cholera and five deaths from small-pox in town; 15 deaths of cattle in Shweyle and Mahathaman townships. Price of paddy Rs. 97-8 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 0·52. Forty nine deaths from cholera in Yandoon township, 10 in Donabyu, 3 in Palamaw, and 8 in Pyapon; 5 deaths from small-pox in Thonegwa township and one each in the Palamaw and Donabyu townships. Price of paddy Rs. 100 to 105 per 100 baskets.
Henzada („ „)	.....	Four deaths, out of 25 cases of cholera and 2 deaths, out of 16 cases of small-pox in town; one death from cholera in Zegyan circle, one in Tontarok and 4 in Detya circle in Myandoung town. Price of paddy Rs. 95 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 1·10. Five deaths from cholera and 3 deaths from small-pox in town. Price of paddy Rs. 100 to 110 p r 100 baskets.
Shwaygyin („ „)	0·02	Total rainfall 2·18. Public health good. Cattle healthy.
Tavoy („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 0·91. Two deaths from small-pox in town; several cases of fever from Siam road. Price of paddy Rs. 70 in town, and Rs. 65 per 100 baskets in district.
Mergui (May 3rd)	0·60	Total rainfall 4·53. Public health good; cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 85 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Do. („ 10th)	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox and cholera still prevalent in majority of districts; cattle healthy. Price of paddy still rules high. Rain has fallen in several districts.
Assam—		
Gauhati (May 13th)	2·2	Weather gradually getting hot. Small-pox still reported from Shastra Barpetta. Sowing of *aus* nearly over; sugarcane being planted; prospects good. Public health fair.
Sylhet („ 14th)	5·75	*Boro* paddy harvest a very good one. Weather favourable to agricultural operations.
Cachar („ „)	4·43	Weather very wet. Ploughing and sowing of *dumahi* and *asra* crops continue. Common rice 15 seers per rupee. 32 deaths from cholera and 10 from small-pox reported.
Dibrugarh („ „)	2·44	Days alternately hot and rainy. Ploughing for *sali dhan* proceeding. Cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease reported.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg— (May 14th)		
Bangalore ...	·74	Rain has also fallen throughout the province. Crops in good condition; ploughing operations have commenced in parts; prospects favourable. Public health good.
Mysore ...	·57	
Mercara ...	·97	Ploughing of fields proceeding; the *ryakha* rice crops in Surlabimatmad ready for sickle. Coffee market firmer, although price is still very low.
Berar & Hyderabad— (May 14th)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather cloudy and hot. Preparations of lands for *kharif* sowings progressing. Wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Preparation for *kharif* sowings in progress.
Hyderabad (May 16th)	Average rainfall 2·17	Standing crops damaged by rain. General health of talukas good. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 10½, white *juari* 16, yellow *juari* 18½, and *tur* 18 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (May 14th)		
Indore ...	*Nil*	Heat increasing. Health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	·07	Weather warm and stormy. Health good.
Sutna ...	.....	Health good. Weather hot, with duststorms.
Neemuch ...	Slight rain	High winds. Health good.
Goona ...	0·21	Weather hot. A few cases of small-pox reported.
Agar ...	0·18	Health and prospects good.
Sehore ...	.....	Weather cloudy, with high winds. Prospects and public health good.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather cloudy and hot. Public health good.
Manpur ...	.....	Two fatal cases of cholera reported at Dabhur Jamnea in the Dhurampuri pargana. Prices of food-grains falling.
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 14th)	.....	Weather seasonable, occasionally close and cloudy.
Sirohi („ 11th)	·07	Tanks dry and wells fair. Health good. Weather seasonable, with high wind and rain on 5th.
Marwar („ 9th)	·11	Water obtained in Jodhpur city from Ranisur tanks and wells. Health good. Weather stormy, with duststorms and clouds; hot winds commenced. Prices rising.
Meywar („ 11th)	·01; slight shower on 6th.	Tanks, wells, and health good.
Harowti („ 10th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; wind high, but fitful. Some small-pox.
Jhallawar („ 9th)	.....	Weather cloudy. Health good.
Ajmere („ 13th)	*Nil*	High winds; heat increasing. Health good.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Prices steady. Health fair.
Ulwur („ „)	.....	Passing clouds and duststorms. Health good. Wheat 18, barley 22½, *bajri* 19, *juari* and gram 22 seers per rupee.
Nepal—(May 8th)		
Katmandu ...	·31	Weather seasonable, showery, and mild. Prospects of crops fair.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1884.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Trinidad.				Mauritius.				French W. I. Colonies.				Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	7	11	18	1571 women to every 100 men.	7	6	13	857 women to every 100 men.	11	12	26	1090 women to every 100 men.	28	29	57
From 2 to 10 years	32	19	51		22	14	36		17	13	30		71	46	117
„ 10 „ 20 „	81	21	102		67	36	103		61	30	91		209	87	296
„ 20 „ 30 „	214	96	310		211	65	276		215	81	296		640	242	882
„ 30 „ 40 „	16	7	23		29	19	48		14	5	19		59	31	90
„ 40 „ 50 „	2	...	2		4	2	6		...	1	1		6	3	9
Above 50 „	...	...	...		...	3	3		...	...	...		...	3	3
GRAND TOTAL ...	352	154	506		340	145	485		321	142	463		1,013	441	1,454

No. II.—As to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Trinidad.			Mauritius.			French W. I. Colonies.			Total.		Grand Total.
Orissa ...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Western Bengal ...	6	11	17	3	3	6	...	1	1	9	15	24
Central ditto ...	...	4	4	4	3	7	4	1	5	8	8	16
Eastern ditto ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Behar ...	60	34	94	131	57	188	120	57	177	311	148	459
North-Western Provinces ...	163	64	227	127	54	181	126	56	182	416	174	590
Oudh ...	90	29	119	38	11	49	39	17	56	167	57	224
Central India ...	5	2	7	21	9	30	11	3	14	37	14	51
Punjab ...	4	...	4	7	3	10	12	3	15	23	6	29
Nepal ...	1	...	1	2	1	3	1	...	1	4	1	5
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c. ...	22	10	32	7	3	10	8	4	12	37	17	54
Grand Total ...	352	154	506	340	145	485	321	142	463	1,013	441	1,454

No. III.—As to caste and religion.

	Trinidad.			Mauritius.			French W. I. Colonies.			Total.		Grand Total.
Brahmins, high caste ...	61	30	91	71	12	83	56	34	90	188	76	264
Agriculturist ... (Hindoos...	97	31	128	102	35	137	78	19	97	277	85	362
Artisans ... (Hindoos...	15	5	20	16	4	20	14	1	15	45	10	55
Low castes ... (Hindoos...	138	63	201	116	75	191	127	58	185	381	196	577
Musalmans ...	41	25	66	35	19	54	46	30	76	122	74	196
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	352	154	506	340	145	485	321	142	463	1,013	441	1,454

Memo.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	891	367	1,258
2. Musalmans ...	122	74	196
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,013	441	1,454

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology),—dated Simla, the 16th May 1884.

Read the following :—

Memorandum by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India on the Himalayan snowfall of the season 1883-84 up to the end of March.

The experience of past years has tended uniformly to confirm the idea, first put forward in the Report on the Meteorology of 1876, that there is an intimate connection between the Himalayan snows and the prevalence of westerly or north-westerly winds on the plains of Northern India; and it has been inferred that, if the thickness and extent of the snows in the spring months are known, the knowledge may serve as the basis of a more trustworthy forecast of the summer rainfall than would otherwise be possible. Up to last year the available information on this head was very fragmentary and inadequate; but the drought of last July and August, following on a season of copious and late snowfall on the outermost range of the Himalaya, greatly increased my confidence in the validity of the above view, and in the autumn of last year, steps were taken, with the assistance of the local Governments, to obtain from Political and District officers and other residents in Hill States, regular periodical reports on the snowfall of the past winter.

The information contributed by these gentlemen is very full and valuable, and has been collected in many cases only by diligent personal enquiry; I desire to express my indebtedness to all who have thus exerted themselves, and

to thank them for the assistance they have so cordially rendered in response to my invitation. The practical importance of the result will become manifest in the course of the next few months.

I shall, in the first place, summarise the reports, district by district, in order from west to east, and shall conclude with a brief analysis of the general result.

Western hill region.—Mr. Thorburn reports (19th February) that very little snow fell on the Suleiman range till the 30th January, and that what little then fell, rapidly melted. On this range the snowfall is usually slight and melts quickly, so that only the highest peaks remain covered for a few weeks in January and February.

The Deputy Commissioner of Bannu (12th February) states that there was an unusually heavy fall of snow in the hills near Bannu in January. The usual depth of snow on the regular paths averages from two to three feet, but this year it was nearly six feet, and passengers were able to travel only with great difficulty. Reports have been received of travellers being completely weather-bound, and one informant stated that anywhere off the beaten track the snow was deep enough to bury a man on horseback.

The Political Officer, Khaibar (27th March), reports that there has been no snow this year on the Khaibar or at Lundi Kotal. A small quantity fell on the Tartarra peak. In Tirah, however, occupied by the Khaibar Afridis, the heaviest snowfall of all is reported to have been breast-high on the plateau.

On the mountains to the north of the Peshawar valley, there was only a slight fall during the early part of January. A heavy fall occurred from the 26th to the 28th, and was repeated on the 3rd and 4th February, and on the 20th, the 28th, and 29th.

Hazara and Murree Hills.—Major Parry Nisbet gives the following return of the snowfall at Murree in the months of January, February, and March :—

		Feet.	Inches.
January	13th	0	6
„	27th	2	13
February	1st	0	2
„	2nd	1	4
„	3rd	5	0
„	17th	1	0
„	28th	0	3
March	... ...	None.	

I visited Murree on the 10th April, and found traces of snow still lying in hollows on the surrounding hills, down to a level but little more than 8,000 feet. The high range beyond the Indus appeared to be thickly snow-clad down to about the same level, and fresh snow fell on the 10th and 11th April.

Kashmir.—To Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, I am indebted for two very valuable reports on the snowfall of the season, commencing from September 1883. On the 20th December he writes : "The winter has already set in with unusual severity. On the 15th September the first snow fell on the higher summits surrounding the Srinagar valley. During October, more than one fall took place as far north and east as Leh; and between the 10th and 15th November, snow fell in the Srinagar valley as low as the town itself [5,276 feet]. Reports were brought to me two days ago, that the road between the Zoji La (Pass) and Dras was impassable, and that several travellers had lost their lives. To-day snow is falling heavily in Srinagar, and lying a month before the usual time. So early a winter has not, I am told, been experienced for many years."

In the second letter, dated 19th February, he observes : "The winter in Kashmir and the vicinity continues to be unusually severe. In the valley of Kashmir, the snow had been lying for several days; on the 14th instant, with

little appearance of melting, and the drifts on the passes are unusually heavy. The Butoli Pass (6,600 feet), on the direct road between Jummoo and Srinagar, is reported closed to pack animals. From the further interior there is no recent news."

Owing to Sir Oliver St. John's departure from Kashmir, I have, I regret to say, no later intelligence.

The Actinometric Observer at Leh, Sergeant Rowland, writing on the 1st February says: "The sky has been entirely overcast all this [past] month, and a great quantity of snow has fallen in Leh."

Chamba, Lahoul, and Kulu.—From Major C. N. Marshall, Superintendent of the Chamba State, frequent reports have been received. On the 17th October 1883 he writes: "We have had three falls of snow as low as 10,000 feet during October. It looks like an early winter." And on the 19th he telegraphs: "Rain and hail here last night, and heavy snow on higher ranges, down below 10,000 feet." The next report, dated 22nd January 1884, says: "We are in want of rain here. There has been very little snow."

On the last two days of February three inches of rain was registered in Chamba, but no snow fell on the outer range, nor under ten or twelve thousand feet. But on the 8th March, Major C. N. Marshall telegraphs: "Heavy rain for 24 hours on Tuesday (4th). Snow down to six thousand feet."

From Kilung in Lahoul, the Rev. A. W. Heyde writes on the 19th March: "This has been, or rather still is, a long and severe winter. Since the beginning of November, snow has lain on the fields and slopes, immoveable down to the river, which has not been the case—at least not to such a degree—as long as I have been here, *i.e.*, for 20 years. As to the quantity of snow—

In January	3·52
In February	9·37
To 19th March about	9·00

inches of snow water have been measured.* Judging from certain marks we have, and also from the frequency of avalanches, I think in two or three former winters we have had more snow, though not much more."

The Assistant Commissioner of Kulu, Mr. Dane, reports: "The first heavy snowfall occurred between the 10th and 12th November, when snow fell down to 4,000 feet. About 8 inches fell at Naggar (5,785 feet), and on the high ranges there was a heavy fall. Slight falls occurred during the latter part of November and beginning of December, but they did not extend below 8,000 feet.

"During the month of January hardly any snow fell until the 29th and 30th, when the fall extended to 4,500 feet, and a considerable amount fell on the higher ranges. The Rhotang pass was open, with a few breaks, until the end of January for foot passengers, and Lahoulis, who came through about the middle of the month, reported that the snowfall there had been light, and that the lower valley was clear of snow.

"No intelligence has been received from Spiti, as the passes were closed by the commencement of November.

"The noteworthy feature of this year's snowfall up to date, was the unusually early and heavy fall on the 10th, 11th, and 12th November, which, occurring while the leaves were still on the trees and the flocks and ponies out grazing, caused considerable damage.

"Between February 2nd and 5th the snowfall was general and heavy throughout the Kulu sub-division, but did not extend below 4,800 feet. At 6,000 feet, the depth of the snow lying on the ground was 18 inches. Between the 20th and 29th, snow fell on several dates, but there was no very heavy fall, except on the higher ranges, where it snowed, off and on, during the whole of the

* Taking 1 foot of snow as giving an inch of water in the gauge, this amounts to about 22 feet of snow in two and a half months.

latter part of the month. Speaking generally, the snowfall during the month was average.

"Snowfalls occurred on the higher ranges of Kulu on several dates between the 1st and 10th and 14th March, but in no case did the snow extend below about 8,000 feet. Up to the present (3rd April) the snowfall has been something above the average." * * * * "Foot passengers commenced to cross the Rhotang pass into Lahoul about the 20th March, but report heavy snow on the pass, so that there is not much chance of the pass being open for laden coolies until the end of this month."

Sirmoor, Bissahir.—The Deputy Commissioner of Simla, Mr. W. Coldstream, forwards the following return of the depth of snow on the passes of Bissahir and at the sub-divisional stations in the Hill States:—

	Up to end of January 1884.		February.		Total up to end of February.		
	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	
Nachar	3	0	4	6	7	6	7,600 feet.
Spiti (Babek) Pass ...	...		...		20	0	estimated.
Ruponghutty... ...	...		...		18	0	„
Nilanghutty	...		...		45	0	„
Banighutty	...		...		32	0	„
Shatul Pass	...		...		30	0	„
Kilba (Sutlej valley) ...	...		...		6	8	„
Sindarghutty ...	...		...		24	0	„
Simla	0	8	0	2½	0	10½	measured.
Kotgarh	...		...		0	2	„
Kotkhai	...		...		0	1	„

On the 28th and 29th January, 2 feet 2 inches of snow fell at Kilba, and 4½ feet on the 3rd and 4th February. On the 25th February, a very heavy fall took place on the south-east slopes to the east of Nachar.

A later report from Mr. Minniken, Conservator of Forests, Bissahir Division, gives the depth of snow on the following passes in addition to the above:—

Sandurie	24 feet.
Jhame Rhomin	25 „
Paniri	30 „
Rukchum	25 „
Kunchy Suny	30 „
Keobarung	25 „
Shipki	12 „

And he adds: "About one-third more snow is said to have fallen on the minor ranges than last year." Further notes, under date the 22nd March, state that "the snowfall at Poo has been unusually small." "Heavy snow fell above Nachar on 6th and 7th March." Measured 4 feet of snow on Holta, where path crosses to Bogi.

Hill States of North-Western Provinces.—The majority of the reports received from officers in these hills relate only to the lower outer ranges; and with regard to their condition, the following extract from a letter from the Meteorological Reporter to the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, sufficiently summarises the principal points:—

"Of the three observing stations—Chakrata, Ranikhet, and Pithoragarh—Chakrata only reports any snowfall, and the amount was 5 inches on the 30th December 1883, 2 inches on the 4th, ½ inch on the 5th, and 1 inch on the 14th February. There was thus 8½ inches in all, 5 inches in December, 3½ in February, and none at all in January—the month which, in previous years, has usually had the largest snowfall." It is believed that in Eastern Kumaon no snow

fell at levels lower than 6,000 feet. The smallness of the snowfall of this last winter is in very striking contrast to that of the winter 1882-83, when 63½ inches fell at Chakrata, and of this 53½ inches fell in January 1883.

Major Gordon, writing from Mussoorie on the 1st March to the Superintendent of the Dehra Doon, remarks—"The Paharis state that there has been an unusually small quantity of snow and rain during the winter."

With respect to the inner ranges, the following reports have been received from the Assistant Commissioner of Kumaon :—

"In January only 1½ feet of snow fell in the vicinity of the Milum Pass and none fell near the eastern passes by Darma and Byans.

"In February slight snow fell in the early part of the month on the Darma and Byans side of the passes into Tibet, while at the end of the month, on the 26th and 29th, heavy snow fell on all the higher ranges down to about 10,000 feet. The total snowfall during February and March was—on the Darma and Byans side of the passes in February 2 feet, in March 1½ feet; on the Johàr side of the passes in March, 3 feet."

Sikkim Himalaya.—The Deputy Commissioner reports that, on the 17th December, 2 inches of snow fell in and about Darjiling and about 1 foot in the passes at Nuthizagala and Jauri. During the month of January about 5 feet of snow is reported to have fallen on the passes at Chola, Nuthizagala, Jauri, and Yagla. In February about 4 feet fell on the passes at Jelepla, Nathula, Chola, Donkiala, and Tankala. In March it is only stated that the fall was less than for the corresponding month of last year.

Summary.—It results from the above that there was an unusually early fall of snow, or rather repeated falls, in the North-West Himalaya, especially between the 10th and 15th November, in Kashmir, Kulu, and Lahoul. This early and heavy fall is noticed as a very unusual occurrence, and it is most probable that to it may be attributed the dryness of the following month, and the failure of the winter rains, both on the lower hills and on the plains of the Eastern Punjab and the North-Western Provinces.

In December, the snowfall was light, and in January there was practically none up to the last four or five days of the month. A very heavy fall then took place on the mountains west of Bannu and north of Peshawar; in Hazara, Murree, the whole of Kashmir, including Ladak, and also in Kulu, Lahoul, Spiti, and Bissahir. It was repeated several times in February, and especially between the 2nd and 4th, when 6½ feet fell at Murree; in the Kashmir valley, covered the ground, and remained unmelted (at 5,200 feet) at least up to the 14th; and in Kulu descended to 4,800 feet. In the Sutlej valley at Kilba in Bissahir (about 6,000 feet) this fall gave 4½ feet. To the south-east in Kumaon, both falls were light, and on the eastern passes there was none in January, and very little in the beginning of February; but a heavy fall took place at the end of the month on all the higher ranges, giving 2 feet on the Darma and Byans side of the passes into Tibet. This latter fall was also very heavy in Bissahir, on the south-west slopes, to the east of Nachar; but further to the north-west the heavy snow was restricted to the higher ranges, and in Chamba there was none bleow 10,000 or 12,000 feet.

On the outer hills, at the hill stations—Simla, Chakrata, Mussoorie, Ranikhet, and Naini Tal—scarcely any snow fell throughout the season.

In the first half of March, snow fell on several dates, and, like that of February, was heavy on the Kumaon passes, where it amounted to from 1½ to 3 feet. On the 6th and 7th, it was heavy on the ranges of Bissahir above Nachar. Also on the higher ranges of Kulu on several dates between the 1st and 14th, but not below 8,000 feet. The Rhotang Pass was open to foot passengers about the 20th March, but was then under heavy snow, and it was not expected to be practicable for laden coolies before the end of the month. On the 4th, in Chamba, it fell down to 6,000 feet, but there was none at Murree.

In the Central Himalaya there was snow in December, January, and February, amounting altogether to above 10 feet on the passes. In March there was less than in the corresponding month of last year.

From these reports it would appear that, notwithstanding the dryness of December and the greater part of January, the snows of the past winter have been very considerable on all the higher ranges as far north and west as we have sources of information. On the outer Himalaya only have the winter snows almost entirely failed. With regard to the inner ranges, as this is the first season for which any detailed reports have been received, it is impossible to make any comparison between the snowfall of the present and previous years, where this has not been done by the reporters. On their authority, the fall appears to have been unusually heavy on the plateau west of Bannu and in Kashmir, where also it was unusually early. In Lahoul it has been an early and severe winter, but Mr. Heyde considers there have been two or three within the last 29 years with more snow. In Kulu there was about an average fall in February. Respecting other districts no opinions are given.

With respect to the probable influence of the snowfall on the monsoon rains it is as yet too early to hazard an opinion. Very much will depend on the weather of the next two months. But that the snow-mantled area in the interior of the Himalaya is still more extensive than usual at this season, may be inferred with much probability from the facts set forth in this memorandum. But if there is no great addition to the snow fields in the next two months, they may not seriously prejudice the monsoon rains. In the years in which the monsoon rainfall has been conspicuously deficient, especially 1877, the snowfall has not only been very copious, but has also fallen late in the season; and last year, the fall at the end of May was probably quite as influential on the drought of July and August as the heavier falls of the winter. At present much has to be learned as to the way in which the effect of the snowfall is modified by its distribution on the mountain tract. Last year, the heavy fall was restricted to the outer snowy range, Spiti, Lahoul, and the Pangi valley being almost free from snow. This year the case is reversed, the heavy fall being in the interior of the hills. Some years' further experience must be accumulated before the prognostics afforded by the snowfall reports can be fully interpreted.

SIMLA:
The 30th April 1884.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above memorandum be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurgles), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
MADRAS.	Ganjam	8 13	10 5	7 6	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	19 6	17 2	17 14	21 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 5	26 6	35 3	40 0	40 0	36 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	Ganjam	MADRAS.
	Vizagapatam	12 0	10 0	12 8	...	...	...	11 3	10 10	8 11	13 10	13 0	10 11	28 2	28 2	21 10	27 11	28 11	20 13	26 5	28 5	26 3	44 8	44 8	30 6	93 5	93 5	87 8	15 3	14 10	14 10	14 0	14 0	14 5	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	10 13	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	...	26 14	...	...	...	28 14	28 14	26 8	33 10	32 8	25 10	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	15 3	15 3	15 3	Godavery	
	Kistna	14 0	14 3	8 13	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	14 0	17 2	16 13	14 11	20 5	18 11	25 0	...	...	...	25 8	25 0	28 3	29 14	29 6	22 10	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	14 13	15 6	14 13	14 13	Kistna	
	Nellore	12 10	12 10	10 13	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	12 14	15 0	14 8	14 0	22 2	22 2	22 2	...	...	22 10	30 0	30 0	30 0	36 2	35 5	33 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	16 10	16 10	17 2	16 10	16 10	Nellore	
	Cuddapah	14 0	14 0	14 11	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	26 2	25 5	26 14	27 8	26 2	30 6	33 14	33 11	31 0	45 8	45 11	40 5	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	Cuddapah	
	Anantapur	13 6	14 2	13 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	11 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	28 13	28 13	30 2	29 2	28 13	28 3	36 14	31 0	38 13	33 10	33 10	31 6	94 13	94 13	94 13	15 3	15 3	15 3	15 13	14 14	15 8	Anantapur	
	Bellary	18 3	17 5	18 3	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	41 3	33 0	45 5	28 3	24 6	35 11	...	...	32 3	31 8	30 0	28 8	167 3	182 11	182 11	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 13	14 0	14 6	Bellary	
	Kurnool	12 2	13 5	14 10	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	28 13	28 13	34 3	32 8	32 8	31 3	28 2	28 2	28 2	27 5	26 8	27 5	85 0	83 13	83 13	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 6	16 8	16 8	Kurnool	
	Madras	10 8	10 10	11 5	...	...	...	13 8	14 2	13 14	14 14	15 11	15 13	23 0	23 13	22 5	27 11	26 6	26 6	27 6	27 6	24 11	26 8	26 8	27 5	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 6	17 5	17 0	17 0	Madras	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	15 11	15 13	15 13	16 10	...	...	...	21 2	21 2	21 13	35 14	35 14	32 8	31 8	31 8	30 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	Chingleput	
	North Arcot	9 5	9 5	10 3	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	17 5	17 6	17 14	29 2	29 2	27 5	29 11	29 11	29 11	27 0	26 3	31 0	31 2	31 2	32 0	213 13	213 13	201 11	19 5	19 5	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 0	North Arcot	
	South Arcot	9 11	9 11	8 10	...	...	...	13 14	14 5	15 11	14 14	15 5	17 8	...	...	...	25 6	24 10	30 0	36 3	36 3	39 5	29 11	29 11	31 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 10	15 10	15 10	15 10	14 11	South Arcot	
	Tanjore	11 13	11 0	11 13	...	...	...	15 5	16 10	19 8	...	...	...	36 10	33 6	38 3	28 5	28 5	30 6	35 6	34 2	34 2	33 14	33 14	33 14	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 6	17 13	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	9 14	9 10	10 10	...	...	...	15 2	15 13	16 10	15 8	15 14	17 6	...	...	...	27 14	27 14	33 0	37 3	32 8	40 5	39 3	37 6	45 6	116 10	116 10	121 8	16 13	16 6	15 14	16 13	16 13	18 5	Trichinopoly	
	Madura	13 5	12 8	12 14	...	...	...	15 8	15 2	17 3	16 0	15 10	18 8	...	...	37 5	30 14	29 6	32 5	...	...	...	29 5	29 5	37 14	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 13	17 13	18 11	17 6	17 6	18 5	Madura	
	Tinnevelly	8 14	8 14	9 3	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	19 14	16 0	16 0	20 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 8	...	32 13	38 0	38 0	34 3	97 3	97 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 2	Tinnevelly	
	Coimbatore	14 13	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	13 8	14 6	14 6	14 8	15 6	15 6	25 3	24 6	27 13	29 6	29 6	27 0	29 14	29 2	29 2	29 2	26 8	26 8	29 3	29 3	29 3	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Coimbatore	
	Nilgiris	9 3	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	10 6	9 10	10 6	11 3	10 6	11 6	16 14	19 3	18 8	19 10	21 0	21 0	20 13	19 8	21 10	24 14	23 3	24 14	161 13	161 13	161 13	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 14	15 6	Nilgiris	
	Salem	14 6	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	16 13	15 0	15 10	17 14	29 2	29 2	29 2	26 8	26 8	29 8	32 8	32 8	35 14	39 6	39 6	41 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	15 5	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 13	14 13	Salem	
	South Canara	10 5	10 5	9 0	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 11	12 11	13 3	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 2	21 2	23 3	23 3	23 3	22 3	109 5	109 5	109 5	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 13	14 13	14 13	South Canara	
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	9 0	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	15 6	14 10	14 10	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	23 6	26 14	26 14	25 3	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	13 8	Malabar	
BOMBAY.	Bombay																																		Bombay	BOMBAY.
	Ahmedabad																																		Ahmedabad	
	Kaira																																		Kaira	
	Surat																																		Surat	
	Broach																																		Broach	
	Tanna (Salsette)																																		Tanna (Salsette)	
	Colába (Alibág)																																		Colába (Alibág)	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)																																		Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Násik																																		Násik	
	Ahmednagar																																		Ahmednagar	
	Poona																																		Poona	
	Sholápur																																		Sholápur	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)																																		Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
	Satara	No return received.																																	Satara	
	Belgaum																																		Belgaum	
	Dharwar (Hubli)																																		Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Ratnágiri																																		Ratnágiri	
	Kanara (Karwar)																																		Kanara (Karwar)	
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)																																		Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	
	Aden																																		Aden	
	Asirgarh																																		Asirgarh	
	Baroda																																		Baroda	
	Disa																																		Disa	
	Nimach																																		Nimach	
	Nasirabad																																		Nasirabad	
	Rajkot																																		Rajkot	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 8	15 0	13 12	24 8	25 0	24 4	10 0	10 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	22 12	24 8	30 0	24 8	25 8	28 0	30 0	30 0	...	22 12	24 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	12 12½*	12 12½*	12 13*	12 12*	12 12*	12 8*	Upper Sindh Frontier	
	Karachi	13 13	13 13	13 0	20 0	19 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	19 0	22 0	32 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	19 0	19 0	18 0	90 0	90 0	105 0	17 11	17 11	17 13	17 0	17 . 0	17 0	Karachi	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	16 0	15 8	16 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	11 12	11 0	13 0	14 8	16 0	18 0	22 8	23 0	27 0	20 8	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	19 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	14 8	13 0	14 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
	Shikarpur	No return received.																																	Shikarpur	
	Sukkur	18 0	15 0	15 8	27 0	27 8	30 0	11 0	9 8	11 0	14 0	13 8	17 0	25 0	22 8	27 0	23 0	22 8	23 0	...	...	25 0	23 8	21 0	140 0	120 0	160 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	Sukkur	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	14 1	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 6	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	100 0	120 0	14 12	14 12	12 13	14 12	14 12	12 13	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
																													Prices per md. of 40 seers.							
BENGAL.	*Western Districts.*																																		*Western Districts.*	BENGAL.
	Burdwan	18 0	18 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	13 4	14 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	₹ a. p. 2 14 9	₹ a. p. 2 14 3	₹ a. p. 3 0 0	13 4a	13 4	12 0	Burdwan	
	Bancoorah	17 0	16 8	14 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	15 8	16 0	19 0	17 8	19 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 12	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 3 6	12 12b	12 12	12 0	Bancoorah	
	Beerbhoom	16 8	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	13 5	14 4	18 0	16 0	16 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 4 3	12 0c	12 0	12 0	Beerbhoom	
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	17 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	12 12d	12 12	13 0	Midnapore	
	Hooghly	17 0	16 0	15 0	...	15 0	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	120 0	140 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9	Hooghly	
	Howrah	14 8	14 8	13 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 4	15 0	14 4	14 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	17 12	19 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah	

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Cuttra 14 seers, Cutwa 13 seers, and Kaneegunge 13-4 seers.
b In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Ghattal 14-8 seers and Contai 10-8 seers.
c In the interior prices of salt ranged from 11 to 16 seers per rupee.
d In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
e In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt ranged from 10 to 13 5 seers per rupee.
* Salt in common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1884—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaro, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Past fortnight.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Retail. Present fortnight.	Retail. Past fortnight.	Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
	Central Districts.																																	*Central Districts.*	
	Calcutta	16 0	15 0	15 6	19 0	17 0	21 5	8 0	7 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	17 12	19 0	19 0	23 2	14 0	16 0	17 12	18 10	18 10	18 13	120 0	90 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 0	13 0	14 9	Calcutta	
	24-Pergunnahs	14 4	13 5	12 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	11 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	17 8	17 8	16 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	12 13	12 13	13 5	24-Pergunnahs	
	Nuddea	16 12	17 4	14 8	22 15	22 15	24 4½	12 5	13 5½	16 7	13 5½	14 8	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 8	25 0	22 15	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	11 10½	11 10½	11 10½	Nuddea	
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 8½	10 8	11 0	Khoolna	
	Jessore	16 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	21 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 1 0	3 4 0	11 8½	11 8	12 4	Jessore	
	Moorshedabad	19 8	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	16 0	13 8	14 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 1 0	3 4 0	11 0½	11 0	11 0	Moorshedabad	
	Dinagepore	20 0	19 3	15 10	13 5	...	14 0	15 8	16 0	18 0	17 4	16 3	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	13 11	17 0	140 0	120 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	11 0½	11 0	11 0	Dinagepore	
	Rajshahye	19 0	16 0 to 21 0	18 0	32 0	30 0	37 8	11 4	12 0	13 8 to 18 0	12 8	13 2	17 4 to 18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	17 8	24 6	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 13 0	12 0½	12 0	10 8	Rajshahye	
	Rungpore	16 0	10 9	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	13 5	13 3	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	20 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	11 14*m	11 14	11 14	Rungpore	
	Bogra	12 0	12 12	13 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 8	15 0	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	18 12	90 0	90 0	67 8	3 5 4	3 5 4	3 8 0	12 0	11 4	10 8	Bogra	
	Pubna	24 6	25 0	18 12	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 8	15 0	14 6	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 6	3 5 3	12 6*n	12 6	11 4	Pubna	
	Darjeeling	...	...	8 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	4 0	6 0	5 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0o	8 0	8 0	Darjeeling	
	Jalpaiguri	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4	12 4	12 0	Jalpaiguri	
	Eastern Districts.																															*Eastern Districts.*	
	Dacca	17 0	16 4	14 8	26 0	18 0	24 0	12 8	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 4	14 8	90 0	90 0	80 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 8p	12 8	12 4	Dacca	
	Furreedpore	21 0	21 0	24 0	35 0	30 0	37 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	14 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	12 0q	12 0	12 0	Furreedpore	
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	13 0r	13 0	13 0	Backergunge	
	Mymensingh	13 4	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	10 0	12 5	18 0	14 0	15 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	16 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	12 8s	12 3	12 0	Mymensingh	
	Chittagong	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	10 0t	10 0	9 0	Chittagong	
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	10 0u	10 0	10 0	Noakholly	
	Tipperah	14 10	14 8	18 4	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	20 4	18 13	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 3	13 4	...	...	...	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	12 4v	12 4	12 4	Tipperah	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	13 5	16 0	13 5	16 0	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hill Tipperah	
	Behar.																															*Behar.*	
	Patna	22 8	22 8	17 8	24 0	24 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	29 8	100 0	100 0	130 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	Patna	
	Gya	17 0	18 0	20 0	21 8	23 0	24 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	21 8	23 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0w	11 0	12 0	Gya	
	Shahabad	19 0	19 0	16 8 to 17 0	22 0	22 0	25 0 to 26 0	9 0	9 0	10 8 to 11 0	13 0	14 0	16 8 to 18 0	20 0	24 0	30 0	24 0	23 0	...	24 0	24 0	28 0 to 29 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 0x	12 0	12 8	Shahabad	
	Durbhunga	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	30 0	10 3	11 8	15 0	13 3	13 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	35 0	21 15	20 8	24 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 3 9	3 10 0	12 1y	12 6	11 0	Durbhunga	
	Mozufferpore	16 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 3 6	3 4 0	12 0z	12 0	12 0	Mozufferpore	
	Sarun	17 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	11 0z‖	11 0	11 0	Sarun	
	Chumparun	16 0	16 0	17 0	25 0	...	40 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 8	13 8	18 0	23 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 6	11 8zz	11 8	11 8	Chumparun	
	Monghyr	18 14	21 0	19 11	21 0	21 0	29 6	11 9	11 9	13 9	12 9	13 10	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 15	24 10	27 14	126 0	126 0	126 0	3 2 6	2 15 10	3 3 4	12 4z3	12 9	11 13	Monghyr	
	Bhágalpur	18 11	17 10	16 6	21 7	21 7	26 8	12 0	12 0	16 6	13 14	13 14	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 13	20 3	25 4	164 0	151 8	126 8	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 6	12 10z‖	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur	
	Purneah	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	10 8z5	10 8	10 0	Purneah	
	Maldah	20 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 9 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	Maldah	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	10 0z6	12 0	11 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
	Orissa.																															*Orissa.*	
	Cuttack	19 11	19 11	15 12	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 12	19 11*	19 11	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	24 15	23 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Cuttack	
	Pooree	13 2	14 7	13 2	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	26 4	23 10	23 10	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	19 11	100 0	100 0	105 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 11 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	Pooree	
	Balasore	18 0	18 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	16 0	18 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	1 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	10 8z7	10 0	10 8	Balasore	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																															CHOTA NAGPUR.	
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																															*South-Western Frontier Agency.*	
	Hazáribágh	14 0	14 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	3 12 6	3 8 9	3 7 0	10 0z8	10 0	11 0	Hazáribágh	
	Lohardugga	16 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	4 2 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	Lohardugga	
	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Singbhoom	
	Manbhoom	14 8	14 0	15 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 8	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	10 8z9	10 8	10 8	Manbhoom	

BENGAL—*continued.*

* In the interior the price of rice ranged from 21 to 31-9 seers per rupee.
f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 11 seers, and Barrackpore 12-12 seers.
g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were—Kooshtea and Choondanga 13 seers, Meherpore 11-8 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
h In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was:—Satkhira and Bagirhat 11 seers.
i In the sub-divisions *the retail prices of salt per rupee* were:—Jhenida, Magura, and Narail 12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
j In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 10-8 seers, and Khanoy 12 seers.
k The retail *price* of salt were at Raigange 11-8 seers, and Nowpore 10 seers per rupee.
l In the sub-division of Nattore and Nowgong the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
m In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nilphamari 12 seers, Kurigram 13 seers, and Gaibanda 14 seers.
n The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 13 seers per rupee.
o The retail prices of salt at Kurseong 8 seers, and Silliguri 10 seers per rupee.
p In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10-10½ seers, and Naraingunge 13 seers.
q The retail price of salt at Madaripore was 12 seers per rupee.
r In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10 seers.
s In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Atteea 14 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
t The retail price of salt at Cox's Bazar was 10 seers per rupee.
u In the interior the retail prices of salt ranged from 9 to 12-4 seers per rupee.
v The retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Chandpore 12-8 seers and Brahmunboriah 12-4 seers.
w In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Arungabad 11-12 seers and Nowada 10 seers.
x In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 11-8 seers and Bhabuah 11 seers.
y In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Madhubani 11 seers and Tajpore 11 seers.
z In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee in the sub-division of Rajeepore was 12 seers.
z1 The retail price of salt per rupee in the sub-division of Sewan 11 seers and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
z2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt ranged from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.
z3 In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.
z4 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 11-8 seers.
z5 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Maddenpoora 10 seers, and Soopole 11 seers.
z6 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Maddenpoora 10 seers, and Soopole 11 seers.
z7 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Maddenpoora 10 seers, and Soopole 11 seers.
z8 The retail prices of salt at Rajmehal and Govindpore was 11 seers per rupee.
z9 The retail price of salt at Rajmehal was 8 seers per rupee.
a1 The retail price of salt at Bhadruck was 8 seers per rupee.
a2 The retail prices of salt were at Chatra 11 seers and Kharagdiha 11-8 seers per rupee.
a3 The retail prices of salt were at Raghunathpore 12 seers, and Burra Bazar and Govindpore 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1884—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari. *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari. *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari. *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	13 0	...	...	...	11 4	10 8	17 8	15 0	15 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	10 10	10 10	9 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 10	10 10	16 0	13 5	12 13	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	20 0	25 8	20 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 8	13 0	14 4	13 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	15 8	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 8	15 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 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	15 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	18 8	18 8	18 8	25 0	25 0	30 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	26 0
	Saháranpur	20 7	20 7	21 8	26 14	29 0½	40 13	7 8½	7 8½	9 11	10 12	10 12	13 7	24 11½	24 11½	32 4	26 14	26 14	27 15
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	19 12	19 12	29 11	29 11	37 10	6 9	6 9	6 9	11 0	11 0	12 2	25 5	27 8	36 12	22 0	22 0	26 6
	Meerut	20 0	19 8	20 0	27 0	26 8	31 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	26 0	26 8	31 0	22 0	22 0	25 0
	Bulandshahr	21 12	21 0	19 8	27 8	28 8	29 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 13	9 11	11 4	28 0	28 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	18 0
	Aligarh	19 0	18 0	17 8	26 0	27 0	26 8	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	27 0	26 0	26 8	25 0	25 0	22 0
	Kumaun	13 0	13 0	11 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	18 8	17 8	18 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 4	16 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	27 0
	Bijnor	18 9	19 6	20 4	25 14	27 0	32 6	9 9	9 9	11 4	10 2	10 11	13 12	22 8	24 12	31 8	...	...	22 8
	Moradabad	20 15	20 10	21 14	30 10	31 14	31 14	8 12	8 12	10 10	12 12	12 12	13 12	30 8	30 10	31 4	27 8	27 8	19 6
	Budaun	21 14	21 14	21 4½	31 12½	32 6	31 12½	7 3	8 6	9 9½	10 12½	10 12½	13 12½	26 6	28 15½	...	26 6	27 9½	...
	Bareilly	20 10	20 10	19 6	28 12	28 12	28 12	6 0	6 4	7 8	10 10	11 14	13 12	28 12	28 12	28 12	24 6	26 14	20 0
	Sháhjahánpur	24 8	24 8	21 8	36 0	37 8	33 12	8 0	8 0	9 12	13 12	14 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs	21 14	21 8	22 0	37 8	33 12	35 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	11 6	11 14	14 0	35 0	37 8	...	30 0	31 8	...
	Muttra	18 12	18 8	18 8	25 4	27 0	27 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	21 0
	Agra	18 8	18 8	18 0	24 8	24 8	25 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	10 8	14 0	24 0	23 8	26 0	23 8	23 8	23 8
	Farukhabad	21 8½	21 4	19 3½	32 8	32 7	27 0	7 5	7 5	6 7	12 10	12 10	14 6½	...	...	25 10	28 10	28 12	23 0
	Mainpuri	21 0	20 0	19 8	30 0	29 0	27 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah	20 8	21 0	18 0	24 8	26 8	23 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 8	13 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	24 0
	Etah	22 8	22 0	21 0	29 5	31 0	27 5	7 11	7 8	8 2	11 5	12 8	14 5	...	...	24 0	...	...	21 0
	Jalaun	22 8	22 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	35 0	25 0	23 0
	Jhánsi	22 8	23 0	23 0	32 0	24 34	38 13	7 0	7 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	29 12	32 0	36 13	22 0	...	25 0
	Lalitpur	25 12	25 4	23 0	38 0	38 0	42 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	34 8	35 0	41 0	26 0	26 0	32 0
	Cawnpore	22 8	22 8	19 0	30 0	30 0	27 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	14 8	30 0	32 0	34 0	29 0	30 0	26 0
	Fatehpur	18 8	19 0	17 6	28 4	28 0	26 0	9 0	9 0	11 4	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	30 0	...	26 0	24 0
	Bánda	27 0	28 0	23 0	34 0	35 0	37 0	8 0	12 0	8 0	13 8	14 0	16 0	35 0	37 0	37 0	34 0	35 0	32 0
	Allahabad	20 0	19 12	16 12	28 0	27 8	28 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	14 4	14 8	17 0	30 0	30 8	32 0	27 0	28 8	31 0
	Hamírpur	24 11	25 0	19 0	24 12	25 12	...	8 12	9 0	10 0	12 0	11 6	...	29 12	...	26 0	28 10	...	...
	Jaunpur	21 3	21 3	19 13	26 13	26 13	31 12	7 1	7 1	7 12	12 12	12 12	15 8	25 6	25 6	...	22 9	22 9	25 6
	Gorakhpur	20 11	20 11	20 11	25 3	24 5½	30 9½	12 9½	12 9½	14 6½	14 5½	14 5½	18 0	23 6½	21 9½	36 0	18 0	...	...
	Basti	20 0	20 0	20 8	24 0	25 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	14 0	14 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	19 3	18 8	18 3	25 13	25 13	25 1	10 5	10 5	10 5	11 13	12 8	14 12	...	...	26 8	20 10	20 10	...
	Mirzapur	17 0	17 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	27 0
	Benares	18 7	18 11	17 14	24 11	25 0	26 8½	8 11	9 3	11 6	12 3	12 11½	17 1	26 9	26 9	29 4	22 4	23 4	29 4
	Gházipur	19 5	19 0	19 5	25 1½	25 1½	27 0½	7 1½	7 1½	10 5	11 9	11 9	16 1½	20 9½	20 9½	32 3	22 8½	22 8½	27 11
	Balia	18 10	18 10	19 6	24 6	24 6	27 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 2	14 2	17 8	...	...	...	30 8	30 8	...
	Pilibhít	21 8	21 0	21 8	35 0	33 8	35 6½	10 0	10 0	15 0	12 8	12 8	16 4	...	27 0	...	...	26 4	...
Oudh.	Sultánpur	23 0	23 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	...	26 0	26 0	...
	Partábgarh	22 8	22 2	20 4	30 14	26 14	33 2	13 12	14 0	15 14	14 8	15 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	20 0	20 0	18 8	30 0	28 0	27 8	10 0	10 0	10 12	13 8	14 8	17 0	27 0	27 0	36 0	34 0	25 0	...
	Kheri	22 0	22 0	19 12	34 0	34 0	36 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	34 0	34 0	44 0	34 0	34 0	...
	Lucknow	21 12	21 10	18 14½	30 3	30 5	28 10	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 12	13 2	13 10	29 0	28 8½	29 10½	29 4	29 8½	24 0
	Bára Banki	23 0	23 0	18 8	30 0	29 0	30 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	11 8	12 0	14 0	27 0	31 0	34 0	29 0	28 0	22 0
	Bahraich	21 8	20 0	18 0	31 0	31 0	40 0	12 9	13 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	45 0	23 0	23 0	24 0
	Rai Bareli	22 0	21 12	19 6	29 0	29 8	29 0	14 0	14 0	...	14 8	14 4	16 0	31 4	30 8	27 0	30 0	30 8	25 0
	Sitapur	24 0	22 12	21 0	35 13	35 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	33 0	33 0	43 0	27 0	27 8	26 0
	Gonda	23 4	23 0	21 8	31 0	30 14	42 0	12 8	12 12	13 8	15 8	15 8	15 0	28 8	28 8	43 0	27 0	27 8	26 0
	Unáo	22 0	21 0	19 0	28 0	29 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	24 0
	Hardui	23 0	21 2	17 13	32 13	34 12	23 7	5 10	5 10	6 9	11 4	11 4	13 2	30 0	30 0	26 4	...	27 8	23 7
Punjab.	Gujránwála (*a*)	25 8	26 4	25 8	45 0	45 0	50 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	35 0
	Lahore (*b*)	25 0	26 0	24 0	41 0	41 0	48 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	48 0	32 0	32 0	28 0
	Ferozepore (*c*)	23 0	23 0	20 0	40 0	37 0	45 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	30 0	28 0	50 0	...	...	26 0
	Sirsa (*d*)	21 0	19 0	23 0	34 0	34 0	47 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	28 0	30 0	43 0	22 0	24 0	34 0
	Hissar (*e*)	18 0	18 0	21 8	29 0	29 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	21 8	22 0	29 0
	Rohtak (*f*)	19 0	18 8	21 0	27 0	27 0	34 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	26 0
	Gurgaon (*g*)	19 8	19 8	20 12	28 8	28 8	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	28 8
	Delhi (*h*)	18 8	18 8	19 8	27 8	27 8	30 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	23 0	23 0	31 0	23 0	23 0	21 0
	Karnál (*i*)	21 0	20 0	19 0	31 0	31 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	33 0	16 0	16 0	24 0
	Umballa (*j*)	22 0	22 0	24 8	32 0	32 0	38 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	30 0	30 0	42 0	26 0	26 0	30 0
	Ludhiana (*k*)	25 0	23 0	25 8	34 0	35 0	47 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	18 0	35 0	30 0	44 0	25 0	24 0	31 0
	Simla (*l*)	15 0	17 0	18 0	18 6	20 0	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	11 0	18 8	...	18 8	14 8	...	14 0

* Mandwa.

(*a*) Wheat and gur rising. (*b*) Wheat and gur rising; gram falling. (*c*) Gram and firewood rising; barley and jowar falling.
(*d*) Wheat falling; bajra and jowar rising. (*e*) Bajra, gram, and gur rising.

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraru, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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.		
Sylhet	...	...	...	16 0	13 4	16 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	12 8	12 8	11 6	Sylhet	Assam.
Cachar	...	...	...	12 13	13 5	14 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Cachar	
Goálpárá	...	...	...	13 2	12 8	18 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4	12 8	13 0	Goálpárá	
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 6 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	Gáro Hills	
Kámrúp	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	Kámrúp	
Darrang	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Darrang	
Nowgong	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Nowgong	
Sibságar	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 5 4	4 5 4	4 8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Sibságar	
Lakhimpur	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Lakhimpur	
Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 0 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 0	16 0 0	13 0 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	Nága Hills	
Dehra Dún	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.
Saháranpur	...	...	...	27 15	27 15	31 3	129 0	129 0	150 8	13 2½	13 2½	12 10	12 14½	12 14½	12 6	Saháranpur	
Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	26 6	27 8	30 4	132 0	132 0	110 0	12 10	12 10	12 8	12 2	12 2	11 10	Muzaffarnagar	
Meerut	...	...	...	26 8	26 0	28 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	Meerut	
Bulandshahr	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	25 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
Aligarh	...	...	...	23 8	24 8	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	Aligarh	
Kumaun	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	Kumaun	
Garhwál	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 2	8 2	8 0	Garhwál	
Bijnor	...	...	...	22 8	25 10	27 0	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 4	Bijnor	
Moradabad	...	...	...	23 0	24 6	23 2	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 8	12 8	12 8	Moradabad	
Budaun	...	...	...	21 9½	22 8	25 3	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 11	11 11	12 0	11 1½	11 6	11 6	Budaun	
Bareilly	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	24 6	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 3	12 3	10 10	Bareilly	
Sháhjahánpur	...	...	...	24 8	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Sháhjahánpur	
Tarái Pergunnahs	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 14	11 12	13 0	11 9	11 0	12 8	Tarái Pergunnahs	
Muttra	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	27 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Muttra	
Agra	...	...	...	22 8	23 8	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Agra	
Farukhabad	...	...	...	26 8	26 7	25 11	145 0	145 0	156 8	12 8	12 12	12 8	11 14	12 2	11 9	Farukhabad	
Mainpuri	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	Mainpuri	
Etáwah	...	...	...	25 8	28 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Etáwah	
Etah	...	...	...	24 3	26 0	25 0	140 0	160 0	140 0	12 2	12 0	12 0	11 13	12 0	11 0	Etah	
Jalaun	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jalaun	
Jhánsi	...	...	...	27 1	29 8	31 9½	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	Jhánsi	
Lalitpur	...	...	...	30 12	32 12	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 3	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 12	Lalitpur	
Cawnpore	...	...	...	29 0	30 8	29 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	Cawnpore	
Fatehpur	...	...	...	29 0	29 8	28 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	12 0	Fatehpur	
Bánda	...	...	...	38 0	40 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	Bánda	
Allahabad	...	...	...	29 4	29 4	30 8	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Allahabad	
Hamírpur	...	...	...	34 8	33 15	32 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	12 0	11 13	10 10	10 10	10 0	Hamírpur	
Jaunpur	...	...	...	24 11	24 11	28 4	130 0	130 0	148 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 10	10 10	10 10	Jaunpur	
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	26 1½	28 13	33 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9½	10 9½	11 11	10 6½	10 6½	11 3	Gorakhpur	
Basti	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Basti	
Azamgarh	...	...	...	22 14	24 0	22 14	177 8	177 8	147 8	11 10	11 2	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 8	Azamgarh	
Mirzapur	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mirzapur	
Benares	...	...	...	24 6	24 2	25 12	100 0	100 0	140 0	10 11	10 11	12 3	10 2	10 2	10 11	Benares	
Gházipur	...	...	...	24 7	24 7	28 5	128 12	128 12	128 12	10 15½	10 15½	10 1½	10 5	10 5	10 5	Gházipur	
Balia	...	...	...	26 4	23 14	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 8	11 4	11 12	11 12	11 4	Balia	
Pilibhít	...	...	...	22 0	21 12	23 1½	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	Pilibhít	
Sultánpur	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	12 0	Sultánpur	Oudh.
Partábgarh	...	...	...	25 8	27 0	28 4	200 0	180 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	10 12	11 1	10 14	Partábgarh	
Fyzabad	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	27 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Fyzabad	
Kheri	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	20 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Kheri	
Lucknow	...	...	...	26 8	27 12	25 12	115 0	115 0	115 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Lucknow	
Bára Banki	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bára Banki	
Bahraich	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	26 0	160 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	Bahraich	
Rai Bareli	...	...	...	27 8	28 0	25 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	Rai Bareli	
Sitapur	...	...	...	27 3	28 0	28 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Sitapur	
Gonda	...	...	...	28 8	28 8	33 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 4	11 4	11 12	Gonda	
Unáo	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	Unáo	
Hardui	...	...	...	25 5	25 5	20 10	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 14	9 14	9 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	Hardui	
Gujránwála (*a*)	...	...	...	41 0	41 0	38 8	90 0	90 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála (*a*)	Punjab.
Lahore (*b*)	...	...	...	40 0	39 0	35 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	Lahore (*b*)	
Ferozepore (*c*)	...	...	...	37 8	40 0	40 0	90 0	100 0	100 0	14 8	14 8	13 12	14 0	14 0	13 8	Ferozepore (*c*)	
Sirsa (*d*)	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	43 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	Sirsa (*d*)	
Hissar (*e*)	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	...	...	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	Hissar (*e*)	
Rohtak (*f*)	...	...	...	24 8	25 8	31 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	...	...	12 12	12 0	12 0	11 8	Rohtak (*f*)	
Gurgaon (*g*)	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	25 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gurgaon (*g*)	
Delhi (*h*)	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	28

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1884—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*). Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*). Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum*). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bajrah Millet (Cumnoo, Bajra, *Penicillaria Spicata*). Present fortnight.	Bajrah Millet (Cumnoo, Bajra, *Penicillaria Spicata*). Past fortnight.	Bajrah Millet (Cumnoo, Bajra, *Penicillaria Spicata*). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.						
PUNJAB—*continued*.	Kángra (*a*)	18 0	15 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	34 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Kángra (*a*)	PUNJAB—*continued*.
	Jullundur (*b*)	25 8	25 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	43 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	34 0	35 0	36 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	14 12	14 12	14 8	14 4	14 4	14 4	Jullundur (*b*)	
	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	24 0	24 0	26 0	38 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	38 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	...	32 0	35 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	
	Gurdáspur (*d*)	28 0	27 0	28 0	36 0	32 0	45 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	32 0	30 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	35 0	37 0	36 0	100 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Gurdáspur (*d*)	
	Amritsar (*e*)	25 8	25 0	25 0	38 0	39 0	44 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 8	40 0	41 0	43 0	30 0	34 4	26 8	...	37 4	40 0	40 0	90 0	85 0	80 0	15 6	15 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	Amritsar (*e*)	
	Siálkot (*f*)	25 8	25 8	26 0	44 0	45 0	45 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	41 0	40 0	37 0	36 8	36 8	39 0	...	39 0	38 0	33 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	15 8	Siálkot (*f*)	
	Gujrát (*g*)	29 12	30 0	30 8	50 0	50 0	49 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	49 0	50 0	47 0	43 0	44 0	47 0	...	38 8	38 8	30 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	15 8	15 8	15 8	Gujrát (*g*)	
	Jhelum (*h*)	27 8	30 0	27 8	41 0	42 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	37 0	37 0	40 0	36 8	36 8	49 0	...	35 0	34 0	27 8	160 0	140 0	140 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	15 8	15 8	16 0	Jhelum (*h*)	
	Ráwalpindi (*i*)	33 0	31 0	21 0	50 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 12	16 0	14 12	50 0	50 0	38 0	48 0	48 0	46 0	...	42 0	42 0	48 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Ráwalpindi (*i*)	
	Shahpúr (*j*)	30 0	30 0	26 0	48 0	48 0	50 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	42 0	38 0	38 0	48 0	...	29 0	29 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	14 14	14 8	14 8	14 8	Shahpúr (*j*)	
	Jhang (*k*)	22 0	22 0	20 0	30 0	34 0	37 8	...	...	...	19 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	27 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	33 0	36 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Jhang (*k*)	
	Montgomery (*l*)	20 0	20 8	19 0	32 0	34 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	5 8	23 0	23 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	27 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	14 12	14 8	14 8	14 8	Montgomery (*l*)	
	Mooltan (*m*)	18 0	18 8	16 8	32 0	32 0	33 0	...	...	...	10 0	13 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	14 0	Mooltan (*m*)	
	Muzaffargarh (*n*)	20 0	21 0	19 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	...	35 2	34 7	28 7	125 0	125 0	125 0	47 8	47 8	52 8	45 0	45 0	50 0	Muzaffargarh (*n*)	
	Dera Ghazi Khán (*o*)	18 12	18 12	17 8	27 8	27 13	25 0	...	...	...	12 8	8 12	10 0	26 4	27 8	40 0	25 0	25 0	37 8	...	42 3	42 8	35 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	80 0	120 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	Dera Ghazi Khán (*o*)	
	Dera Ismail Khán (*p*)	21 0	20 13	21 12	41 14	40 5	33 12	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 8	33 12	32 8	41 4	27 8	26 14	35 10	...	...	...	...	...	32 8	24 4	...	61 3	96 14	...	58 11	63 12	Dera Ismail Khán (*p*)	
	Bannu (*q*)	25 0	24 11	29 6	44 6	40 10	52 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	25 0	30 0	45 0	...	31 8	32 8	21 2	124 0	124 0	99 0	36 6	41 10	52 0	35 4	40 10	50 0	Bannu (*q*)	
	Kohát	...	22 4	19 2	...	33 2	33 2	...	...	...	...	12 12	14 0	...	26 12	38 4	...	26 12	38 4	...	31 0	32 0	17 12	110 0	110 0	140 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 8	Kohát	
	Peshawar (*r*)	27 4	25 12	17 10	47 8	42 8	41 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	73 0	73 0	52 0	39 0	38 0	33 0	...													Peshawar (*r*)	
	Házára (*s*)	29 0	31 0	...	42 0	43 0	43 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	30 0	37 0	...	...													Házára (*s*)	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Saugor	28 8	28 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	35 0	40 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	31 0	32 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	9 12	9 12	10 8	Saugor	CENTRAL PROVINCES.
	Damoh	32 0	32 8	29 0	...	...	30 0	12 0	13 8	14 8	14 8	13 8	15 8	...	...	48 0	34 0	34 0	41 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	Damoh					
	Jubbulpore	28 12	24 0	20 8	25 0	24 0	26 0	10 8	10 0	13 0	13 8	13 0	18 0	28 0	30 0	27 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	...	27 0	28 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 10	11 6	11 8	11 4	11 4	11 0	Jubbulpore	
	Mandla	31 0	31 0	28 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	37 0	45 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	Mandla	
	Seoni	25 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 8	17 8	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 4	40 0	40 0	90 0	85 0	80 0	15 6	15 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	Seoni	
	Narsinghpur	21 0	21 0	19 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 0	38 0	33 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	15 8	Narsinghpur	
	Hoshangabad	20 4	19 2	15 2	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	11 14	11 0	10 11	30 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	38 8	38 8	30 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	15 8	15 8	15 8	Hoshangabad	
	Nimár	20 10	18 9	16 10	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	14 14	14 14	16 0	24 0	22 8	25 4	26 0	24 0	22 4	17 0	25 18	25 18	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 0	13 0	12 12	Nimár	
	Betúl	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	17 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	Betúl	
	Chhindwára	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	12 8	11 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	19 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 4	12 8	Chhindwára	
	Wardha	24 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	22 4	22 12	23 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 12	11 12	12 4	Wardha	
	Nagpur	22 4	22 4	18 8	...	...	...	8 12	9 4	9 12	14 12	16 0	18 4	27 12	27 12	29 12	...	...	...	...	26 0	24 0	24 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 8	Nágpur	
	Chanda	24 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	26 4	25 0	26 4	159 0	159 0	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	Chánda	
	Bhandára	25 0	25 0	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	28 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Bhandára	
	Bálaghát	23 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	32 0	64 0	64 0	70 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	Bálaghát	
	Raipur	28 0	27 0	22 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 0	34 0	42 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Raipur	
	Bilaspur	34 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	23 12	25 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	120 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Bilaspur	
	Sambalpur	24 8	24 8	22 0	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	38 0	38 0	28 0	52 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	20 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Sambalpur	
BRITISH BURMA.	*Arakan Division.*																															*Arakan Division.*	BRITISH BURMA.
	Akyab	6 6	...	6 6	...	...	...	12 0	...	9 8	15 0	...	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	10 0	240 0	...	180 0	35 0	...	32 0	30 0	...	25 0	Akyab	
	Northern Arakan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	...	15 1	13 6	...	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	4 0	50 0	...	220 0	...	...	...	30 0	...	...	Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	22 0	19 2	19 2	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	39 0	Sandoway	
	Pegu Division.																															*Pegu Division.*	
	Rangoon Town	15 5	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	11 4	11 2	11 6	12 8	12 9	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7	21 2	19 7	320 0	320 0	324 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	535 11	535 11	...	...	...	...	32 7	35 11	...	Tharrawaddy	
	Prome	16 3	16 3	12 2	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 3	13 1	13 12	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9	15 9	15 9	139 11	139 11	139 11	28 6	28 6	25 5	18 10	18 10	16 5	Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																															*Irrawaddy Division.*	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	13 4	10 13	14 10	15 6	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 14	238 12	238 12	265 7	26 9	26 9	21 4	25 1	21 4	17 9	Bassein	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 15	13 0	13 0	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 4	10 7	10 7	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 3	18 3	14 15	184 8	184 8	147 10	41 12	41 12	35 7	35 7	35 7	33 12	Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo	9 15	9 4	13 6	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 11	12 7	12 7	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	18 7	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 5	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																															*Tenasserim Division.*	
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 11	13 8	13 8	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 8	30 8	32 5	20 15	20 15	22 12	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	16 12	17 15	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Tavoy	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	17 5	16 10	16 10	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	36 8	36 8	32 4	29 3	29 3	16 2	Mergui	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 13	11 10	11 10	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	29 6	11 4	14 1	18 2	Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 13	9 1	11 5	11 5	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	250 0	35 6	35 6	32 3	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Salween	
HYDERABAD AS-SIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Secunderabad	HYDERABAD AS-SIGNED DISTRICTS.
	Bolarum																															Bolarum	
	Chudderghat																															Chudderghat	
	Amraoti	23 0	22 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	64 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	Amraoti	
	Akola	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 10	12 10	12 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	Akola	
	Ellichpur	18 8	18 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	10 2	10 0	...	24 0	24 0	0	...	16 8	16 8	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	Ellichpur	
	Buldana	23 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	23 0	22 0	28 0	23 0	20 0	23 0	...	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana	
	Wun	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	15 8	27 0	27 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	300 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Wún	
	Basim	25 0	25 0	22 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Basim	

* No wholesale salt sold.

(*a*) Wheat falling. (*b*) Wheat falling; gram rising. (*c*) Barley falling; gur and gram rising. (*d*) Wheat, barley, jowar falling; *gram, wood, rising*. (*e*) Wheat, gur, firewood falling; barley, bajra, jowar, and *gram* rising. (*f*) Barley rising; jowar, gram, maize falling. (*g*) Wheat, bajra, jowar, maize, gur rising. (*h*) Wheat, barley, bajra, gur rising; gram falling. (*i*) Gur falling. (*k*) Barley, rice, and gur rising; jowar falling. (*l*) Wheat, barley, rice, gram falling; maize and gur rising. (*m*) Wheat rising; maize falling. (*n*) Gur, wheat, barley rising. (*o*) Barley, jowar, gur rising; rice falling. (*p*) Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar, and gram falling; gur rising. (*q*) Wheat, barley, maize falling; bajra, gram rising. (*r*) Wheat, barley, bajra falling; gram, maize, gur, and salt rising. (*s*) Wheat, barley, bajra, gram and maize *rising*; gur and salt falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1884 —*concluded.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	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 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.						
Mysore	Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur	Mysore
Coorg	Coorg	8 12	8 5	9 13	9 14	9 8	10 3	14 0	14 3	14 14	19 6	20 0	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 10	30 4	27 5	24 9	24 10	29 11	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 14	11 11	10 11	11 3	11 8	11 0	Coorg	Coorg
Rajpootana	Jeypore	17 0	16 0	16 8	23 8	23 0	23 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 12	14 8	15 4	15 8	14 4	Jeypore	Rajpootana
	Kishengurh	17 0	17 0	15 0	22 8	22 4	24 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	17 8	16 0	25 4	16 0	17 8	19 0	...	...	...	20 8	22 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	18 12	18 8	19 10	24 6	25 0	28 12	10 0	10 0	13 12	11 4	11 4	15 0	25 0	25 0	28 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	25 0	28 12	...	...	...	14 2	14 0	...	14 0	13 12	13 2	Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	18 13	18 6	19 15	24 5	24 10	27 15	7 7	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	22 0	22 0	28 8	19 11	20 0	32 8	...	...	...	22 8	23 8	27 11	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 12	14 12	14 12	15 4	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 7	18 10	21 0	24 11	25 0	30 0	7 6	7 6	8 0	8 13	9 6	11 9	23 3	23 3	28 4	21 11	23 8	36 0	...	...	...	22 8	23 8	29 8	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	12 0	12 0	12 8	Bhurtpore (City)	
	Ajmere	15 8	15 8	15 8	22 8	22 0	22 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	16 8	16 8	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	21 9	20 5	17 15	30 13	30 8	25 4	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	13 0	29 5	30 0	24 14	22 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	27 9	29 5	26 3	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	14 15	13 10	13 10	14 0	Deoli Cantonment	
																													R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.					
	Erinpura	16 8	16 6	17 4	26 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	20 2	...	...	...	21 10	20 7	20 5	170 0	170 0	160 0	3 0 4	3 0 4	2 13 9	13 0	13 0	13 0	Erinpura	
	Sirohee	14 8	15 8	15 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	Sirohee	
	Abu	13 8	13 6	13 8	20 4	20 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 9	3 4 0	3 8 0	12 8	12 0	11 8	Abu	
	Anadra	15 0	14 8	15 4	23 8	23 4	24 0	6 3	6 8	7 12	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	13 2	13 4	12 4	Anadra	
	Bálmere	13 8	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	5 6	5 8	5 12	9 12	9 8	9 12	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	300 0	300 0	360 0	13 8	13 8	15 12	300 0	300 0	360 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 9 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	Bálmere	
	Jeysalmere	12 4	12 12	13 0	...	...	...	9 12	10 0	11 4	11 4	12 4	14 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	15 0	15 4	19 4	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 4	...	...	...	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	Jeysalmere	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	18 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	28 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	17 3	15 10	12 14½	25 12½	23 7	18 12½	20 2½	10 [illegible]	[illegible] 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	20 5	21 14	17 9½	200 0	200 0	200 0	S. Ch. 11 11½	S. Ch. 12 1½	S. Ch. 10 8½	S. Ch. 11 5½	S. Ch. 11 11½	S. Ch. 10 2½	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
																													R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.					
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	22 8	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	16 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 [illegible]	[illegible] 0	26 4	...	...	...	3 5 [illegible]	[illegible]	...	11 14	12 8	[illegible]	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh („)	18 7	18 7	14 8	...	...	...	9 6	9 11	10 15	12 8	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 [illegible]	30 11	19 11	...	...	...	[illegible] 0	[illegible]	...	17 10	17 2	15 9	Partábgarh („)	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 0	16 4	15 15	21 4	22 4	21 14	6 4	6 12	6 4	7 8	8 0	7 8	17 8	18 8	20 0	18 0	17 4	18 7	...	...	...	18 13	19 12	20 10	...	150 0	...	2 10 6	2 10 6	2 10 0	14 12	15 0	15 5	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
																													S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
	Bikaneer	11 14	11 12	12 0	...	...	...	3 9	3 9	3 8	6 8	6 8	6 10	...	...	...	15 1	16 2	19 14	...	...	...	17 10	17 13	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
	Boondee	23 0	23 0	20 0	38 0	38 0	30 0	7 8	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	35 0	33 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	36 12	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 8	13 4	11 12	12 4	13 0	Boondee	
	Kotah	24 0	24 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	12 4	12 8	12 8	11 12	Kotah	
	Tonk	21 0	20 12	19 0	29 8	30 8	28 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	9 12	31 0	31 0	29 8	21 8	22 4	21 8	...	...	...	29 0	29 4	27 0	110 0	100 0	160 0	13 4	13 4	14 8	13 0	13 0	14 4	Tonk	
	Jhallawar	21 14½	21 11	18 5	35 13	28 0	23 10	...	...	...	10 3½	10 [illegible]	11 8	31 8	30 1	24 6	17 2	17 2	18 6	...	...	...	31 15	31 15	18 9½	...	...	...	11 5	10 14	10 2	11 1	10 10	9 14	Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	19 4	18 12	17 4	25 4	27 0	24 0	8 12	9 0	13 0	13 14	12 [illegible]	15 2	26 8	26 0	22 12	18 12	18 12	17 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	24 4	24 2	22 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 15	14 3	14 3	13 12½	14 1½	14 0	Shahpoora	
	Dholpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dholpur	
Central India.	Indore	20 13	19 3	15 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 3	10 0	13 4	10 6	13 0	29 3	26 10	20 0	20 0	20 10	0 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	17 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 3	12 0	12 0	10 11	11 6	10 6	Indore	Central India.
	Gwalior	17 15	18 6	17 5	22 13	22 13	22 9	7 5	7 5	7 5	9 2	8 14	9 12	22 12	23 5	25 9	18 15	20 1	0 2	...	...	...	20 3	21 4	23 9	127 12	126 0	118 10	11 14	...	...	11 7	11 14	11 14	Gwalior	
	Goona	26 0	25 8	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	35 6	35 0	35 0	20 0	20 0	0 0	...	...	...	32 8	32 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Goona	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	26 8	25 8	21 12	42 8	41 4	41 5	7 0	7 0	8 0	17 12	18 8	20 4	...	...	42 0	30 0	29 0	33 10	...	...	...	35 2	35 0	36 13	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	12 1	11 0	11 0	11 11	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* Eight pies per bundle.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. III OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 21st April 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 19th April 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st to 21st April 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st to 19th April 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Guaranteed.												
26th Apl. 1884	Eastern Bengal(a)	172	92,898	540	176	66,745	379	3,03,997	590	1,76,967	370	. . .	1,27,030
19th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,65,185	302	547	1,22,359	224	4,41,251	269	3,58,727	242	. . .	82,524
26th ditto	Sind, Punjab, & Delhi	741	2,42,790	328	754	2,56,869	341	7,66,491	350	6,70,800	328	. . .	95,691
19th ditto	Madras	861	1,26,350	147	861	1,22,695	143	3,96,141	153	3,41,098	146	. . .	55,043
19th ditto	South Indian	655	90,002	137	654	78,286	120	2,34,846	120	2,38,870	134	4,024	. . .
26th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	10,50,061	720	1,458	10,09,012	692	30,49,157	697	26,17,187	662	. . .	4,31,970
19th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	3,17,457	689	461	3,38,292	734	8,92,099	645	9,56,329	764	64,230	. . .
	TOTAL	4,895	20,84,743	426	4,911	19,94,258	406	60,83,982	415	53,59,978	402	. . .	7,24,004
	State.												
26th Apl. 1884	East Indian	1,507	10,35,434	687	1,509	9,42,392	624	30,78,297	681	24,83,935	606	. . .	5,94,362
19th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	43	5,729	133	56	5,890	105	16,818	130	15,729	104	. . .	1,089
19th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,896	70	27	1,254	46	5,235	64	4,044	55	. . .	1,191
19th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	37,181	162	239	32,530	136	1,25,165	181	93,880	145	. . .	31,285
19th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	1,893	59	32	2,319	72	6,033	63	7,237	83	1,204	. . .
19th ditto	Tirhoot	157	18,202	116	198	20,625	104	53,505	114	67,648	129	14,143	. . .
29th Mar. 1884	Patna-Gya	57	12,252	215	. .	(b) . . .	. .	41,338	242	(b) . . .	. .	. . .	. . .
26th Apl. 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	11,718	85	206	13,807	62	33,287	80	34,897	57	1,610	. . .
26th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,267	106	12	1,076	90	3,676	102	2,780	85	. . .	896
26th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	2,70,341	242	1,119	3,16,420	283	7,99,269	239	8,81,890	290	82,621	. . .
26th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	89	1,632	18	140	16,310	117	5,616	21	63,129	166	57,513	. . .
26th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	18,536	412	45	13,231	294	54,483	403	40,873	335	. . .	13,610
26th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	49,687	333	149	48,264	324	1,44,935	324	1,32,464	328	. . .	12,471
26th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	37,696	234	208	46,053	221	1,15,651	239	1,50,699	267	35,048	. . .
26th ditto	Sindia	75	6,702	89	75	9,463	126	21,266	95	24,972	123	3,706	. . .
26th ditto	Punjab Northern	422	66,415	157	447	67,283	151	2,07,342	164	1,91,968	158	. . .	15,374
26th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,42,690	216	660	1,72,400	261	3,71,405	188	4,10,414	229	39,009	. . .
26th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	. .	51	3,442	68	. . .	. .	9,508	69	9,508	. . .
	TOTAL	3,413	6,83,837	200	(c)3,659	7,69,767	210	20,05,024	196	21,32,132	215	(d)1,68,446	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
26th Apl. 1884	Bengal-Central	35	2,028	58	114	5,204	46	5,462	52	14,772	48	9,310	. . .
19th ditto	Assam	. .	. . .	. .	39	3,760	96	. . .	. .	7,632	72	7,632	. . .
26th ditto	Southern Mahratta	. .	. . .	. .	41	3,874	94	. . .	. .	10,708	96	10,708	. . .
	TOTAL	35	2,028	58	194	12,838	66	5,462	52	33,112	68	27,650	. . .
	Native States.												
19th Apl. 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	36,162	187	193	39,375	204	95,636	165	95,873	183	237	. . .
26th ditto	Jodhpore	19	698	37	19	1,080	57	2,248	39	3,049	59	801	. . .
26th ditto	Nizam's	121	14,414	119	121	22,849	189	42,851	118	56,495	172	13,644	. . .
19th ditto	Mysore	86	4,978	58	86	6,078	71	16,115	62	16,213	69	98	. . .
	TOTAL	419	56,252	134	419	69,382	166	1,56,850	125	1,71,630	151	14,780	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL	10,269	38,62,294	376	c10,692	37,88,637	354	1,13,29,615	368	1,01,80,737	351	. . .	d11,07,490
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	50,98,327	166	46,33,162	162	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	62,31,288	202	54,97,625	189	. . .	d6,93,325

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal-Central Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Exclusive of the mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(d) Exclusive of the figures of Patna-Gya State Railway.

SIMLA,
The 17th May 1884.

*FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.*,
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 March 1884.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Discharge utilised.	Average discharge in month.	Estimated full discharge.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date of the last year.	Details of areas leased. Annual Leases. Fire years. All crops.	Fire years. Kharif.	Khar-reef.	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.
			Acr.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	Acr.	In.	In.	In.	In.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Kendrapara	21,049	70·45	4507·3	1,269	86,947	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	
		Gobri	429	19·96	127·36	372·52	9,025	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	
		Pattamoondee	4,472	24	24	1,042	10,560	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	
		High Level, Section I.	11,423	102·79	102·79	675	217	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	
		Taldunda, 1st Reach.	1,263	112	112	1,300	952	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	
		Taldunda, 2nd Reach.		9	9	650		. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	
	Balasore	Machgong	7,005	92·65	92·65	650	85,140	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	
		High Level, Section II.	1,393			727·16	10,560	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	
		High Level, Section III.	2,414	6·52	6·52	727·16	217	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	
		Total	3,186				952	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		60,205	. . .	. . .	. . .	95,725	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	
SOUTH-WESTERN.	Midnapore	Midnapore	85,140	. . .	64	1,411	84,947	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	10,560	. . .	0	523	9,025	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II.	217	. . .	. . .	. . .	952	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	
		Total	95,728	. . .	. . .	. . .	95,474	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	
BOMBAY.	Shahabad	Western Main	35,009	875*	1,260	4,342	10,292	7,380†	. . .	8,589	8,901	382	31	69	17,772	25,152	4·645	28·60	0·65	29·57	
		Durgan	89,433	222	265	1,736	35,760	18,905†	. . .	29,914	21,208	2,025	91	7,000	63,227	73,082	0·06	0·25	0·25	30·95	
		Arrah	155,081	657	624	1,600	92,688	57,418	. . .	39,416	20,210	1,548	186	69	60,863	125,751	0·04	30·22	0·25	30·95	
	Patna and Gya.	Eastern Main	893	195	172	1,466	500	214	. . .	280	80	3	34	67	380	674	} 11 days	} 11 days	} 11 days	} 11 days	
		Patna	44,629				29,300	16,403	. . .	15,048	3,126	13	34	67	18,288	36,691		32·60		30·62	ditto.
		Total	325,144	. . .	. . .	. . .	160,840	102,220	. . .	93,237	53,425	3,968	241	7,139	158,010	260,350	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	76,305	. . .	49,153	8,157	91	1,343	72,228	148,533	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	
	Grand Total		471,076	. . .	. . .	. . .	387,767	102,220	. . .	94,208	53,449	4,313	241*	7,139	139,410*	404,673	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	
	Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year.		. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	76,305	. . .	49,169	13,580	8,476	91	1,344	72,649	372,866	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	

* Of which 196 cubic feet were utilised on the distributaries from the Western Main Canal.
† Excludes 661 acres under 5 years leases commenced in previous returns.

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

The 3rd May 1884.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1883-84, UP TO the 31st MARCH 1884.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during March 1884: 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.
					Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges. Northern	10·00	8·13	950	563	59,963	43,684
Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr	7·00	5·29	1,100	786	111,506	75,462
Upper Ganges. Meerut	8·10	6·61	925	750	115,560	95,541
Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·20	5·92	925	600	127,794	114,250
Upper Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	4·53	1,300	761	168,086	155,444
Lower Ganges. Narora	9·00	5·23	975	272	37,658	22,009
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	7·00	3·73	600	295	63,419	61,260
Lower Ganges. Cawnpore	8·20	3·01	825	377	105,664	103,812
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	5·80	2·32	975	658	141,964	141,815
Lower Ganges. Bhoguipur	7·00	4·65	950	630	73,727	53,763
Total Upper and Lower Ganges Canals			9,525	5,692	1,005,341	866,980
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·74	3·86	1,300	939	159,400	142,030
Agra Canal	8·50	6·17	1,300	724	149,254	85,524
Rohilkhand					41,111	43,750
Bijnor					4,012	2,871
Dún					7,807	7,768
Jhánsi					657	589
Hamirpur					1,152	824
Total					1,368,734	1,150,336

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate): Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rain-fall: Total from 1st October 1883 to end of Mar. 1884.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.
Saháranpur	54,166	1,728	1,251	1,285	2,701	61,131	2·1	5·6
Muzaffarnagar	98,039	7,593	2,364	9,985	3,059	121,040	·9	4·1
Meerut	177,939	20,634	3,936	22,786	2,907	228,202	·3	3·8
Bulandshahr	99,188	26,476	2,845	18,261	10,538	157,338	.	3·4
Aligarh	66,740	34,005	2,206	1,976	17,929	122,856	·1	2·2
Muttra	6,628	6,697	14,223	12,233	19,762	59,543	·2	1·9
Agra	13,423	4,077	3,596	9,134	7,091	37,321	.	1·3
Etah	44,584	18,252	1,100	4,607	7,819	76,362	.	2·0
Mainpuri	61,012	16,528	1,328	3,573	5,665	102,064	.	1·9
Fatehgarh	33,093	20,569	242	5,855	1,581	50,382	.	2·3
Etáwah	66,500	35,788	2,200	1,114	6,641	112,243	.	2·0
Cawnpore	51,936	71,129	1,365	3,222	3,144	130,796	.	2·6
Delhi	86	67	57	49	379	638	·1	3·4
Gurgaon	13,764	6,961	11,164	7,275	14,915	54,079	·1	3·2
Dehra Dún	6,528	123	42	478	636	7,807	2·5	7·0
Bijnor	3,175	40	138	33	626	4,012	·6	3·9
Tarái	1,961	.	.	.	.	1,961	·1	4·2
Pilibhit	3,712	812	362	813	.	5,699	.	4·5
Bareilly	30,630	1,250	321	1,250	.	33,451	.	3·3
Jhánsi	163	.	265	202	27	657	·5	1·2
Hamirpur	.	.	.	1,095	57	1,152	.	1·4
Total	836,267	272,729	49,005	105,226	105,567	1,368,734	.	.
Total for the same period last year	717,369	253,694	35,595	92,436	51,242	1,150,336	.	.
Increase	118,898	19,035	13,410	12,790	54,265	218,398	.	.
Decrease	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

The following areas under kharíf crops were also irrigated during March, 1884:—

	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Etah.	Farukhabad.	Bareilly.	Pilibhit	Tarái.	Bijnor.	Total.
Sugarcane	595	852	.	44	85	5,834	1,359	197	1,558	10,524
Indigo	2,304	5,473	627	214	82	.	.	.	.	8,705
Rice	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cotton	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Other food-grains	10	28	.	40	.	.	.	.	.	78
Fodder crops	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Miscellaneous	1	7	.	271	110	.	.	.	.	389
Total	2,910	6,365	627	570	277	5,834	1,359	197	1,558	19,697

Abstract.

	Acres.
Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal	8,705
Narora Division, Lower Ganges canal	1
Rohilkhand Canals	7,390
Bijnor Canals	1,558
Total	19,697

Remarks.

	Cubic feet per second.	
Supply—		
Entering head of Ganges Canal	5,016	
„ of Lower Ganges Canal	1,364	
		6,380
Expended—		
Ganges Canal	3,460	
Lower Ganges Canal	2,232	
		5,692
Escaped—		
Anúpshahr Branch, Ganges Canal	2	
Meerut Division, ditto	237*	
Narora ditto, Lower Ganges Canal	6	
Mainpuri ditto, Lower Ganges Canal, Bewar Branch	11	
Cawnpore ditto ditto	129	
Etawah ditto ditto	2	
Percolation from Main Canal, Narora Division	129	
Percolation from Bewar Branch, Mainpuri Division	37	
Ditto ditto Cawnpore Branch, Mainpuri do.	135	
	688	
		6,380

* Passed down to supplement the Agra Canal supply.

Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, reports that the demand slackened off towards the end of the month. All sugar paleo done. Rabi crops being cut and outturn of irrigated crops reported good.

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, states that the estimate for this month is considerably under the mark, as information just received gives the result of the total at actual measurements as 136,472 acres. There is however no information with Executive Engineer by which he can classify the area by crops and districts, so the estimate is allowed to stand.

Executive Engineer, Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal, states that the demand was very strong till about the 25th of March, when harvest operations began.

Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports irrigation of kharif very much hindered by closure of Fatehgarh Branch for a fortnight on account of low supply in river.

Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that there was strong demand for water up to 20th, after which date demand was slack, owing to harvest operations. Supply was very low, not more than half requirements, and no new irrigation could therefore be done.

Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that demand was moderate throughout the month, cultivators being busily engaged with harvest.

Executive Engineer, Etawah Division, reports that there was only a small increase of 149 acres as compared with last rabi.

Executive Engineer, Bhoguipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that no further rabi irrigation was effected.

Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports that the total increase over last year is 17,000 acres, of which 15,000 is under wheat. The early cessation of rains made the ground so dry that the short supply could not irrigate much more than the wheat within reach; had there been more water there would have been a large area of barley and gram irrigated.

Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports that the supply was quite insufficient to bring to maturity the whole area sown with canal water, which is more than 170,000 acres.

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, states that early in the month water was still being used for rabi, as well as for sugar "paleo," and that latterly demand was for sugar "paleo" and "kor," and in places for early rice. The supply generally was insufficient to meet demand fully, except on Baror river, where some water was running to waste. Owing to the drought most of the sugar depends on canal water.

No remarks from other divisions.

Allahabad,
The 23rd April 1884.

H. W. CONDUITT,
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 MARCH 1884.

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	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gram	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rice	.	.	.	.	.	.
Paddy or dhán	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bejhar or mixed grain	.	.	470	.	470	.
Dál—						
Urd	.	.	.	.	.	.
Múng	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arhar	.	.	.	.	.	.
Masúri	.	.	.	.	.	.
Juár	.	.	400	.	400	.
Bájra	.	.	.	.	.	.
Maize or Indian-corn	.	.	.	.	.	.
Barley	.	.	400	.	400	.
Total	.	.	1,270	.	1,270	.
Cotton	.	.	120	.	120	.
Oil-seeds	.	.	.	.	.	.
Salt	.	.	.	.	.	.
Metals	.	.	.	.	.	.
Building materials	12,850	.	.	.	12,850	.
Miscellaneous goods	70	.	12,617	.	12,687	.
Firewood	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bamboos	.	.	.	.	.	.
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber	.	.	.	.	.	.
Karis and squared timber	.	.	.	.	.	.
Logs	.	.	.	.	.	.
Miscellaneous timber	.	.	.	.	.	.
Live-stock	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grand Total	12,920	.	14,007	.	26,927	.
Total during corresponding period of last year	15,033	.	8,368	.	23,401	.
Increase	.	.	5,639	.	3,526	.
Decrease	2,113	.	.	.	.	.

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1884.	1883.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	989	860
Ton mileage	114,471	98,752
Value of goods	R 40,870	29,087
Number of passengers	2	*Nil.*

Allahabad,
The 23rd April 1884.

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

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1884.

Grains.	UPPER GANGES CANAL. Principal Items of Local Traffic. Up. Mds.	Nos.	Down. Mds.	Nos.	Total up and down. Mds.	Nos.	LOWER GANGES CANAL. Principal Items of Local Traffic. Up. Mds.	Nos.	Down. Mds.	Nos.	Total up and down. Mds.	Nos.	UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS. Principal Items of Through Traffic. Up. Mds.	Nos.	Down. Mds.	Nos.	Total up and down. Mds.	Nos.	UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS. Principal Items of Local and Through Traffic. Up. Mds.	Nos.	Down. Mds.	Nos.	Total up and down. Mds.	Nos.	Remarks.
Wheat	5,625		3,087		8,712				1,435		1,435				184		184		5,625		4,706		10,331		
Gram	1,905				1,905								250				250		2,155				2,155		
Rice																									
Paddy or dhán																									
Bejhar or mixed grain																									
Dál — Urd																									
Dál — Múng																									
Dál — Arhar									100		100		875				875		875		100		975		
Dál — Masúri																									
Juár																									
Bájra																									
Maize or Indian-corn	150				150														150				150		
Barley																									
TOTAL	7,680		3,087		10,767				1,535		1,535		1,125		184		1,309		8,805		4,806		13,611		
Cotton									1,133		1,133				1,427		1,427				2,560		2,560		
Oil-seeds									52		52										52		52		
Salt	153				153				125		125				2,157		2,157		153		2,282		2,435		
Metals	31,222				31,222		1,149		400		1,549				125		125		32,371		525		32,896		
Building materials	118,917		34,860		153,777		1,674,524		60,510		1,735,034				2,362		2,362		1,793,441		97,732		1,891,173		
Miscellaneous goods	1,271		3,275		4,546		1,683		3,866		5,549		860		6,150		7,010		3,814		13,291		17,105		
Firewood	3,162		64,548		67,710		6,575		22,606		29,181								9,737		87,154		96,891		
Bamboos			30,906	618,120	30,906	618,120			390	7,800	390	7,800									31,296	625,920	31,296	625,920	
Timber — Poles and unsquared timber.			9,552	9,849	9,552	9,849	74	74	95	190	169	264							74	74	9,647	10,039	9,721	10,113	
Timber — Karis and squared timber.	300	400	1,223	1,223	1,523	1,623			472	630	472	630							300	400	1,695	1,853	1,995	2,253	
Timber — Logs	678	32			678	32													678	32			678	32	
Miscellaneous timber	57	114	1,475	2,950	1,532	3,064			323	646	323	646							57	114	1,798	3,596	1,855	3,710	
Live-stock																									
GRAND TOTAL	163,440	546	148,926	632,142	312,366	632,688	1,684,005	74	91,507	9,266	1,775,512	9,340	1,985		12,405		14,390		1,849,430	620	252,838	641,408	2,102,268	642,028	
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.	56,650	35	87,875	703,424	144,525	703,459	16,536	506	552,475	13,330	569,011	13,836	21,299	120	69,206	12,600	90,505	12,720	94,485	661	709,556	729,354	804,041	730,015	
INCREASE	106,790	511	61,051		167,841		1,667,469				1,206,501								1,754,945				1,298,227		
DECREASE				71,282		70,771		432	460,968	4,064		4,496	19,314	120	56,801	12,600	76,115	12,720		41	456,718	87,946		87,987	

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local). 1883.	1884.	Lower Ganges Canal (local). 1883.	1884.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through). 1883.	1884.	Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. 1883.	1884.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	5,309	11,475	20,902	65,222	3,324	529	29,535	77,226
Ton mileage	238,365	557,831	163,423	202,770	691,186	112,078	1,092,877	872,679
Value of goods	93,784	4,11,359	76,150	84,057	2,16,046	48,936	3,85,980	5,44,352
Number of passengers	72	163		45	14	31	86	239

ALLAHABAD,
The 23rd April 1884.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation 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 month of the official year 1884-85, and of the thirteen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

YEAR.	BENGAL. On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	BOMBAY. On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	SINDH. On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	MADRAS. On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	BRITISH BURMA. On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	TOTAL BRITISH INDIA. On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	YEAR.
1871-72	92	5,56	1,70	8,18	89	2,13	49	3,51	10	5	11	26	26	1,02	1,65	2,93	10	40	3,98	4,48	2,27	9,16	11,43	7,93	1,36	1871-72.
1872-73	96	5,33	2,04	8,33	44	3,05	53	4,02	5	8	37	50	32	1,19	1,43	2,94	35	47	4,00	4,82	2,12	10,12	12,24	8,37	20,61	1872-73.
1873-74	85	4,62	1,27	6,74	44	2,46	46	3,36	6	3	12	21	40	92	1,24	2,56	37	46	6,31	7,14	2,12	8,49	10,61	9,40	20,01	1873-74.
1874-75	86	5,04	1,26	7,16	50	1,65	50	2,65	10	3	10	23	26	1,24	98	2,48	38	67	4,69	5,74	2,10	8,63	10,73	7,53	18,26	1874-75.
1875-76	98	7,18	1,58	9,74	66	2,79	1,10	4,55	15	12	32	59	31	1,24	1,22	2,77	39	40	7,12	7,91	2,49	11,73	14,22	11,34	25,56	1875-76.
1876-77	1,06	5,65	63	7,34	55	2,83	17	3,55	10	3	4	17	48	1,03	62	2,13	48	40	4,88	5,76	2,67	9,94	12,61	6,34	18,95	1876-77.
1877-78	1,19	5,61	1,13	7,93	92	4,11	20	5,23	24	8	7	39	57	81	21	1,59	52	51	4,64	5,67	3,44	11,12	14,56	6,25	20,81	1877-78.
1878-79	1,16	6,43	84	8,43	82	4,27	28	5,37	22	5	4	31	57	89	44	1,90	90	55	5,13	6,68	3,67	12,29	15,96	6,73	22,69	1878-79.
1879-80	90	6,13	76	7,79	1,01	3,47	27	4,75	21	4	4	29	40	71	37	1,48	73	48	6,74	7,95	3,25	10,83	14,08	8,18	22,26	1879-80.
1880-81	1,27	4,42	50	6,19	97	4,35	29	5,61	51	7	4	62	9	83	92	2,33	52	62	5,94	7,08	3,76	10,38	14,14	7,69	21,83	1880-81.
1881-82	1,19	4,60	71	6,50	96	3,78	35	5,09	58	9	6	73	39	81	84	2.04	74	73	5,83	7,30	3,86	10,01	13,87	7,79	21,66	1881-82.
1882-83	1,24	—2*	71	1,93	1,01	—24*	29	1,06	36	...	9	45	39	...	43	82	83	2	7,75	8,60	3,83	—24*	3,59	9,27	12,86	1882-83.
1883-84	1,25	—1*	1,60	2,84	1,05	5	15	1,25	53	...	6	59	46	...	57	1,03	87	1	7,89	8,77	4,16	5	4,21	10,27	14,48	1883-84.
1884-85	1,13	6	75	1,94	1,09	7	27	1,43	42	1	8	51	34	2	77	1,13	83	3	6,48	7,34	3,81	19	4,00	8,35	12,35	1884-85.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 22nd May 1884.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1883-84 IN THE PUNJAB.

REVISED 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
			Area irrigated.		Comparison with last year.		Rainfall in Chaitr Months.													
DISTRICTS.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	1883-84.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September		Total.	
							1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883-84.	1882-83.
Lahore	2,334,552	1,164,021	8,787	9,922	...	1,135	0·2	...	...	0·1	0·1	0·1	5·8	9·3	0·2	3·0	7·4	8·9	13·7*	21·7†
Montgomery	3,56 ,750	367,622	23,015	31,668	...	8,653	...	...	...	...	0·5	0·5	0·6	5·1	...	1·1	9·2	5·0	10·3	12·00
Mooltan	3,763,200	7,9,360	172,042	207,480	...	35,438	...	...	1·50	...	...	0·20	1·80	6·80	...	0·80	2·0	...	5·30	7·80
Dera Ghazi Khan	2,801,280	1,08 ,000	111,365	141,644	...	30,279	...	0·70	...	...	0·60	0·90	6·10	9·10	...	0·10	...	0·60	0·70	11·70
Shahpur	3,0 ,182	624,088	2,408	7,826	...	5,418	...	0·9	0·3	0·5	...	...	9·1	10·5	2·2	1·6	...	9·0	11·6	22·5
Muzaffargarh	2,007,819	397,5 9	116,946	135,148	...	18,202	...	0·05	0·10	...	...	...	3·30	5·35	...	0·50	...	1·50	3·40	7·40
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	17,477,633	4,252,420	434,263	533,686	...	99,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Acres.
Area irrigated in Kharif, 1883-84	434,263
Ditto ditto 1882-83	533,686
Net decrease	99,423

* and † These figures represent the correct rainfall on the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals in the Lahore District.

REVISED STATEMENT No. II.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Mooltan.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Shahpur.	Muzaffargarh.	TOTAL.
Sugarcane	20	50	2,957	39	195	5,297	8,558
Rice	1,727	2,560	11,411	11,0 5	6	31,526	58,285
Cotton	717	2,274	20,661	28,713	1,157	18,123	80,660
Indigo	...	...	68,176	14,205	...	36,131	102,812
Others	6,323	18,131	69,537	57,353	1,050	31,564	183,958
TOTAL KHARIF, 1883-84	8,787	23,015	172,042	111,365	2,408	116,646	434,263
TOTAL KHARIF, 1882-83	9,922	31,668	207,480	141,644	7,826	135,148	533,686

REVISED STATEMENT No. III.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Upper Sutlej Division Inundation Canals.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division Inundation Canals.	Dera Ghazi Khan Division Indus Canals.	Shahpur Canals.	Muzaffargarh Canals.	TOTAL.
Sugarcane	70	2,957	39	195	5,297	8,558
Rice	4,257	11,411	11,0 5	6	31,526	58,285
Cotton	2,991	20,661	28,713	1,157	18,123	80,660
Indigo	...	68,176	14,205	...	36,131	102,812
Others	24,254	69,537	57,353	1,050	31,564	183,958
TOTAL KHARIF, 1883-84	31,592	172,042	111,365	2,408	116,646	434,263
TOTAL KHARIF, 1882-83	41,588	207,480	141,644	7,826	135,148	533,686

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Thursday, the 15th May, 1884.

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., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, and the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"The main proposals of this Bill are two: first, to give certain non-chartered High Courts the power of enrolling advocates of their own; and secondly, to modify the rules as to the persons from whom pleaders are allowed to take instructions.

"There is a section in the existing Act which confers upon the Chief Court of the Panjáb a power to enrol advocates, and it is proposed by this Bill to confer a similar power on certain other Courts, such as the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, which are High Courts within the meaning of the Act, that is to say, which are the highest Civil Courts of Appeal for their provinces. The proposal has been objected to on the ground that it draws an invidious distinction between different classes of legal practitioners, and also on the ground that the vakíls of the chartered High Courts are excluded from the benefit of the measure. Both these objections appear to me to be based on the assumption that the term 'advocate,' as used in the Bill, is synonymous with 'barrister,' and that no persons except barristers are capable of being enrolled as advocates under the Bill. But that is not the case. If members of Council will look at section 8 of the Bill, they will find that it empowers a High Court, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to make rules as to the qualifications and admission of proper persons to be advocates of the Court, and to enrol advocates in accordance with those rules. Under this power if a High Court, having regard to the nature of the business to be conducted, and to all the circumstances of the case, thinks it proper to admit as advocates vakíls of the chartered High Courts, it can do so. And, as a matter of fact, it appears that the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces intends to make a rule to that effect.

"It is true that, if a vakíl of a chartered High Court is admitted as an advocate under these rules, he may, under the Stamp Act, be compelled to pay a second fee of Rs. 500; but we think that any hardship arising from this cause might be sufficiently met by the power of exemption which may be made by the Executive Government under the Stamp Act.

"It has been pointed out that the provisions of the Bill will, in certain details, not fit in with the judicial system in force in British Burma under the Burma Courts Act. But the Legal Practitioners' Act, which it amends, does not extend to British Burma, and there is no intention of extending it to that Province. Under these circumstances, we do not think it necessary to make any modification in the Bill for the purpose of meeting the peculiar circumstances of British Burma.

"A somewhat similar remark applies to a fear which has been expressed that a section of the Bill will have the immediate effect of repealing Act I of 1846, which is in force in the Presidency of Bombay. The Legal Practitioners' Act is not in force in Bombay, and the repealing section which we propose to insert in the Bill will not take effect in Bombay unless the Local Government extends it under the power conferred by section 1 of the Act.

"So much for the provisions of the Bill relating to advocates. The only other important provision in the Bill is one which qualifies section 13 of the Legal Practitioners' Act by adding a proviso. Under that section a certificated pleader is liable to suspension or dismissal if he takes instructions in any case except from the party on whose behalf he is retained, or a private servant of that party, or some person who is the recognised agent of that party within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure.

"The section was aimed at the mischievous class of *quasi*-professional intermediaries or touts who intervened between the pleader and his client. But it was found to produce inconvenience and hardship in certain cases where the client was a pardánashín woman, or was incapacitated by infirmity or old age from instructing a pleader in person, and was not in a position to employ the only intermediaries recognised by the law. Therefore, the Bill proposed, in accordance with a suggestion, which I think came from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, that in such cases the pleader should be allowed to take instructions from the relative of a client. This proposal has, however, been criticised on the ground that it affords no relief in cases where the client has no relative fit to be employed for the purpose. We thought that criticism quite just, but we found a difficulty in meeting it without relaxing the rules to such an extent as to let in the class of persons which it was our object to exclude. Under the circumstances, we think that the best course to take is to adopt the suggestion of the Madras High Court and the Vakíls Association of the Calcutta High Court, that is to say, to allow a vakíl to take instructions from any relative or friend authorised by the client, provided that the friend or relative receives no remuneration for his services.

"The proposals of the Bill under this head have been criticised from an entirely different point of view on the ground that they do not afford any protection to pardánashín women or infirm persons against the fraud that may be practised on them by relatives or others wrongfully assuming authority to instruct a pleader on their behalf or, if invested with such authority, abusing it for their own ends. But I ought to point out that this criticism applies rather to the Act which we propose to amend than to the amendment we propose to make. The section we propose to amend was, as I have explained, directed against a class of *quasi*-professional touts, and it made the pleader liable to suspension or dismissal if he took instructions from his client through any intermediate agent except in certain specified cases. Now, what we propose to do is to add to the number of excepted cases. But neither the Act which we are amending nor the Bill touches the question of the authority which the intermediary must have in order to instruct the pleader, or the mode in which he is bound to perform his duty in instructing the pleader. I am quite aware of the dangers referred to in the papers which we have had before us, and it is possible that legislation may be necessary for the purpose of meeting the malpractices to which our attention has been directed; but no such legislation can be undertaken without further inquiry, and, if it was undertaken, we should probably find that it would have to extend to other cases besides those on which a pleader is retained for the purpose of proceedings in Court. In the meantime, the most effectual safeguard against frauds of this kind is probably to be found in the jealous scrutiny which Courts ought to apply to all cases in which instructions are given either directly or indirectly by pardánashín women and infirm persons.

"We have not seen our way to adopting a suggestion of the Government of Bengal that it should be made necessary for a pleader in every case to declare the name of the person from whom he receives his instructions. We fear that it would be impracticable to carry out this suggestion, because it would, we apprehend, be found that in a large proportion of Mufassal cases it would be hard to say by whom in particular a pleader has been instructed. He often has to collect for himself the materials of his client's case by questioning various members of the family and the neighbours, by searching Court records, and so forth. And it is probable that when any person can be said, in the proper sense of the word, to be 'instructing' a pleader, his connection with the case will not remain a secret.

"The two provisions which I have mentioned were the only important provisions of the Bill as introduced, and remain the only important provisions of the Bill in its amended form. We have adopted one or two suggestions for amending the Act in minor particulars by supplying what appeared to be accidental omissions, such as the omission to confer upon a Judge of a Small Cause Court the same power to suspend, pending inquiry, a pleader or mukhtár who is charged with unprofessional practices as is conferred by the Act on other judicial officers; but we have not thought ourselves justified in extending the very limited scope of the Bill by dealing with any of the larger questions raised in the papers which have been submitted to us. For instance, we have not attempted to touch the vexed question whether barristers, like other legal practitioners, should be made capable of suing their clients and liable to be sued by them. Of course, I am aware that a barrister in this country, where he often receives instructions directly from his client instead of through a solicitor, occupies a somewhat different position from a barrister in England, who has to act through an attorney or solicitor. But I should not think of dealing with so delicate a question as this without consulting the profession generally and ascertaining their views upon the point. Again, we have not thought it proper to act on suggestions for re-opening questions which, after a good deal of discussion, were deliberately settled, in 1879, by the Act we are now amending. Of this kind are the suggestion that the distinction between pleaders and mukhtárs should be abolished; the suggestion that communications to mukhtárs should be made privileged to the same extent as communications to pleaders are under the Evidence Act; and, lastly, the suggestion that we should revert to the old rule which allowed an advocate of a High Court who had abandoned his own province to practise in any part of British India without any preliminary admission. This was a rule which was altered deliberately by the Act of 1879, and which we should not be justified in reversing now without further inquiry. All these questions might fairly be considered on their merits when the time comes for generally recasting the Legal Practitioners' Act, but I do not think that that time has yet arrived."

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.

BURMA COURTS' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT asked for leave to postpone the Motion that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Burma Courts Act, 1875, be taken into consideration, and the Motion that the Bill be passed. He explained that the Home Office had only yesterday made another suggestion for amending the Bill which he would like to have time to consider.

Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 29th May, 1884.

SIMLA;
The 16th May, 1884.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EXPENDITURE ON STORES DURING 1882-83.

No. 117, dated 28th April 1884.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

With reference to paragraph 23 of our Resolution No. 185, dated 10th January 1883, copy of which was communicated with our Despatch No. 88 (Financial), dated 16th April 1883, we have the honour to forward, in original, returns showing the expenditure on stores for the year 1882-83, and the extent to which articles of Indian manufacture were substituted for stores imported from England for the public service in India during the year.

2. From these returns an abstract has been prepared in groups of principal articles, and is appended to this Despatch. The figures in column 4 will show the progress made in substituting articles of Indian manufacture for European stores. The principal articles are the following:—

Building and Engineering Materials, Rs. 83,018.—The Public Works Departments in Madras, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have largely utilised country-made articles of this class.

Chemical Products and Drugs and Medicines, Rs. 97,251.—This amount is distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Bengal	43,130
Bombay	17,767
Madras	36,354
...	97,251

Coal and Coke, Rs. 3,54,821.—The most important items composing this amount are—

	Rs.
General and Irrigation Branches of the Public Works Department, Bengal	1,05,619
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh State Railway	69,075
Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway	57,874
Ordnance Department, Bengal	92,252
Mint, Calcutta	3,269
...	3,28,089

Under the authority conveyed in Your Lordship's Despatch in the Public Works Department, No. 20, dated 28th February 1884, the Mint in Calcutta will in future be supplied with coke made by the East Indian Railway Company.

Cordage and Rope of Vegetable Fibre, Rs. 11,517.—About Rs. 6,000 worth of cordage of local manufacture was used by the Public Works Department in Bengal. Cordage and rope made in Calcutta are being tried in the Public Works Department, and if found suitable in respect to price and quality will, we hope, be largely used in future by the public departments.

Cotton and Linen Goods, Rs. 75,927.—The largest purchasers of country articles of this class were—

	Rs.
Bengal Commissariat Department	26,050
Madras Commissariat Department	7,549
Settlement of Port Blair	36,479

Hardware and Cutlery, Rs. 60,459.—The Public Works Departments in Bengal (Rs. 17,042), North-Western Provinces (Rs. 18,877), Bombay (Rs. 4,722), Madras (Rs. 3,331), and Burma (Rs. 3,979) were the principal users of hardware and cutlery made in India.

Leather and Leather Goods, Rs. 20,289.—This item is chiefly made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Bombay Ordnance Department	5,000
Bengal Public Works Department	2,146
Rajputana-Malwa State Railway	7,857

Arrangements have been made to procure ammunition boots made at Cawnpore for the use of regiments in the Bengal Presidency, and the result will be reported in the returns for 1883-84.

Malt Liquor, Rs. 18,24,835.—The British troops over the greatest part of Northern India are now supplied with Indian beer, and endeavours are being made to extend the system in the Bengal Presidency and also in Madras and Bombay.

Metals—Brass, Rs. 1,25,957; Iron, Rs. 3,39,676.—The Ordnance Department in Bengal is the only Department which used brass and articles made of brass manufactured in the country. The Public Works and Telegraph Departments largely used iron made in the country.

Paper and Pasteboard, Rs. 3,66,842.—Country-made paper of the value of Rs. 3,45,440 was used in Bengal. Looking to the development which is being taken by this industry, we hope that the consumption of locally-made paper and pasteboard will increase year by year.

Scientific Instruments and Apparatus, Rs. 1,12,596.—These were chiefly supplied from the Telegraph Workshops and from the Mathematical Instrument Maker's Department, Calcutta.

Wood, articles made of—, Rs. 2,62,466.—In this amount is included Rs. 2,09,299 for railway sleepers required for the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.

Woollen Goods, Rs. 82,850.—This amount is composed chiefly of—

Rs. 21,215 for the Commissariat Department, Bombay.
„ 33,909 for the Commissariat Department, Bengal.
„ 13,870 for the Commissariat Department, Madras.
„ 11,200 for Port Blair.

3. The returns now forwarded are the first of the kind compiled since the declaration by the Government of India in 1881 of their policy of substituting articles of Indian manufacture for imported stores. Owing to the novelty of the returns, and to the fact that in many cases the English prices were not known and a fair comparison of prices could not, therefore, be made, the returns are incomplete in some respects. But we hope that in future returns these defects will be remedied.

Abstract statement compiled from the Annual Returns of Expenditure on Stores for the year 1882-83 referred to in paragraph 21 of Financial Resolution No. 185, dated 10th January 1883.

(1) Description or class of stores.	(2) Value of stores imported through the Secretary of State.	(3) Value of European stores purchased in India under paragraph 3 of Resolution No. 185, dated 10th January 1883.	(4) Value of stores manufactured in India and substituted for stores hitherto imported through the Secretary of State.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agricultural implements	...	10,560	...
Apparel	5,24,717	3,878	...
Arms	1,81,773	5,812	...
Building and Engineering materials	45,209	1,21,830	83,018
Canvas	72,961	1,19,683	1,270
Chemical products and drugs and medicines	1,77,795	13,905	97,251
Coal and coke, &c.	64,048	5,49,246	3,54,824
Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre	1,542	36,894	14,517
Cotton and linen goods	59,406	89,723	75,927
Earthenware and porcelain	1,04,171	2,233	2,351
Glass and glassware	12,591	8,540	1,002
Hardware and cutlery	1,49,415	1,78,714	60,459
Hemp	...	5,998	5,078
Hides and skins	4,449	4,645	2,795
Leather and leather goods	2,79,508	7,536	20,289
Liquors—			
Malt liquor	9,79,408*	...	18,24,835
Wines and spirits	5,531	...	...
Machinery	18,60,668	1,09,021	16,691
Metals, Brass	4,845	3,601	1,25,957
„ Copper	5,064	61,949	19,877
„ Iron	33,50,963	12,00,439	3,39,676
„ Lead	8,768	1,009	...
„ Steel	13,50,795	9,16,616	...
„ Tin	...	41,232	...
„ Zinc	9,001	18,237	...
„ Undistinguished	4,06,172	...	...
Oils	4,319	32,066	17,331
Paints and colours	14,588	49,448	...
Paper and pasteboard	9,73,308	1,04,192	3,66,842
Pitch	...	4,746	...
Printing and lithographing materials	64,828	7,231	...
Provisions	51,814	...	...
Scientific instruments and apparatus	2,18,308	38,630	1,12,596
Soap	...	...	2,737
Stationery	3,81,902	...	...
Tallow	...	2,374	7,005
Wax	...	3,603	...
Wire, steel	1,566	6,749	1,593
„ iron galvanized	6,28,735	5,252	...
Wood, articles made of—	44,685	51,881	2,62,466
Woollen goods	7,28,278	1,02,276	82,850
Other stores not specified	16,19,143	1,67,047	44,084
TOTAL	1,43,90,334	40,86,796	39,42,421

* This includes Rs. 5,14,539 returned by the Commissariat Department, Bombay, under "Liquors, &c.," without distinguishing the figures for malt liquor and wines, &c.

Schedule of Papers.

ANNUAL RETURNS OF EXPENDITURE ON STORES FOR THE YEAR 1882-83 IN—

No. 1.—Bengal.
No. 2.—British Burma.
No. 3.—North-Western Provinces.
No. 4.—Port Blair and Nicobars.
No. 5.—Assam.
No. 6.—Coorg.
No. 7.—Madras.
No. 8.—Ajmere.
No. 9.—Hyderabad.
No. 10.—Bombay.
No. 11.—Bombay Mint.
No. 12.—Calcutta Mint.
No. 13.—Government Mathematical Instrument Department.
No. 14.—Surveyor General's Office, Photographic Branch.
No. 15.—Lithographic Office, Survey of India Department.
No. 16.—Trigonometrical Branch Office, Survey of India, Dehra Dun.
No. 17.—Ditto ditto ditto for Solar Photography.
No. 18.—Meteorological Department.
No. 19.—Ordnance Department, Bengal.
No. 20.—Army Clothing Department, Bengal.
No. 21.—Medical Department, Bengal.
No. 22.—Commissariat Department, Bengal.
No. 23.—Marine Department, Kidderpore Dockyard.
No. 24.—Ditto ditto, Bombay Dockyard.
No. 25.—Ordnance Department, Madras.
No. 26.—Clothing ditto, ditto.
No. 27.—Medical ditto, ditto.
No. 28.—Commissariat Department, Madras.
No. 29.—Ordnance Department, Bombay.
No. 30.—Clothing ditto, ditto.
No. 31.—Medical ditto, ditto.
No. 32.—Commissariat Department, Bombay.
No. 33.—Government Telegraph Department.
No. 34.—Public Works Department, Central India.
No. 35.—Ditto ditto, Hyderabad.
No. 36.—Ditto ditto, Rajputana.
No. 37.—Ditto ditto, Madras and Madras Harbour Works.
No. 38.—Ditto ditto, Bengal, General and Irrigation Branches.
No. 39.—Ditto ditto, Punjab, Irrigation Branch.
No. 40.—Ditto ditto, Bombay.
No. 41.—Ditto ditto, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches.
No. 42.—Military Works Department.
No. 43.—Simla Imperial Circle.
No. 44.—Public Works Department, British Burma.
No. 45.—Ditto ditto, Port Blair and Nicobars.
No. 46.—Ditto ditto, Punjab, General Branch.
No. 47.—Ditto ditto, Assam.
No. 48.—Ditto ditto, Central Provinces.
No. 49.—Nagpur-Chhattisgarh State Railway.
No. 50.—Wardha Coal State Railway.
No. 51.—Indus Valley State Railway.
No. 52.—Bhopal State Railway.
No. 53.—Nizam's State Railway.
No. 54.—Amritsar-Pathankot State Railway.
No. 55.—Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.
No. 56.—Dhond and Manmad State Railway.
No. 57.—Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway.
No. 58.—Rangoon and Sittang Valley State Railway.
No. 59.—Punjab Northern State Railway.
No. 60.—Mysore State Railway.
No. 61.—Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.

Abstract Statement compiled from the above returns.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 55 Met.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology), dated Simla, 23rd May 1884.

Read the following :—

Summary of the Weather Reports for the six months November 1883 to April 1884.

The rainfall of the summer monsoon of 1883 ceased prematurely over the whole of Northern India, *viz.*, in the Punjab, early in September ; in the North-Western Provinces, about the middle of the same month ; and in Bengal, early in October. With the end of the rains the sky became almost clear of cloud, and October was characterised by rather warm weather. This lasted into the early part of November; but before the middle of the month there was a decided change, and at its close the temperature was everywhere lower than is usual at this season.

In the Punjab and North-Western Provinces the deficiency amounted to from 3° to 6°, and in other parts of India to from 1° to 2°. At Sialkot the average deficiency between the 17th and 23rd November was not less than 14°, and during the same week it amounted to about 8° in the Punjab, 6° in the North-Western Provinces and Assam, and from 3° to 5° in most other parts of India.

Except in the Peninsula, the weather of November was generally fine. In Madras there were 13 wet days and in Burma 8 ; but in Bengal, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, and Sind no rain fell. In parts of the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces, more especially on the hills of the North-Western Himalaya, there was a heavy fall of rain or snow between the 10th and 13th.

The weather of December was of the same type as that which prevailed at the close of November. The temperature was without exception below the average, and the coldest period was between the 17th and 23rd, when, at many stations, the temperature was fully 10° below the average of the season. Of rain there was little or none in North-Western India; but in Lower Bengal an unusual fall occurred on the 4th, 5th, and 6th, coinciding somewhat unfortunately with the ceremonial opening of the Calcutta Exhibition. In parts of Madras and Assam also the rainfall was slightly in excess.

With the new year came a slight change, the temperature of January being somewhat above the average in most parts of Northern India, although in Eastern and Lower Bengal, the Central Provinces, and the Peninsula generally it remained low. There was also a noteworthy exception in the Punjab, *viz.*, at Sialkot, where the coolness noticed in November and December was still maintained. The coldest period was between the 16th and 17th.

There was but little rain. Some fell on the 26th and 27th in the north of the Punjab, and between the 16th and 18th over the central parts of the country, Bombay, Madras, Orissa, and Lower Bengal. The monthly total was considerably in excess of the average in the north of the Punjab, and somewhat so over the central parts of the country and in the Carnatic, but there was none in the south-east of the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and Behar.

In February the temperature variations of North-Western India were irregular; but in Bengal, the whole of the central region and the Peninsula, the temperature remained low till near the close of the month, when over the greater part of India it rose rapidly.

The rainfall of February was either *nil* or below the average almost everywhere, the only exceptions being Sind, the north of the Punjab, Eastern Bengal, and Orissa.

The slightly excessive temperature experienced in Northern India in the two preceding months was maintained over a large part of that region through

March, but in the Punjab there was a change, and at the close of the month it had fallen below the average. In the Peninsula and Burma low temperatures held steadily. In the North-Western Provinces and Behar the air was very dry.

The rainfall exceeded the average in the north of the Punjab, in Assam, and in Eastern Bengal, but was below it elsewhere. In the Eastern divisions of the North-Western Provinces, in Behar, and a large part of Madras and Bombay no rain whatever fell during the whole month, and over large tracts of country the deficiency amounted to from ½ inch and 1½ inches.

In April, except in the beginning of the month, any unusual heat was restricted to the North-Western Provinces, the temperature in all other places being below the average. In the Peninsula and Burma there was no change. In the Punjab the temperature was exceptionally low in the early part of the month, but in Bengal the coolest period occurred towards its close. Elsewhere there was a slight deficiency almost throughout.

The air was drier than usual over nearly the whole of India, and the rainfall of the month was scanty in all places, except Assam and Eastern Bengal. Over a large part of the North-Western and Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, and Bombay no rain fell.

Regarding the season as a whole, it showed in a striking degree that persistence of distinctive characters which has frequently been noticed in Indian meteorology. The summary shows that temperature fell suddenly and considerably in the second week of November, the change being simultaneous with a heavy fall of snow over an extensive area of the North-Western Himalaya, and that from that time until the end of February in Bengal and intertropical India, the general character of the weather was distinctly cool. In North-Western India, owing to the absence of rain, the temperature of January and February was rather high, and that of March generally so in Northern India. In the Peninsula it was steadily below the average throughout the whole six months.

The rainfall returns show the same continuity of character. The Northern Punjab, Cashmere, and the inner ranges of the North-Western Himalaya, Assam, and Eastern Bengal showed an actual excess of precipitation in most months, while the plains of Northern India generally showed a decided deficiency throughout, and a very extensive area in Western India and another in the Gangetic plain were absolutely rainless.

The following table gives, first, the average fall over the several regions specified in the first column, and, secondly, the departure from that average which has characterised the fall of the present season on the mean of those stations which telegraph the weather daily :—

Districts.	Average rainfall November to April.	Difference in November 1883 to April 1884.
	Inches.	Inches.
North and West Punjab	5·61	+ 1·94
South Punjab, North-Western Provinces, and Behar...	3·44	— 1·92
Assam	16·16	+ 5·04
Eastern Bengal	9·95	+ 4·86
Lower Bengal, Orissa	6·91	— 2·40
Central Provinces	2·05	— 0·46
Rajputana, Central India, and Berars	1·47	— 0·69
Sind, Gujarat	0·73	— 0·47
Bonfbay	1·93	— 0·58
Madras	12·01	+ 0·36
Mysore	5·80	+ 1·81
Burma	5·61	+ 2·95

WILLIAM LISCOMBE DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the papers be printed in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21st MAY 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Excepting a few local showers, there has been no rain during the past week in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, and Hyderabad. Rain continues to fall generally over Madras, Bengal, and Assam. Some districts in the southern portion of the Bombay Presidency and towards the Upper Sind Frontier have also had rain. No report has been received from British Burma.

Harvesting is going on in Madras, and standing crops are in good condition. Agricultural operations are in active progress in Mysore. Rain is wanted in Coorg for the *ragi* crop which has been sown. The *rabi* harvest is over in the Bombay Presidency, and the ground is being prepared for ensuing crops in Dharwar and Kanara. *Kharif* operations continue in Berar, and prospects are good in Hyderabad. Hot winds prevail in Central India and Rajputana, and a scarcity of water is felt at Neemuch. Cattle are suffering from want of fodder in Ajmere. The *rabi* harvest is approaching completion in the Punjab; in the south-eastern districts the yield has been poor; elsewhere it promises to be above the average. Great scarcity of pasturage exists in Rohtak and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan, and many cattle have died. Temperature has increased in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but the wind continues easterly in several districts. Preparations for the *kharif* are going on. The general condition of cattle is reported to be fair, though fodder is scarce in Moradabad and Jhansi. In the Central Provinces the *rabi* harvest is being winnowed in several districts, and ploughing for the *kharif* is in progress.

In Bengal the rain has slightly damaged the standing crops in some places. More is wanted in Behar, Chota Nagpur, and parts of Orissa. Ploughing and sowing of the *aus* and *amun* crop is being pushed forward; and jute, sugarcane, and *boro* paddy promise well. In Assam sowings are well advanced, and prospects are good.

Cholera and small-pox are still prevalent in the Southern Presidencies, but, with some local exceptions, appear to be abating in Bengal and Upper India.

Prices are rising in the Punjab; elsewhere there is little change.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 22nd)		
Bellary ...	·05 (average)	Sporadic cholera in the west, 14 deaths.
Kurnool ...	·05 (average)	Harvest paddy, yield about average. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	·19 (average)	Fever and small-pox slight in one taluk.
Kistna ...	·15 (average)	Standing crops good; harvest indigo, yield below average. Small-pox prevalent; cholera, fever, and cattle-disease in places.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·04 (average)	Standing crops good: harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield below average. Small-pox prevalent; 3 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·71 (average)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and *cholum*, yield about average. Small-pox and fever in parts; 20 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	·06 (average)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average. 225 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·40 (average)	Harvest paddy, yield average. Small-pox prevalent; 4 deaths from cholera.
Malabar ...	1·27 (average)	Harvest of third crop paddy continues. Small-pox slight in nine taluks, fever in two.
Travancore ...	·92	Ploughing and sowings almost over. Fever and cholera in parts; small-pox abating, 2 deaths at Trivandrum.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good.
Bombay—(May 21st)		
Karachi ...	.....	River at Kotri on 17th, 9 feet 9 inches against 8 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Fever in seven talukas; cattle-disease in four talukas; some deaths from fever in Tatta. *Mung* coming into ear in places. Small-pox in twenty-seven villages in district, 75 fresh cases, 2 deaths, 65 remaining sick. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, in Manjhand 28, 28 and 40, in Ghorabari 22 and 32, and in Jati 20, 32 and 34 pounds per rupee repectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Average outturn of *rabi* crop reported to be 13 annas 4 pies. River at Kotri on 19th, 11 feet 1 inch against 8 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Small-pox in nine, fever in one, and cattle-disease in two talukas. Prices of grain steady. Heat intense.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Manuring operations continue. Small-pox in Viramgaum. Wheat 29 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Cholera continues in Baroda, 37 deaths; small pox in Kheralu; cattle-disease in Kadi division, and measles in Amreli. Harvesting of *rabi* crops completed. Prices—*bajri* 34 and rice 23 pounds per British rupee.
Surat ...	.....	*Rabi* harvest completed. Cholera in Surat, Karachi and Bulsar talukas, 18 cases, 13 deaths. *Juari* 45 and *nagli* 45 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik ...	.....	Public health generally good; a few cases of small-pox in parts of Nasik, Sinnar, Niphad, Chandor, and Kalwan talukas; cattle-disease in parts of Malegaon and Kalwan. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 31, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature 1° warm to 1° cool; vapour in air excessive from 14th to 16th; abnormal wind southerly on 18th.
Poona ...	.....	Small-pox continues slightly in five talukas. Prices—*bajri* 34 and *juari* 36; in Poona *bajri* and *juari* 26 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Cholera in Kopargaon and Akola talukas, 19 cases, 3 fatal. Threshing nearly completed. *Bajri*—maximum 48 pounds in Akola, minimum 33 in Kopargaon; *juari*—maximum 60 in Sangamner, minimum 35 in Karjat.
Sholapur ...	No rain	Cattle-disease in Pandharpore taluka. *Juari* 44 and *bajri* 43 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain in six talukas; maximum ·50 in Hubli, minimum ·03 in Bankapur.	More rain urgently wanted. Ground being prepared for early crops. Scarcity of drinking-water continues in Dharwar, Navalgund, and Gadag. Small-pox generally abating; fever in two and cattle-disease in one taluka; cholera disappeared. Rice 26 to 49 and *juari* 49 to 77 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	Supa, ·29 and Haliyal, ·22.	Ground being prepared for monsoon crops; seed sown in some places. Small-pox—11 deaths in Bhatkal, 7 in Kumpta, 2 in Sirsi, 1 in Supa, 1 in Yellapur, and 1 in Karwar; cattle-disease in two talukas. Locusts have disappeared from Karwar and Akola talukas. Common rice in Karwar 13 seers; district average 15¾ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good. Weather very hot. Small-pox and fever still continue in some parts of the province. *Bajri* 31 and *juari* 39 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Wadwan, Dharwar, Belgaum, Kaladgi, Shikarpur, and Upper Sind Frontier. *Rabi* harvest completed in all districts. Cholera in parts of Surat, Khaira, Broach, Baroda, Tanna, and Ahmednagar; small-pox generally prevalent; fever and cattle-disease in some districts.
Bengal—(May 21st)		
Chittagong ...	2·41	Weather close and oppressive, latterly seasonable. Prospects of crops favourable. Cholera reported from several thanas; cattle-disease continues. Prices stationary.
Dacca ...	·59	Sowings of *amun* and *aus* nearly completed; *cheena* and *kaon* being harvested; harvesting of *til* commenced; prospects of crops good. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·91	Sowings of early rice and jute going on, and in some parts the seeds have germinated; lands being prepared for *amun* crops; prospects of early crops fair. Price of common rice stationary. Public health good, though cholera still reported from the suburbs.
Moorshedabad ...	·31	Weather hot and cloudy. Ploughing for *amun* coming on and sowing commenced in many places; sugarcane, *boro* paddy, and *til* doing well. Prices slightly easier. Public health much improved.
Rajshahye ...	·86	Weather cloudy and rainy. Condition of *boro* paddy generally good; sowings of *aus* and *amun* still going on; prospects of crops generally favourable. Cholera abated.
Burdwan ...	·37	Ploughing continues; sowings of early paddy commenced in places.
Rungpore ...	3·37	Prospects of standing crops good. Public health good.
Bhagalpur ...	1·9	Sugarcane, *mung*, and paddy thriving; ploughing going on briskly; *murwa* and Indian corn being sown; mango crop very much injured by hail. Rice 13 seers and 14 chittacks per rupee. Public health generally good.
Purneah ...	·9	Ploughing general; prospects of crops very good. Common rice 14 seers per rupee. Public health fair.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Rain wanted everywhere. Harvesting of *cheena* and gathering of cotton pushed on. Cholera and small-pox still reported.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Rain wanted. *Mung* that was early sown being harvested, other crops coming on well. Cholera and small-pox prevail in some parts. Prices high, but generally stationary.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and clear. Ploughing going on, but rain wanted. Prices continue high. Public health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot and cloudy. Ploughing progressing. Rain urgently wanted. Price of rice almost stationary. A few cases of small-pox reported from the interior.
		General Remarks.—Rain fell in almost all districts, in a few it has partially damaged standing crops, and in some it is still urgently wanted. Ploughing has commenced actively; sowing of *aus* and *amun* going on; jute, sugarcane, and boro paddy promise well; *cheena* and *kaon* being harvested in some districts; sowing of *bhadoi* and *aus* over in a few. Prices almost stationary. Cholera and small-pox still reported from some places.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh		
Benares (May 20th)	No rain	Weather hot; wind easterly. Cholera, small-pox, and fever decreasing; mild cattle-disease in Kolaslah. Prices fluctuating slightly.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Allahabad (May 20th)	.....	Weather very hot. Rain of last week had done good to crops, grass, and fruit; irrigation and weeding of cane in progress. Small-pox abating, but cholera increasing in south of Jumna; city healthy. Prices slightly fallen.
Gorakhpur („ 19th)	No rain	Weather hotter. Prices steady. Small-pox decreasing.
Jhansi („ 20th)	.....	Weather very hot. Manuring of fields for *kharif* cultivation commenced. Health good. Scarcity of water and fodder continues.
Agra („ 19th)	No rain	Scarcity of water beginning to be felt. Fever in two and small-pox in three parganas; sporadic cholera continues in city, and some cases also reported from pargana Fatehpur Sikri. Prices steady.
Bareilly („ 20th)	.....	Great heat. Market stationary. Public health remains good.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	Wind easterly for several days, has again changed to west; weather hot, but not unusually. Cane and indigo being irrigated. Health good generally; isolated cases of small-pox, but few deaths. Prices steady.
Kumaon („ „)	No rain registered, but showers have fallen here and there.	*Kharif* sowings progressing. Six cases of cholera in Bhabar; few cases of small-pox. Prices steady. Cattle-disease continues.
Lucknow („ „)	.....	Heat increasing. *Sawan* is being cut. Health of people and cattle good. Market well stocked. Prices stationary.
Partabgarh ...	.....	No report received.
Sitapur (May 20th)	.....	Easterly winds and clouds. Markets keep well supplied, and prices remain steady. One or 2 cases of cholera reported.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Irrigation of sugarcane and indigo is going on. Small-pox and cholera in parts of district.
Rae Bareli („ 19th)	.....	Weather sometimes cloudy; wind variable. Small-pox abating. Supplies abundant. Prices almost stationary.
Cawnpore („ „)	.....	Weather clear and hot; wind chiefly east. Threshing and winnowing over, and prices stationary. Health of people and cattle good; cholera not increasing.
Farukhabad („ 20th)	.....	Indigo sown freely after late rain. Weather seasonable. Slight fever still prevalent, otherwise health good; no cattle-disease. Markets well supplied.
		General Remarks.—A few showers of rain fell in Kumaon only; the weather continues very hot. Markets are well stocked and prices of food-grains remain steady. A scarcity of water is felt in Jhansi and of fodder for cattle in Moradabad and Jhansi. The general condition of cattle is fair; the health of the people generally continues good; small-pox is decreasing, but cholera still prevails in a few places, and has increased in the Allahabad district, south of the Jumna.
Punjab—(May 13th)		
Delhi ...	.....	Small-pox abating. Harvesting completed. Prices almost stationary.
Hissar ...	Useful shower of rain in Jhajjar, district Rohtak.	Health good; cattle-disease and drought in Rohtak, where cattle are beginning to die of hunger. Prices slightly rising.
Umballa ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* harvested, yield below average. Prices slightly rising.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health of district good, except in the Jullundur cantonment, where small-pox is prevalent. Sugarcane and cotton being irrigated. Prices stationary.
Amritsar ...	5	Health good. *Rabi* outturn good. Prices rising.
Sialkot ...	.....	Small-pox in city still prevalent. Crops being harvested, yield above average. Prices rising owing to export.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* being harvested. Prices rising.
Lahore ...	.....	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	3	Health good. *Rabi* outturn above average. Prices rising.
Mooltan ...	Drizzle at Sadr	Health good. *Rabi* nearly harvested. Prices rising.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health and crop prospects fair; drought in Thall and Daman, where there has been considerable mortality among the cattle.
Peshawar ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* being harvested. Prices of wheat, barley, *makka*, and gram are falling, those of rice and *juari* are rising.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in four districts. Small-pox is abating in the Delhi district, but it is still prevalent in the city of Sialkot; health in Dera Ismail Khan district is fair, elsewhere it is good; many cattle have died on account of the drought in the Rohtak district and in Thall and Daman, in the Dera Ismail Khan district. *Rabi* has been harvested in the south-east of the province, and is in progress elsewhere. Prices are rising.
Central Provinces—(May 21st)		
Nagpur ...	.....	Weather very hot and sultry by day; nights cool. Ground being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Cattle-disease, measles, and small-pox continue in places. Prices of wheat, *juari*, and gram fallen slightly.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather hot. Harvesting approaching completion. Health good. Wheat 27 and rice 13 seers per rupee.
Saugor (May 20th)	.....	Weather cloudy and close. Winnowing continues; land being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Small-pox in Saugor and Rohli. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	.....	Weather very hot. Winnowing nearly completed. Ploughing progressing. Some cattle-disease reported. Wheat 28½ and rice 16½ seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*		
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather hot. Winnowing continues. Fever prevalent; small-pox, 42 cases. Wheat 20 and rice 10 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather hot and stormy. Prospects good; preparation for *kharif* sowings in progress. Fifteen cases cholera, 4 deaths. *Juari* 23½, rice 12½, and wheat 16 seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	.....	Weather very hot, occasionally cloudy; preparations in hand for *kharif* sowings. Public health good; cattle-disease in parts. Prices steady; rice 23 and wheat 32 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (May 17th)	.....	Weather occasionally cloudy, with high wind. Ploughing in progress. Public health good. Common rice 29 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather very hot. Preparations for *kharif* sowings in hand throughout the province. Health fair. Prices steady.
Assam—(May 21st)		
Gauhati ...	·80	Weather hot. River rising. Small-pox still reported from Shastra Barpetta. Sowing of *aus* finished; planting of sugarcane in progress. Cholera in portions of district. Prospects of crops good.
Sylhet ...	5·97	Crop prospects good. Cholera on the increase; small-pox somewhat less virulent.
Cachar ...	6·90	Weather very wet. About half of *dumahi*, *murali*, and *asra* crops sown. Cotton and rice 15 seers each per rupee. 73 deaths from cholera and 7 from small-pox reported.
Dibrugarh ...	4·17; frequent showers	Lands being prepared for *sali dhan*. Cattle-disease still reported; cholera abating.
Mysore and Coorg—(May 21st)		
Mysore ...	·30; slight rain has also fallen throughout the province.	Crops in good condition; agricultural operations in active progress; prospects favourable. Public health good.
Bangalore ...		
Mercara ...	*Nil*	Rain wanted for the *ragi* crop in Eastern Coorg, which has been sown. Prices of food-grains show a tendency to rise; coffee market has also slightly improved.
Berar & Hyderabad—(May 21st)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather hot. *Kharif* preparations continue. Wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Preparations of fields for *kharif* sowings progressing.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Standing crops in good condition. Small-pox prevails in two talukas, Morchal and Asafnagar. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 10¾, white *juari* 15¼, yellow *juari* 19, and *tur* 21 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(May 21st)		
Indore ...	.....	Heat increasing. Some small-pox, otherwise public health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Heat intense. Public health good.
Sutna ...	.....	Weather hot and seasonable. Health good.
Neemuch ...	.....	Weather hot. Scarcity of water is much felt in cantonment. Public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Weather hot. Small-pox continues, otherwise health good.
Sehore ...	.....	Weather hot. Prospects and public health good.
Nowgong ...	0·21	Weather excessively hot. Public health good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 21st)	.....	Weather seasonable, windy, and rather warm.
Sirohi („ 18th)	.....	Tanks dry; wells fair. Health good. Weather warm and cloudy, and occasional sandstorms.
Marwar („ 16th)	.....	Water obtained in Jodhpore city from Ranesur tanks and wells. Health good. Weather clear, heat excessive, sharp hot winds. Prices rising.
Meywar („ 18th)	.....	Tanks, wells, and health good. Weather seasonable.
Harowti („ 17th)	Shahpura, ·20	Some small-pox.
Jhalawar („ 16th)	.....	*Rabi* harvest completed. Heat great. Health good.
Ajmere („ 20th)	.....	Hot winds. Cattle suffering considerably, except in Merwara, where grass reserves are being fully utilised. Health good.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable. Prices steady. Health fair.
Ulwur („ „)	.....	Fever in two tahsils, otherwise health good. High hot winds. Prices steady.
Nepal—(May 16th)		
Katmandu ...	1·85	Weather seasonable. State and prospects of the crops good; the Indian corn is generally well up in the hills.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 22.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1884.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. WEST. Via Teheran		Via Turkey		Persian Gulf		Via Suez		EAST. Via Amur		Via Madras		Via Rangoon		Native Burma		Ceylon		TOTAL.	
	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 .	3,903	15,468 5	111	354 5	47	316 5	3,755	11,340 2	. .	. .	333	1,035 14	824	2,757 10	592	798 1	1,240	1,665 10	10,804	33,737 4
Received .	2,425	12,723 13	163	600 12	83	1,846 13	3,937	14,273 11	1	4 4	296	867 13	762	2,647 8	. .	. .	1,755	3,314 14	9,423	36,179 8
TOTAL .	6,328	28,192 2	274	955 1	130	2,163 2	7,692	25,613 13	1	4 4	628	1,903 11	1,586	5,405 2	592	798 1	2,995	4,981 8	20,226	69,916 12
TRANSIT.																				
From East to West—																				
Recd. Vid Madras .	136	1,408 14	. .	. .	10	29 10	3,448	13,808 11	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3,594	14,747 3
Recd. „ Rangoon .	49	422 12	6	9 6	6	22 14	1,814	3,882 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,875	7,337 2
Recd. „ Laingha .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Recd. From Ceylon .	53	189 12	. .	. .	. .	. .	439	1,131 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	483	1,321 0
From West to East—																				
Sent. Vid Madras .	846	4,283 10	79	207 13	6	4 14	2,554	8,832 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3,485	13,328 7
Sent. „ Rangoon .	260	1,315 8	30	87 11	3	7 14	1,061	3,954 12	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,354	5,365 13
Sent. „ Laingha .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Sent. To Ceylon .	100	410 6	9	40 14	. .	. .	228	751 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	337	1,202 12
From West to West—																				
Recd. Vid Bombay .	. .	. . . .	1	3 0	4	19 6	. .	. . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	22 6
Sent. Vid Bombay .	. .	. . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
From East to East—																				
Recd. From Ceylon .	. .	. . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . . .	. .	. .	78	267 10	40	96 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	118	363 12
Recd. Vid Amur .	. .	. . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	62	211 5	62	211 5
Recd. „ Madras .	. .	. . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	28	119 11	28	119 11
TOTAL .	1,444	8,030 14	125	348 12	29	84 10	9,535	34,860 7	. .	. .	78	267 10	40	96 2	. .	. .	90	331 8	11,341	44,019 7
GRAND TOTAL .																			31,567	1,13,936 3
Adjustments .																			. .	+5,936 3
NET TOTAL .																			31,567	1,19,872 6

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1884.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Vid* Teheran	2,425	3,903	6,328	36·70	49·94	43·87
Indo-European	„ Turkey	163	111	274	2·47	1·42	1·90
Indo-European	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	83	47	130	1·25	0·60	0·90
Red Sea	*Vid* Suez	3,937	3,755	7,692	59·58	48·04	53·33
	TOTAL	6,608	7,816	14,424	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. IV OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 28th April 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 26th April 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st to 28th April 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st to 26th April 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Guaranteed.												
10th May 1884	Eastern Bengal(*a*) .	172	88,732	516	176	66,324	377	3,92,729	572	2,43,291	372	. . .	1,49,438
3rd ditto .	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,49,223	273	547	1,44,823	265	5,90,474	270	5,03,550	248	. . .	86,924
3rd ditto .	Sind, Punjab, & Delhi .	741	2,26,786	306	754	2,52,627	335	9,93,277	339	9,23,427	330	. . .	69,850
3rd ditto .	Madras . . .	861	1,40,887	164	861	1,31,923	153	5,37,028	156	4,86,651	152	. . .	50,377
3rd ditto .	South Indian . .	655	77,583	118	654	78,055	119	3,12,429	119	3,17,290	131	4,861	. . .
3rd ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	10,51,026	721	1,458	9,87,703	677	41,00,183	703	36,05,933	666	. . .	4,94,250
26th Apl. 1884	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . .	461	3,39,239	736	461	3,34,212	725	12,31,338	668	12,93,525	755	62,187	. . .
	TOTAL .	4,895	20,73,476	424	4,911	19,95,667	406	81,57,458	417	73,73,667	404	. . .	7,83,791
	State.												
10th May 1884	East Indian . .	1,507	10,69,828	710	1,509	9,99,793	662	41,48,125	688	34,83,728	622	. . .	6,64,397
10th ditto .	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	43	6,583	153	56	6,920	124	23,401	136	22,813	110	. . .	588
10th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	1,651	61	27	1,202	44	6,887	63	5,246	52	. . .	1,641
3rd ditto .	Northern Bengal .	230	50,460	219	239	46,590	195	1,75,625	191	1,40,380	158	. . .	35,245
3rd ditto .	Kaunia-Dharla . .	32	2,064	64	32	2,358	74	8,097	63	9,595	81	1,498	. . .
3rd ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	157	17,050	109	193	22,720	118	70,555	112	90,368	126	19,813	. . .
29th Mar. 1884	Patna-Gya . .	57	9,813	172	. .	(*b*) . . .	. .	51,151	224	(*b*) . . .	. .	. . .	. . .
10th May 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera .	138	11,372	82	206	14,471	70	44,659	81	49,368	64	4,709	. . .
10th ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,232	103	12	1,365	114	4,908	102	4,145	93	. . .	763
10th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,116	2,91,073	261	1,119	3,32,440	297	10,90,342	244	12,14,330	292	1,23,988	. . .
10th ditto .	Rewari-Ferozepore .	89	3,631	41	140	19,990	143	9,247	26	83,119	160	73,872	. . .
3rd ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	29,781	662	45	20,416	454	84,265	468	61,289	367	. . .	22,976
3rd ditto .	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	52,427	352	149	47,497	319	1,97,362	331	1,79,961	325	. . .	17,401
3rd ditto .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . .	161	40,856	254	208	49,897	240	1,56,507	243	2,00,596	260	44,089	. . .
10th ditto .	Sindia	75	6,019	81	75	7,837	105	27,285	91	32,809	118	5,524	. . .
3rd ditto .	Punjab Northern .	422	60,002	142	447	58,499	131	2,67,844	158	2,50,467	152	. . .	16,877
3rd ditto .	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	1,58,582	240	660	1,61,000	244	5,27,625	200	5,71,414	233	43,789	. . .
3rd ditto .	Amritsar-Pathankot .	. .	. . .	. .	51	2,808	55	. . .	. .	12,316	65	12,316	. . .
	TOTAL .	3,413	7,42,596	218	(*c*)3,659	7,95,920	218	27,45,260	201	29,28,216	216	(*d*)2,34,107	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
10th May 1884	Bengal-Central . .	35	2,306	66	122	7,074	58	7,768	55	21,846	50	14,078	. . .
26th Apl. 1884	Assam . . .	. .	. . .	. .	39	3,129	80	. . .	. .	10,761	74	10,761	. . .
3rd May 1884	Southern Mahratta .	. .	. . .	. .	41	2,592	63	. . .	. .	13,300	88	13,300	. . .
	TOTAL .	35	2,306	66	202	12,795	63	7,768	55	45,907	63	38,139	. . .
	Native States.												
3rd May 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	31,018	161	193	38,870	201	1,26,654	164	1,34,743	188	8,089	. . .
10th ditto .	Jodhpore . . .	19	609	32	19	1,390	73	2,857	38	4,439	63	1,582	. . .
3rd ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	16,608	137	121	21,010	174	59,459	123	77,505	172	18,046	. . .
26th Apl. 1884	Mysore . . .	86	4,541	53	86	5,387	63	20,659	60	21,600	68	941	. . .
	TOTAL .	419	52,779	126	419	66,657	159	2,09,629	125	2,38,287	153	28,658	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL .	10,269	39,40,985	384	10,700	38,70,832	362	1,52,68,240	372	1,40,69,805	354	. . .	d11,47,284
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	68,70,708	167	64,72,110	163	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	83,97,532	205	75,97,695	191	. . .	d7,48,686

(*a*) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal-Central Railway.
(*b*) Return not received.
(*c*) Exclusive of the mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(*d*) Exclusive of the figures of the Patna-Gya State Railway.

SIMLA,
The 23rd May 1884.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1884 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 832, 833, 838, 839, 840 AND 841 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24th MAY 1884.

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, Bajri). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajri). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajri). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Razi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena Cangoo, Murhwa, Nagree, &c.), *Paspalum Scrobiculatum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Razi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena Cangoo, Murhwa, Nagree, &c.), *Paspalum Scrobiculatum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Razi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena Cangoo, Murhwa, Nagree, &c.), *Paspalum Scrobiculatum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. 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.
BOMBAY.	Bombay .	10 10	10 14	10 4	16 1	16 8	22 10	7 8	7 8	0 11	7 11	7 13	5 17	7 7	7 18	0 18	6 13	4 14	3 12	13 14	10 6	14 29	9 17	4 16	5 17	12 125	0 125	0 130	0 10	14 10	14 10	6 10	6 10	6 12
	Ahmedabad .	5 0	13 8	13 0	22 8	25 0	17 0	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 10	8 10	0 15	0 19	0 18	8 19	8 16	8 17	0 16	0 20	0 16	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Kaira . .	11 13	11 1	11 7	26 0	26 0	22 14	9 7	9 7	10 0	10 0	10 0	0 14	9 18	13 18	13 17	12 18	0 17	0 17	0 17	0 16	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Surat . .	11 2	11 2	11 10	11 4	11 8	12 8	7 6	7 6	7 10	8 4	8 4	7 19	4 19	2 14	3 14	3 14	3 14	4 19	6 . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Broach . .	12 0	12 0	12 10	. . .	. . .	. . .	9 12	9 12	10 14	12 12	12 12	7 16	0 16	0 17	9 43	12 13	12 13	12 14	1 . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Tanna (Salsette) .	10 5	10 5	9 12	10 8	10 8	10 8	8 8	8 8	8 10	8 10	8 10	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 20	0 25	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
	Colaba (Alibág) .	8 0	8 0	10 0	. . .	. . .	. . .	6 8	6 8	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 14	8 . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	19 4	18 6	14 14	. . .	. . .	. . .	7 2	7 7	8 0	10 12	10 10	0 13	0 16	0 15	0 15	0 15	0 15	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
	Násik . .	17 0	17 0	12 13	. . .	. . .	. . .	7 7	7 7	7 11	8 11	8 10	0 13	0 21	0 22	4 15	6 15	5 19	5 16	5 15	5 15	5 15	5 15	5 15	5 15	5 15	5 15	5 15	5 15	5 15	5 15	5 15	5 15	5 15
	Ahmednagar .	15 3	14 10	14 0	. . .	. . .	. . .	8 11	8 11	9 5	11 3	10 4	0 13	0 21	0 20	4 15	7 15	4 13	4 18	6 15	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 15
	Poona . .	12 10	12 10	13 13	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	11 0	12 13	12 13	0 12	0 21	0 20	4 13	8 20	7 20	8 29	8 29	8 29	8 29	8 29	8 29	8 29	8 29	8 29	8 29	8 29	8 29	8 29	8 29	8 29	8 29
	Sholápur . .	15 6	15 6	14 8	. . .	. . .	. . .	10 7	10 7	10 7	11 5	11 5	0 11	0 14	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 14
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	22 8	22 0	20 8	19 8	18 12	17 8	7 12	7 12	9 13	11 0	10 7	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21
	Satara . .	14 11	14 11	13 13	. . .	. . .	. . .	8 3	8 3	8 14	10 10	10 7	0 11	0 14	0 14	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24	0 24
	Belgaum . .	20 0	20 4	19 8	13 11	13 5	14 14	8 14	8 14	9 11	10 8	10 7	0 11	0 17	0 17	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28
	Dhárwar (Hubli) .	23 0	23 0	23 0	. . .	. . .	. . .	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 10	14 8	0 17	0 17	0 17	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28
	Ratnagiri . .	10 9	10 9	12 0	. . .	. . .	. . .	8 9	8 9	9 8	9 12	9 12	0 12	0 16	0 16	4 15	10 15	10 20	13 13	13 25	13 16	7 9	7 9	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25
	Kanara (Karwar) .	9 0	9 0	13 0	. . .	. . .	. . .	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	15 8	13 0	4 0	4 0	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25
	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	11 6	. . .	. . .	. . .	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	5 13	5 15	3 6	3 11	3 12	7 9	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25
	Aden . . .	7 0	7 0	9 5	. . .	. . .	. . .	5 10	5 10	6 0	7 9	7 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21
	Asirgarh . .	14 0	14 0	14 . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 8	14 10	0 13	4 14	4 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21
	Baroda . .	11 1	11 1	11 0	9 12	9 12	10 8	6 12	6 12	7 13	8 11	8 11	1 11	7 14	0 15	8 20	13 25	14 23	14 29	9 17	4 16	5 17	12 125	0 125	0 130	0 10	14 10	14 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 12	6 12
	Disa . . .	15 8	15 11	14 0	. . .	. . .	. . .	6 10	6 10	6 14	8 2	8 2	2 9	0 10	0 11	8 18	15 25	14 23	14 23	9 17	4 16	5 17	12 125	0 125	0 125	0 10	14 10	14 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10	6 12	6 12
	Nimach . . .	No return received.																																
	Nasirabad . .	18 7	19 0	16 0	24	24	24	8 23	8 23	11 . .	13 0	13 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	0 24	8 23	8 23	8 23	5 4	18 0	14 23	14 23	14 23	14 23	14 23	14 23	14 23	14 23	14 23	14 23	14 23	14 23	14 23	14 23
	Rájkot . .	15 8	15 8	14 8	. . .	. . .	. . .	8 . .	8 . .	8 . .	8 . .	8 . .	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 24	8 20	8 18	4 16	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15
H. A. DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad . .	15 8	15 8	16 5	. . .	. . .	. . .	7 14	7 14	7 8	8 10	9 13	0 17	0 21	0 22	8 23	14 23	14 23	14 23	14 23	14 23	14 23	14 23	14 23	14 23	14 23	14 23	14 23	14 23	14 23	14 23	14 23	14 23	14 23	14 23
	Bolarum . .	17 1	17 1	18 15	. . .	. . .	. . .	8 11	8 11	7 11	10 9	10 9	0 9	0 18	0 15	8 25	10 35	11 37	11 37	6 17	6 18	3 . .	0 . .	0 . .	0 . .	0 . .	0 . .	0 . .	0 . .	0 . .	0 . .	0 . .	0 . .	0 . .	0 . .
	Chudderghat . .	13 8	13 8	14 0	. . .	. . .	. . .	7 8	7 8	7 0	8 9	8 9	0 8	0 15	0 15	0 23	0 24	0 27	0 27	0 23	0 24	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 33	0 33
BOMBAY.	Dholpur . . .	18 0	17 8	17 8	25 14	25 5	28 2	9 11	9 11	9 10	12 11	12 12	2 11	8 24	9 17	10 17	10 16	6 15	5 15	4 15	7 9	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25

(*Statistical Branch.*)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1883-84 UP TO 31st MARCH 1884.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING MARCH 1884. 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	1·76	3,073·60	612	. .	. .	Gurdáspur	14,536	0·9	1·8	Wheat	140,839	The Bári Doáb Canal was re-opened on 10th March, but was again closed entirely for three days from 19th March on account of an accident to Kunjar fail. The area irrigated at the end of the month was 21,986 acres in excess of the area of the corresponding period of last year.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	0·9		197	. .	. .	Amritsar	89,844	0·8	0·9	Barley	1,317	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	0·7		103	. .	. .	Lahore	113,607	0·9	0·6	Mixed grains	6,042	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .	. . .	15	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	. .	. .	Miscellaneous	69,789	
TOTAL BÁRI DOÁB CANAL	. .	. .	3,073·60	927	. .	. .	. . . . .	217,987	. .	. .	. . . . .	217,987	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	3,073·60	2,575	. .	. .	. . . . .	196,001	. .	. .	. . . . .	196,001	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	3·84	2,546	790	. .	1,060,422 cubic feet 1st and 2nd class timber, and 26,702 cubic feet fuel.	Umballa	711	0·905	0·48	Wheat	196,336	On the Western Jumna Canal there is an increase of 69,368 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. The irrigation recorded during March 1884 amounted to 11,029 acres, against 3,203 acres in March 1883. This increase is due to the great drought prevailing during the present season.
Delhi do.	5·70	3·94		407	. .		Karnál	54,272	0·817	0·47	Barley	5,588	
Hánsi do.	9·00	6·76		692	. .		Delhi	56,022	0·7	0·10	Mixed grains	34,230	
Do. Balla Head	8·80	7·68		294	. .		Rohtak	59,046	0·58	0·40	Miscellaneous	28,220	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .	. . .	21	. .		Hissar	48,464	0·8	0·10	. . . . .	. . .	
							Jínd	45,549	0·1	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
							Bíkaner	77	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
							Kalsia State	233	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	. .	. .	2,546	2,204	. .	1,060,422	. . . . .	264,374	. .	. .	. . . . .	264,374	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	2,546	2,338	. .	440,614	. . . . .	195,006	. .	. .	. . . . .	195,006	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	Lahore	17,015	. .	. .	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	. . .	On the Inundation Canals there is a decrease of 136,713 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. This is entirely due to the unfavorable state of the rivers.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	Montgomery	29,744	0·49	0·05		. . .	
Indus Canals	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mooltan	141,550	0·5	0·6		. . .	
Muzaffargarh Canals	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	Dera Gházi Khan	39,053	0·38	0·67	. . . . .	. . .	
							Muzaffargarh	143,950	0·6	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . . . .	371,312	. .	. .	. . . . .	371,312	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . . . .	508,025	. .	. .	. . . . .	508,025	
PERENNIAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . . . .	482,361	. .	. .	. . . . .	482,361	On the Perennial Canals there is an increase of 91,354 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year.
Do. corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . . . .	391,007	. .	. .	. . . . .	391,007	

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

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, 1883 AND 1882.

	Demands. Balance from previous half-year.	For current half-year.	Collections during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year. Demands.	Collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOLLAGE.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Private boats	20	8,755	5,344	3,431	6,400	7,095
Government boats	. .	422	422	. .	588	588
Rafts	. .	2,886	2,886	. .	2,261	2,261
CARRYING OPERATIONS.						
Boating	. .	950	950	. .	234	234
Fines and sundries	. .	44	44	. .	134	134
Ground rent	. .	843	843	. .	193	193
TOTAL	20	13,900	10,489	3,431	9,810	10,505
Upper Ganges Canal	10	9,161	7,397	1,774	6,146	6,505
Lower ditto	10	4,739	3,092	1,657	3,664	4,000
TOTAL	20	13,900	10,489	3,431	9,810	10,505

Nature of cargo.	Current half-year. Up.	Down.	Total.	Corresponding period of previous year. Up.	Down.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Grains	40,486	96,345	136,831	35,286	78,308	113,594
Cotton	. . .	10,751	10,751	249	9,665	9,914
Oil seeds	3,273	26,740	30,013	17,308	53,454	70,762
Salt	3,091	110,110	113,201	2,627	88,314	90,941
Metals	13,820	4,195	18,015	11,947	5,353	17,300
Miscellaneous goods	240,935	193,298	434,233	47,687	29,449	77,136
Building materials	18,695	131,622	150,329	151,407	113,620	265,027
Firewood	87,106	198,358	285,464	28,147	86,654	114,801
Bamboos	1,195	256,469	257,664	51	248,520	248,571
Timber	4,792	137,152	141,944	2,447	94,909	97,356
Miscellaneous timber	4,428	6,773	11,201	1,095	2,558	3,653
TOTAL	417,824	1,171,813	1,589,637	298,251	810,804	1,109,055

Tonnage. 1883. Upper Ganges Canal (Local)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local)	Through.	1882. Upper Ganges Canal (Local)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local)	Through.	Ton Mileage. 1883. Upper Ganges Canal (Local)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local)	Through.	1882. Upper Ganges Canal (Local)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local)	Through.	Value of Goods. 1883. Upper Ganges Canal (Local)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local)	Through.	1882. Upper Ganges Canal (Local)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local)	Through.	Number of Passengers. 1883. Upper Ganges Canal (Local)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local)	Through.	1882. Upper Ganges Canal (Local)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local)	Through.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
31,286	15,632	11,477	21,349	11,480	7,909	1,586,754	751,597	2,650,051	1,024,310	969,296	1,914,450	₹ 5,44,807	₹ 6,75,594	₹ 8,79,995	₹ 3,98,966	₹ 7,97,232	₹ 7,83,309	1,167	11	47	858	16	69

H. W. CONDUIT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

ALLAHABAD,
The 5th May, 1884.

B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE HALF-YEARS ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1883 AND 1882.

	Demands.		Collected during current half-year.		Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of Cargo.	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous year.			Tonnage.		Ton Mileage.		Value of Goods.		Number of Passengers.	
	Balance from previous half-year.	For current half-year.	Current half-year.	Previous half-year.		Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Tons.	Tons.	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	No.	No.
TOLLAGE.															5,374	2,686	6,49,268	2,86,878	2,06,999	1,02,129	NIL.	NIL.
Private boats		1,270	1,270			643	643	Grain	45,155	45,155	45,155	1,100	14,950	16,050								
Government boats		453	453			364	364	Cotton	200	200	200		1,185	1,185								
Rafts, boats								Oilseeds	1,300	1,300	1,300											
								Salt	150		150											
								Metals														
CARRYING OPERATION.								Miscellaneous goods	180	23,105	23,285	1,395	7,775	9,170								
Boating, Government		410	490			408	408	Building materials	75,260		75,260	39,227	4,695	43,922								
Fines								Firewood		300	300		755	755								
Ground-rent								Bamboos					235	235								
								Timber					1,790	1,790								
								Miscellaneous materials		650	650											
TOTAL		2,213	2,213			1,415	1,415	TOTAL	70,710	75,590	1,46,300	41,722	31,385	73,107								

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Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt. N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. Branch.

ALLAHABAD,
The 5th May 1884.

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 MAY 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the past week rain has been general over British Burma, Assam and Bengal proper, and at Rungpore, Akyab and Thonegwa the fall has been heavy. Rain has also fallen over Mysore, Coorg, and the southern districts of the Madras Presidency. Over Central and North-Western India the weather continues dry, and hot west winds are prevalent.

Agricultural prospects are unchanged in Madras; rice and millets are being harvested, and standing crops are in fair condition. Locusts have appeared in Kurnool, and want of rain is felt in Chingleput. In Mysore prospects are favourable, but the *ragi* crop in parts of Coorg has suffered from want of timely rain, and the coffee berries have been injuriously affected by the same cause. *Kharif* sowings have commenced in several districts of the Bombay Presidency. More rain is required in Dharwar, where a scarcity of water is still felt. In Hyderabad the *rabi* harvest is not quite over, but *kharif* preparations are in progress there and in the Berars. In Central India and Rajputana agricultural operations appear to be in abeyance, and water is scarce in Neemuch and Ulwar. The *rabi* harvest is approaching completion in the Punjab, and *kharif* sowings have begun in parts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh sugarcane and indigo are being irrigated, and *kharif* sowings continue. Water is scarce in three districts. Winnowing of the *rabi* harvest is nearly finished in the Central Provinces, and fields are being prepared for the *kharif*.

In Bengal standing crops promise well, but rain is urgently wanted in some districts. The *boro* paddy is still being harvested in places. Prospects are generally good in Assam, but rain is needed in parts of Gauhati. In British Burma the monsoon appears to have set in. Considerable damage has been done to stocks of paddy in Akyab by a hurricane which occurred during the preceding week.

Cholera has appeared in the Kangra district of the Punjab, and is on the increase in the Allahabad district; but there has been a general improvement in the health of the northern provinces. Both small-pox and cholera are still prevalent in the southern presidencies.

Prices are on the whole stationary, though local fluctuations are common.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 28th)		
Bellary ...	.....	Cultivation of paddy and sugarcane commenced. Sporadic cholera in the west, 35 deaths.
Kurnool ...	·001 (average)	Harvest of second crop paddy completed, yield about average. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts. Locusts in two taluks, but not yet numerous.
Ganjam ...	.....	Small-pox and fever slight in parts.
Kistna ...	.....	Standing crops and indigo good; harvest indigo, yield below average. Small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in places.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops fair, but want of rain felt in parts; harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield below average. Small-pox prevalent; 1 death from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·53 (average)	Standing crops generally good, but *cholum* attacked by insects in two taluks; harvest paddy and *cholum*, yield about average. 7 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	·04 (average)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average. 225 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·36 (average)	Harvest paddy, yield average. Small-pox prevalent; 2 deaths from cholera.
Malabar ...	·34 (average)	Harvest of third crop paddy continues. Small-pox slight in nine taluks; fever in two.
Travancore ...	·18	Ploughing and sowing almost over. Fever and small-pox in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(May 28th)		
Kurachi ...	No rain	Strong monsoon winds. River at Kotri on 25th, 10 feet 6 inches against 8 feet 4 inches on corresponding date last year. Fever in six talukas; cattle-disease in Ghorabari and Sujawal talukas. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 21, 30 and 32, in Kotri 32, 30 and 36, in Tatta 22, 30 and 33, and in Shahbander 24, 32 and 36 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Kharif* operations in progress. River at Kotri on 26th, 10 feet 4 inches against 8 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Small-pox in seven, fever in one, and cattle-disease in two talukas. Prices of grain steady.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Manuring operations continue. Small-pox in Gogo; cholera in Viramgaum, 1 case fatal. Wheat 29 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Cholera continues in Baroda, 35 deaths; slightly prevalent in Baroda taluka and Khamrej mehal; small-pox in Kheralu; cattle-disease in Debgaum, and measles in Amreli. Harvesting of *rabi* crops completed. Prices—*bajri* 34 and rice 23 pounds per British rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat ...	.....	Preparations for *kharif* crops commenced. Cholera in Surat, and Olpad and Chorasi talukas, 70 cases, 32 deaths. *Juari* 35 and *nagli* 12½ pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	.....	Public health generally good: a few cases of small-pox in Sinnar and Kalwan talukas; cattle-disease in Malegaon and Kalwan. Wheat 31½, *bajri* 31, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...		Temperature normal; vapour in air excessive; abnormal wind northerly from 21st to 23rd.
Poona ...	.....	Slight small-pox continues in the Junnar, Purandhar, Bhimthadi, and Haveli talukas. Prices *bajri* 34 and *juari* 36; in Poona *bajri* 27 and *juari* 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Public health generally good; cattle-disease in Newasa, and cholera in Kopargaon taluka, cases 4, fatal 3. *Bajri*—maximum 18 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 36 in Kopargaon; *juari*—maximum 18 in Newasa, minimum 39 in Nagar.
Sholapur ...	No rain	Cattle-disease in Pandharpur taluka. Weather hot. *Juari* and *bajri* 44 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Ranibennur, ·04 and Karajgi, ·07.	More rain urgently wanted. Ground being prepared for early crops. Drinking-water scarce in Dharwar, Navalgund, and Gadag. Cholera in two villages of Gadag, out of 14 cases, 7 fatal. Small-pox generally abating; cattle-disease in Hangal. Rice 26 to 40 and *juari* 49 to 77 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	.....	Weather cloudy. Ground being prepared and seed being sown for monsoon crops in low grounds. Small-pox—24 deaths in Honore, 2 in Sirsi, and 1 in Akola. Sugarcane plants healthy. Cattle-disease in Akola taluka. Locusts appeared in Supa Peiha. Common rice in Karwar 13 seers; district average 15 seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good. Weather very hot. Fever and small-pox prevalent. *Bajri* 31 and *juari* 40 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in two talukas of Dharwar and in parts of Kaladgi and Shikarpur; more rain is needed in parts of Dharwar. *Kharif* sowings commenced in Surat, Khandesh, Satara, Dharwar, Shikarpur, and Hyderabad. Cholera in parts of eight districts; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue in several districts.
Bengal—(May 28th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. *Aus* crop being steadily sown in places; prospects of crops favourable. A nor'-wester occurred in parts of Cox's Bazar on 17th instant, damaging houses and trees. Cholera still continues; cattle-disease somewhat abated. Prices stationary.
Dacca ...	2·67	Standing crops doing well; prospects of crops good. Cholera in Manickgunge much abated.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·09	Sowing of *aus* paddy and jute going on briskly, and both low and high lands being ploughed for early paddy; much of the seeds of early crops have germinated. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	·14	Weather seasonable. Ploughing progressing; standing crops continue to do well.
Rajshahye ...	·78	Weather extremely hot. Prospects of *aus* and *aman* paddy continue favourable. Cholera abated.
Burdwan ...	·81	Sowings going on satisfactorily.
Rungpore ...	6·06	Weather hot. Prospects of crops good. Prices of food-grains stationary. Small-pox appears in town.
Bhagalpur ...	*Nil*	Ploughing going on; *bhadoi* crops have been sown in many places; sugar, indigo, *mung*, and paddy doing well. Prices stationary.
Purneah ...	0·2	Prospects of all crops good; weeding progressing. Common rice 14 seers per rupee. Public health fair.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Rain much wanted for spring crops. Cholera and small-pox reported from Barrh, Behar, and Sadr.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather sultry, with easterly winds. Agricultural operations progressing. Rain wanted. Prices stationary. Cholera decreasing; few cases of small-pox and fever reported.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and clear. Ploughing retarded for want of rain. Prices continue high. Public health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather hot, occasionally cloudy. Paddy sowings retarded for want of rain. Prices of rice stationary. Sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox reported from interior, otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain fell more or less in almost all districts of Bengal Proper; slight fall of rain in a few of the Behar districts; no rain in Orissa and Chota Nagpur; rain is urgently wanted in many places. Ploughing and sowing of early crops going on generally; standing crops doing well; *boro* paddy being harvested in places. Cholera and small-pox continue to be reported, though both the diseases have much abated. Prices of food-grains stationary.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh		
Benares (May 27th)	No rain	Sugarcane being irrigated; prospects of crops good. Cholera, small-pox, and fever still linger in places; cattle-disease stopped. Prices fluctuating slightly.
Allahabad („ 26th)	.....	Hot west winds; nights cool. Cholera increasing in district, especially in Khairagarh city. Water becoming scarce in wells.
Gorakhpur („ 27th)	No rain	Weather hot. Prices steady. Small-pox decreasing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Jhansi (May 27th)	.....	Weather hotter. Health of people and cattle good. Scarcity of fodder and water continues.
Agra („ „)	No rain	Scarcity of water continues. Fever, small-pox, and cholera in three parganas. Prices steady.
Bareilly („ „)	.....	Heat great. Sugarcane in fair condition. Slight rise in wheat and *bajri*. Cattle-disease has appeared in several quarters; public health good.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	Hot westerly winds. Cane and indigo being irrigated, other agricultural operations ceased. Health good; isolated cases of small-pox reported, very few deaths. Supplies sufficient. Prices varying very slightly upwards.
Kumaon („ „)	Slight rain reported from eastern Kumaon.	*Kharif* sowings progressing. A few cases of small-pox, otherwise health good. Water very scarce in Almorah and many villages. Prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	.....	Heat intense. *Sawan* is being cut; sugarcane manured. Health of the people and cattle good. Markets well supplied. Prices steady.
Partabgarh („ 24th)	.....	Prices normal. Bazars well stocked. Complaints very general about failure of water-supply. *Sawan* being cut. Small-pox very bad still.
Sitapur („ 26th)	.....	Strong westerly winds. Health of the people good, and prices remain steady.
Fyzabad („ 27th)	No rain	Irrigation of sugarcane going on; *sawan* being cut. Small-pox in three tahsils; condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ 26th)	.....	Weather seasonable; hot west wind blowing. Small-pox lingering in some places. *Sawan* is being cut. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ „)	No rain	Hot west winds. Sugarcane and extra crops promising. Slight rise in prices. General health of people good, but sporadic cholera and small-pox continue; some sickness among cattle in pargana Rasulabad.
Farukhabad („ 27th)	.....	Weather growing hotter. Health fair. No cattle-disease. No material change in prices.
		General Remarks.—There was only a slight fall of rain during the week in Kumaon. The weather continues very hot, with west winds. The harvest is over; cane and indigo being irrigated. Markets are well stocked, and prices are generally stationary. Complaints of scarcity of water come from Partabgarh, Allahabad, and Jhansi. The general condition of cattle continues good; small-pox still hangs about in many districts, and cholera is increasing in the Allahabad district, south of the Jumna; sporadic cholera is also reported from Cawnpore.
Punjab (May 28th).		
Delhi ...	.....	Small-pox abating; 4 cases of cholera. Prices almost stationary.
Hissar ...	.....	Health generally good, but there is a little small-pox in the Sirsa district. Prices slightly rising.
Umballa ...	.....	Health good. Prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health of district good, but small-pox prevails in the cantonment, and a few cases have occurred in the city and in villages. Sugarcane and cotton being irrigated. Prices stationary.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health good. Prices steady.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health of district good; small-pox in city abating. *Rabi* harvesting in progress. Prices fluctuating.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* harvesting continues. Price of wheat falling; prices of other food-grains stationary.
Lahore ...	.....	General health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* outturn above average in five and average in two tahsils. Prices slightly falling.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* nearly harvested; *kharif* sowings commenced. Prices slightly falling.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health good. Drought in Thall and Daman continues.
Peshawar ...	.....	Slight fever prevalent. *Rabi* crops reaped; preparations being made for *kharif* sowings. Prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox is prevalent in the Sirsa district and in the Jullundur cantonment, and is abating in the Delhi and Sialkot districts; cholera is prevalent in the Kangra district, also 4 cases in Delhi; elsewhere, except in Peshawar, where there is slight fever, health is generally good. Drought continues in Thall and Daman, in the Dera Ismail Khan district. *Rabi* has been harvested in the south-east, and elsewhere it is approaching completion.
Central Provinces—(May 28th)		
Nagpur ...	.....	Weather clear and hot. Fields being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease slight. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather very hot. Harvesting almost completed. Health good. Prices unchanged.
Saugor (May 27th)	.....	Weather hot and clear. Winnowing continues; land under preparation for *kharif* sowings. Small-pox increasing. Prices steady

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*		
Seoni ...	.....	Weather unusually warm. Winnowing approaching completion; ploughing in progress. Cattle-disease continues. Wheat 26½ and rice 16½ seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather hot. Ploughing for *kharif* sowings commenced. Fever prevalent; small-pox 55 cases, 1 death. Wheat 20 and rice 10 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather hot and stormy. Prospects good. *Kharif* preparations in progress. Seven cases cholera, 2 deaths. *Juari* 23½, rice 12½, and wheat 16 seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	.....	Heat intense. Land being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Public health good; cattle-disease slight. Rice 24 and wheat 31 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur ...	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Weather very hot and clear. Winnowing approaching completion; fields being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Prices steady.
British Burma—**(May 26th)**		
Akyab (May 17th)	7·20	Total rainfall 10·43. One death from small-pox in Naaf; few deaths of cattle in Writtang, east and west, and in Minbyo township. Heavy storm on Saturday night has probably destroyed over one-half of stocks of paddy throughout the district.
Rangoon („ „)	3·82	Total rainfall 4·13. Two deaths from small-pox; no cholera reported. Price of *ngakgyauk* paddy Rs. 95 and of *ngasaing* Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Bassein („ „)	2·02	Total rainfall 20·79. Two deaths from small-pox in town; 4 deaths of cattle in Bassein and 33 in Kyaupyau townships. Price of paddy Rs. 90 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) („ „)	·74	Total rainfall 2·63. Four deaths from small-pox in Wangbawe township; no deaths of cattle reported. Price of paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets. In Moulmein town public and cattle health good. Price of paddy Rs. 90 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo („ „)	0·73	Total rainfall 2·91. Public health good. Price of paddy Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo („ „)	0·43	Total rainfall 2·46. Public health and health of cattle good. Weather squally. Price of paddy Rs. 20 per 100 baskets.
Sandoway („ „)	1·52	Total rainfall 1·54. One death from cholera in Gwa town. Price of paddy from Rs. 60 to 70 per 100 baskets.
Hanthawaddy („ „)	.....	Public health and health of cattle good. Price of paddy from Rs. 100 to 110 per 100 baskets.
Pegu („ „)	.....	No report received.
Tharrawaddy („ „)	5·40	Total rainfall 6·0. Four deaths from small-pox in Zigon circle; 28 deaths of cattle in Sangwe township, and 7 in Gyobingouk township. Price of paddy from Rs. 95 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Prome („ „)	2·83	Total rainfall 3·14. Thirty deaths from cholera and 8 from small-pox in town; 4 deaths from cholera in Mahathaman township; cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 97 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa („ „)	10·10	Total rainfall 11·62. Two deaths from cholera in Yandoon, 2 in Patanaw, 2 in Shwaylong, and 1 in Pyapon township; cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.
Henzada („ „)	.....	Total rainfall 4·54. Three deaths, out of 21 cases of cholera, and 7 deaths, out of 20 cases of small-pox in town; 7 deaths from cholera in Zaloom, 5 in Henzada township and 4 in Myanoung town; 1 death from small-pox in Zaloom and 2 in Henzada township. Price of paddy from Rs. 97 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo („ „)	2·38	Total rainfall 3·38. Four deaths from cholera and 3 from small-pox in town; 1 death from cholera in Minae and 3 in Pato circle; 4 deaths from small-pox in Theclaw circle. Price of paddy from Rs. 100 to Rs. 112-8-0 per 100 baskets.
Shwaygyin („ „)	1·45	Total rainfall 3·60. Two deaths from small-pox in Kyaukmau circle; 23 deaths of cattle in Kwindala circle. Price of paddy from Rs. 80 to 85 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy („ „)	1·88	Total rainfall 2·79. Four deaths from small-pox in town; several cases of fever from Siam road. Price of paddy in town Rs. 70, in district Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Mergui („ 10th)	0·15	Total rainfall 4·68. Public health good; cattle healthy. Price of paddy from Rs. 85 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Do. („ 17th)	2·55	Total rainfall 7·23.
		General Remarks.—Except in Prome and Henzada, where cholera is still prevalent, public health on the whole good; no signs of cattle-disease. Arakan coastal districts suffered from a hurricane, which is reported to have done considerable damage to stocks of paddy in Akyab. Monsoon appears to have fairly set in.
British Burma—**(May 29th)**		
Akyab (May 24th)	1·33	Total rainfall 11·66. Public health good; health of plough-cattle good; many deaths of cattle, especially along coast track and in Naaf, from cyclone. One village washed away and 18 persons drowned, 3 drowned in Moungdo and 1 killed by fall of house. Boats are swamped and 11 men drowned. *Angumani* stocks of paddy very seriously damaged in Kyadat and coast portions of Rathadaung and in Naaf township, elsewhere damage slight. Price of paddy Rs. 30 in town, elsewhere Rs. 22 and 30 per 100 baskets.
Rangoon („ „)	2·57	Total rainfall 6·70. Public health good. Price of *ngasaing* paddy Rs. 100 and *ngakgyauk* paddy Rs. 94 to 95 per 100 baskets.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Bassein (May 24th)	1·85	Total rainfall 4·64. Public health good; cattle-disease in parts of the district. Price of paddy Rs. 85 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) („ „)	1·76	Total rainfall 4·39. Small-pox prevalent in Alaungbwe township; cattle healthy. Price of paddy the same. In Moulmein town public health good; cattle healthy. Price of paddy unaltered.
Toungoo („ „)	1·16	Total rainfall 4·07. Public health good. Price of paddy Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo („ „)	2·13	Total rainfall 4·59. Public health good; some cattle-disease reported.
Sandoway („ „)	.....	No report received.
Hanthawaddy („ „)	.....	Public health and health of cattle good. Price of paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.
Pegu („ 17th)	4·64	Total rainfall 4·69. Public health good; slight cattle-disease reported. Price of paddy Rs. 95 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Do. („ 24th)	6·85	Total rainfall 11·54. Few cases of small-pox in town; cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 95 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Tharrawaddy („ „)	1·50	Total rainfall 7·59. Public health good; cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 96 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Prome („ „)	0·83	Total rainfall 3·97. Cholera still prevalent in Prome town; some cattle-disease in the north of the district. Price of paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa („ „)	4·88	Total rainfall 16·50. Cholera here and there; small-pox decreasing. Price of paddy Rs. 100 to 105 per 100 baskets.
Henzada („ „)	5·19	Total rainfall 9·73. Public health fairly good; cattle healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 90 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo („ „)	0·31	Total rainfall 3·69. Slight cholera and small-pox still prevalent in town; cattle healthy.
Shwaygyin („ „)	2·70	Total rainfall 6·38. Public health and health of cattle good. Price of paddy Rs. 85 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy („ „)	5·63	Total rainfall 8·42. Slight small-pox in town. Price of paddy Rs. 72 in town and Rs. 65 per 100 baskets in district.
Margui („ „)	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; no cattle-disease of any importance. Monsoon general. Price of paddy keeping up.
Assam—**(May 28th)**		
Gauhati ...	·64	Weather warm, with occasional rain; more rain wanted. Small-pox still reported from Shastra Barpetta; bowel complaints from Thana Dakhin Bajoli. Prospects of *aus* good. Cholera in portions of district.
Sylhet ...	5·35	Weather sultry. Crop prospects good. Considerable sickness.
Cachar (Silchar) ...	3·22	Weather warm. Ploughing and sowing of *dumahi*, *murali*, and *asra* crops progressing. Common rice 13 5/16 seers per rupee. 18 deaths from cholera and 22 from small-pox reported.
Dibrugarh ...	1·41	Weather hot. Sowing of *sali dhan* commenced; prospects of *ahu dhan* good. Small-pox and cattle-disease reported from North Lakhimpur.
Mysore and Coorg—**(May 28th)**		
Mysore ...	1·90	Rain has also fallen in several parts of the province. Crops in good condition; prospects favourable. Public health good.
Bangalore ...	1·79	
Mercara ...	1·79	The *vysakha* rice crop in the Sarlabimatnad is being reaped, yield slightly below the average; the *ragi* sown in the eastern portions of Coorg has suffered from want of timely rain; berries are forming on coffee bushes, but are very patchy owing to the partial character of the blossom showers. Prices of food-grains and horse gram have risen owing to small supply brought to market.
Berar & Hyderabad—**(May 28th)**		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather hot. *Kharif* preparations continue. Wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Preparations for *kharif* sowings progressing.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Reaping of *rabi* crops nearly concluded; preparations for *kharif* and *rabi* sowings commenced. General health good. Prices—wheat 14¾, coarse rice 11, white *juari* 16¼, yellow *juari* 19¼, and *tur* 20¾ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—**(May 28th)**		
Indore ...	.....	Heat increasing. Health good. Weather seasonable.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Health good. Weather seasonable.
Sutna ...	.....	Weather hot and seasonable. Health good.
Neemuch ...	.....	Weather very hot. Scarcity of water continues. Public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Heat excessive. No more cases of small-pox reported.
Agar ...	.....	High winds from the west. Health and prospects good.
Sehore ...	.....	Prospects and public health good.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather very hot and sultry. Public health good.
Bhopowar (Manpur) ...	.....	Prospects and public health good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (May 28th)	.....	Weather seasonable, windy, and dusty; clouds gathering.
Sirohi ...	.....	No report received.
Marwar (May 23rd)	.....	Water obtained in Jodhpore city from Ranesur tanks and wells. Health good. Weather clear; sometimes evenings cloudy; sharp hot winds. Prices stationary.
Meywar ...	.....	No report received.
Harowti (May 24th)	.....	Weather occasionally cloudy. Some small-pox.
Jhallawar ...	.....	No report received.
Ajmere (May 27th)	.....	Weather seasonable. Health fair.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Prices steady. Health fair.
Ulwur („ „)	.....	Tanks dry; wells failing. Health good. Prices steady. Weather seasonable.
Nepal—**(May 23rd)**		
Katmandu ...	1·60	Weather fair. State and prospects of the crops good.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1884.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Fiji.				Natal.				Mauritius.				Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to each.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to each.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to each.	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years	14	13	27	48·15 women to every 100 men.	15	10	25	66·66 women to every 100 men.	6	7	13	116·66 women to every 100 men.	35	30	65
From 2 to 10 years	29	24	53		29	2	31		31	26	57		89	71	160
„ 10 „ 20 „	61	38	99		68	1	87		63	22	85		192	79	271
„ 20 „ 30 „	260	77	277		177	8	257		134	49	183		511	206	717
„ 30 „ 40 „	28	10	38		20	11	31		31	17	51		82	38	120
„ 40 „ 50 „	1	2	3		4	5	9		4	7	11		9	14	23
Above 50 „	...	...	...		3	...	3		...	...	...		3	...	3
GRAND TOTAL ...	333	164	497		316	146	462		272	128	400		921	438	1,359

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

	Fiji.			Natal.			Mauritius.			Total.		Grand Total.
Orissa ...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	1	3	2	5
Western Bengal ...	3	4	7	15	17	32	10	8	18	28	29	57
Central ditto ...	3	6	9	...	1	1	5	5	10	8	12	20
Eastern ditto ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Behar ...	155	85	240	107	63	170	103	59	162	365	207	572
North-Western Provinces ...	71	33	104	136	43	179	95	41	136	302	117	419
Oudh ...	58	19	77	51	21	72	42	6	48	151	46	197
Central India ...	6	...	6	1	...	1	6	4	10	13	4	17
Punjab ...	9	2	11	4	...	4	5	3	8	18	5	23
Nepal ...	9	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	10
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	18	12	30	1	...	1	5	2	7	24	14	38
GRAND TOTAL ...	333	164	497	316	146	462	272	128	400	921	438	1,359

No. III.—As to caste and religion.

	Fiji.			Natal.			Mauritius.			Total.		Grand Total.
Brahmins, high caste ...	49	12	61	30	17	47	53	23	76	132	52	184
Agriculturist ... Hindoos...	92	38	130	122	51	173	62	23	85	276	112	388
Artisans ... Hindoos...	13	7	20	21	17	38	14	7	21	48	31	79
Low castes ... Hindoos...	148	97	245	102	39	141	105	60	165	355	196	551
Musalmans ...	31	10	41	41	22	63	38	15	53	110	47	157
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	333	164	497	316	146	462	272	128	400	921	438	1,359

Memo.

	Males.	Females	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	811	391	1,202
2. Musalmans ...	110	47	157
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	921	438	1,359

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

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GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

OF INDIA.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*			Bajra or Spiked Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	16 3	19 6	17 2	17 2	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	14 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	9 0	13 10	13 10	11 5	25 14	28 2	25 14	27 11	27 11	23 13
	Godavery	10 13	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	26 14	...	...	...
	Kistna	15 6	14 0	8 13	...	...	...	15 6	16 3	13 8	16 5	17 2	14 2	19 3	20 5	21 13	...	...	...
	Nellore	12 10	12 10	9 11	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 13	15 8	15 0	16 0	22 2	22 2	21 2	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	14 0	14 0	14 11	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	26 2	26 2	28 6	27 8	27 8	30 6
	Anantapur	12 8	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	12 13	11 13	11 13	15 2	13 0	13 0	31 6	28 13	30 2	29 2	29 2	30 2
	Bellary	17 5	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	39 2	41 3	41 3	32 10	28 3	33 13
	Kurnool	12 2	12 2	13 14	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	28 13	28 13	34 3	32 8	32 8	31 3
	Madras	10 8	10 8	11 5	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	15 2	14 14	15 8	23 0	23 0	21 10	27 11	27 11	26 6
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 10	15 6	15 8	15 13	16 10	...	...	...	...	21	21 13
	North Arcot	9 5	9 5	9 11	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 6	17 5	17 5	17 14	29 2	29 2	29 2	29 11	29 11	28 0
	South Arcot	9 11	9 11	8 10	...	...	...	11 3	13 14	16 2	14 6	14 14	16 10	..	...	30 3	23 14	25 6	26 3
	Tanjore	12 2	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	14 2	15 5	17 6	...	...	...	38 3	36 10	38 3	28 5	28 5	35 0
	Trichinopoly	9 10	9 14	10 10	...	...	...	15 3	15 2	15 13	15 13	15 3	16 11	...	...	...	29 0	27 14	33 0
	Madura	13 5	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	14 5	15 8	16 13	15 3	16 0	18 3	...	...	30 13	29 6	30 14	32 5
	Tinnevelly	8 14	8 14	9 14	...	...	...	13 14	12 11	19 14	14 13	16 0	20 2	...	...	...	23 5	...	...
	Coimbatore	14 13	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 6	14 8	14 8	15 6	25 3	25 3	24 6	29 6	29 6	27 0
	Nilgiris	9 14	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	11 3	10 6	11 3	12 0	11 3	11 3	18 8	16 14	21 10	18 3	19 10	22 6
	Salem	15 5	14 6	13 10	...	...	...	13 0	14 10	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 14	25 8	29 2	25 6	24 10	26 8	26 8
	South Canara	10 5	10 5	9 0	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 11	12 11	12 11	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	14 10	14 10	14 10	15 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 Mahás (Godhra)																		
	Aden																		
	Asirgarh																		
	Baroda																		
	Diisa																		
	Nimach																		
	Nasirabad																		
	Rajkot																		
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 8	14 8	13 12	24 8	24 8	26 8	10 0	10 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	22 12	22 12	30 0	22 12	24 8	30 0
	Karachi	13 10	13 13	13 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	23 0	16 0	17 0	18 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	18 0	16 0	17 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	12 0	11 12	13 0	15 0	14 8	18 0	22 0	22 8	27 0	20 0	20 0	24 0
	Shikarpur	14 6	14 8	14 0	25 6	24 0	24 15	11 12	11 14	13 5	14 4	13 9	20 0	22 4	23 0	31 8	26 4	26 4	30 8
	Sukkur	18 0	18 0	14 8	24 0	27 0	29 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	14 0	14 0	17 8	23 0	25 0	29 8	23 0	23 0	28 8
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	15 0	14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 9
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan	18 0	18 0	14 0	27 8	32 0	20 0	13 2	13 4	19 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	16 8	17 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	15 8	15 8	19 4	17 8	17 8	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	17 0	16 8	15 8	...	...	...	14 0	13 5	16 0	15 8	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	17 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	17 8	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	14 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 4	13 8	14 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, sawee, Cheena, Coralou, Murhwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Districts.	Provinces.
											Wholesale.			Retail.				
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	29 5	35 3	40 0	40 0	36 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	Ganjam	Madras.
	Vizagapatam	28 5	26 5	22 3	44 8	44 8	32 13	93 5	93 5	87 8	15 3	15 3	14 10	14 0	14 0	14 5	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	32 13	32 13	29 2	42 0	42 0	31 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	Godavery	
	Kistna	30 2	28 14	24 14	32 8	33 10	25 10	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	15 3	15 3	15 3	Kistna	
	Nellore	25 8	25 8	29 2	29 14	29 14	23 2	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore	
	Cuddapah	30 0	30 0	30 0	36 2	36 2	33 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	17 2	16 10	16 10	16 10	Cuddapah	
	Anantapur	34 14	33 14	31 0	45 6	45 8	38 2	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	Anantapur	
	Bellary	36 14	36 14	34 14	33 10	33 10	31 6	94 13	94 13	94 13	15 3	15 3	15 3	14 14	14 14	15 8	Bellary	
	Kurnool	...	...	32 3	30 0	31 8	28 8	164 11	167 3	182 11	14 6	14 6	14 13	14 0	14 0	14 6	Kurnool	
	Madras	28 2	28 2	27 6	27 11	27 5	27 5	85 0	85 0	83 13	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 6	16 6	16 8	Madras	
	Chingleput	27 6	27 6	24 11	26 8	26 8	26 8	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 5	17 0	17 0	16 14	Chingleput	
	North Arcot	35 14	35 14	32 8	31 8	31 8	31 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	North Arcot	
	South Arcot	24 10	27 0	27 0	29 5	31 2	30 10	213 13	213 13	201 11	19 5	19 5	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 0	South Arcot	
	Tanjore	36 3	36 3	36 3	30 11	29 11	30 11	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 10	15 10	15 10	15 10	14 11	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	35 6	35 6	34 2	33 14	33 14	33 14	97 3	97 3	97 3	16 3	17 6	17 13	15 13	17 0	17 0	Trichinopoly	
	Madura	34 2	37 3	39 8	39 3	39 3	45 6	116 10	116 10	121 8	16 13	16 13	16 13	16 6	16 6	16 6	Madura	
	Tinnevelly	26 13	...	...	39 3	29 5	39 10	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 13	17 13	18 11	17 6	17 6	18 5	Tinnevelly	
	Coimbatore	30 5	29 8	32 13	37 0	38 0	32 5	97 3	97 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	Coimbatore	
	Nilgiris	21 10	20 14	24 13	23 3	24 14	24 14	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Nilgiris	
	Salem	32 8	32 8	30 13	40 6	39 6	39 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	14 10	18 0	15 6	13 8	16 0	14 5	Salem	
	South Canara	21 2	21 2	15 13	23 3	23 3	22 3	109 5	109 5	109 5	14 14	15 5	15 14	13 13	14 13	14 14	South Canara	
	Malabar	20 6	22 10	22 10	26 14	26 14	25 3	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	13 8	Malabar	
Bombay.	Bombay	No return received															Bombay	Bombay.
	Ahmedabad																Ahmedabad	
	Kaira																Kaira	
	Surat																Surat	
	Broach																Broach	
	Tanna (Salsette)																Tanna (Salsette)	
	Colába (Alibág)																Colába (Alibág)	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)																Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Násik																Násik	
	Ahmednagar																Ahmednagar	
	Poona																Poona	
	Sholápur																Sholápur	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)																Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
	Satara																Satara	
	Belgaum																Belgaum	
	Dharwar (Hubli)																Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Ratnágiri																Ratnágiri	
	Kanara (Karwar)																Kanara (Karwar)	
	Pánch Mahás (Godhra)																Pánch Mahás (Godhra)	
	Aden																Aden	
	Asirgarh																Asirgarh	
	Baroda																Baroda	
	Diisa																Diisa	
	Nimach																Nimach	
	Nasirabad																Nasirabad	
	Rajkot																Rajkot	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	60 0	60 0	...	22 12	22 12	22 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	12 12¾*	12 12¾*	12 13*	12 12*	12 12*	12 8*	Upper Sindh Frontier	
	Karachi	11 0	11 0	9 8	17 0	19 0	18 0	90 0	90 0	105 0	17 11	17 11	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	Karachi	
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
	Shikarpur	...	...	...	21 0	20 12	22 12	260 0	230 0	260 0	14 0	14 0	13 2	13 12	13 12	13 10	Shikarpur	
	Sukkur	...	...	...	23 8	25 0	23 8	120 0	140 0	120 0	15 0	14 0	13 8	14 0	13 8	13 0	Sukkur	
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	14 12	14 12	13 11	14 12	14 12	13 11	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*										Prices per md. of 40 seers.							Bengal.
											₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		
	Burdwan	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	19 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 8	2 14 9	3 1 3	13 4a	13 4	12 0	Burdwan	
	Bancoorah	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 3 6	12 12b	12 12	12 0	Bancoorah	
	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	19 8	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 5 0	12 0c	12 0	11 12	Beerbhoom	
	Midnapore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	12 12	12 12	13 0	Midnapore	
	Hooghly	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9d	13 9	13 9	Hooghly	
	Howrah	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah	

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13 seers, and Kanegunge 12-12 seers.
b The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.
c In the interior the retail price of salt per rupee ranged from 11 to 13-5 seers.
d In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
* In common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1884—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgnum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgnum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgnum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagalee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagalee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagalee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts.*																															*Central Districts.*	BENGAL—*continued.*
	Calcutta	16 0	16 0	14 9	17 0	19 0	17 12	8 0	8 0	10 12	13 0	13 0	17 12	17 0	19 0	...	15 0	14 0	18 13	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	18 13	100 0	100 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Calcutta	
	24-Pergunnahs	14 8	14 4	13 5	17 12	20 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 12	90 0	90 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	12 13*e*	12 13	13 5	24-Pergunnahs	
	Nuddea	16 12	16 12	14 8	20 0	22 15	22 15	12 5	12 5	14 8	13 5½	13 5	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5½	24 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 2 0	11 10½*f*	11 10½	11 10½	Nuddea	
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	15 0	200 0	...	180 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 8*g*	10 8	11 0	Khoolna	
	Jessore	14 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	10 12*h*	10 12	10 12	Jessore	
	Moorshedabad	19 0	19 8	17 0	...	...	...	11 8	10 8	16 0	14 0	13 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	24 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	10 0*i*	11 8	12 8	Moorshedabad	
	Dinagepore	16 0	20 0	12 0	13 0	13 5	11 6	13 0	15 8	18 0	16 0	17 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	20 0	10 10	140 0	140 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	11 0	11 0	10 10	Dinagepore	
	Rajshahye	19 0	19 0	17 4	32 0	32 0	37 8	11 8	11 4	16 0	13 0	12 8	17 4 to 18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 8 3	12 0*j*	12 0	11 4	Rajshahye	
	Rungpore	16 0	16 0	11 7	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 4	13 3	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	11 14 *k*	11 14	11 14	Rungpore	
	Bogra	16 8	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 8	15 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	16 8	90 0	90 0	67 8	3 8 0	3 5 4	3 8 8	11 4	12 0	9 12	Bogra	
	Pubna	24 0	24 6	18 6	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	15 0	15 0	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 6*l*	12 6	11 4	Pubna	
	Darjeeling	...	...	8 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	5 8	4 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	128 0	128 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0*m*	8 0	8 0	Darjeeling	
	Jalpáiguri	10 0	10 0	10 10	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 8	13 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4*n*	12 4	11 0	Jalpáiguri	
	Eastern Districts.																															*Eastern Districts.*	
	Dacca	17 0	17 0	14 4	26 0	26 0	19 4	12 8	12 8	15 12	15 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	21 4	...	...	21 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 8	90 0	90 0	80 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 8*o*	12 8	12 4	Dacca	
	Furreedpore	20 0	21 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	37 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	12 0*p*	12 0	12 0	Furreedpore	
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	13 0*q*	13 0	13 0	Backergunge	
	Mymensingh	13 8	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	16 0	14 12	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	3 1 0	3 2 0	...	13 0*r*	12 8	12 0	Mymensingh	
	Chittagong	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	...	60 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	10 0*s*	10 0	9 0	Chittagong	
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	10 0*t*	10 0	10 0	Noakholly	
	Tipperah	14 8	14 10	13 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 12	16 13	16 13	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 8	13 4	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	11 0*u*	12 4	12 4	Tipperah	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	11 6	13 0	13 5	13 5	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hill Tipperah	
	Behar.																															*Behar.*	
	Patna	20 0	22 8	17 8	23 0	24 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	24 8	29 8	100 0	100 0	180 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	Patna	
	Gya	16 8	17 0	18 8	21 0	21 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	23 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0*v*	11 0	12 0	Gya	
	Shahabad	18 8	19 0	17 0 to 19 0	23 0	22 0	25 0 to 26 0	8 8	9 0	10 0 to 11 0	14 0	13 0	17 0 to 19 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	28 0 to 29 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	Shahabad	
	Durbhunga	15 3	16 0	16 0	...	...	30 0	18 14	10 3	14 0	13 11	13 3	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 9	...	35 0	20 15	21 15	24 0	176 0	180 0	160 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	12 1	12 1	11 0	Durbhunga	
	Mozufferpore	17 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0*w*	12 0	12 0	Mozufferpore	
	Sarun	17 8	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	25 0	23 0	30 0	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	32 0	21 8	20 0	27 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	11 0*x*	11 0	11 0	Sarun	
	Chumparun	16 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	25 0	40 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	3 7 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	11 0*y*	11 8	11 8	Chumparun	
	Monghyr	19 11	18 14	22 5	22 4	21 0	27 15	10 12	11 9	14 11	12 9	12 9	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	27 15	26 13	126 0	126 0	126 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 0 6	12 1*z*	12 4	12 10	Monghyr	
	Bhágalpur	17 10	18 11	16 6	21 7	21 7	27 8	11 6	12 0	15 12	13 14	13 4	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 13	20 13	25 4	151 8	164 0	151 8	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 6	12 10*z*1	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur	
	Purneah	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	10 8*z*2	10 8	10 0	Purneah	
	Maldah	21 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	22 8	200 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Maldah	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	15 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	9 8*z*3	10 0	11 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
	Orissa.																															*Orissa.*	
	Cuttack	14 7	19 11	17 1	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	14 7	18 6*	19 11	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	23 10	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Cuttack	
	Pooree	13 2	13 2	11 13	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	26 4	23 10	23 10	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	10 8	21 0	21 0	21 0	19 11	80 0	100 0	100 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 11 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	Pooree	
	Balasore	16 0	18 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	8 8*z*4	10 8	10 8	Balasore	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																															CHOTA NAGPUR.	
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																															*South-Western Frontier Agency.*	
	Hazáribágh	14 0	14 0	16 8	16 0	15 0	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	16 8	16 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	3 10 3	3 12 6	3 7 0	11 0*z*5	10 0	11 0	Hazáribágh	
	Lohardugga	15 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	30 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 12 0	3 9 0	4 0 0	10 0	10 8	9 8	Lohardugga	
	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Singbhoom	
	Manbhoom	13 0	14 8	14 4	...	24 0	30 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	20 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	10 8*z*6	10 8	10 8	Manbhoom	

* In the interior the price of rice varies from 23 seers 10 chittacks to 32 seers 13 chittacks per rupee.

e In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, and Diamond Harbour 11 seers.
f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Meherpore 11-8 seers, Chooadanga 13 seers, and Ramghur 12-14 seers.
g In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was :—Satkhira and Bagirhat 11 seers.
h In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jhenidah 12 seers, Bongong 13 seers, Magurah and Narail 12 seers.
i In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 10-8 seers, and Khanoy 12 seers.
j In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was :—Nattore and Nowgong 2 seers.
k In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Nilphamari 12 seers, Kurigram 13 seers, and Gaibanda 14 seers.
l The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 12-12 seers per rupee.
m In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kurseong 8 seers, and Silliguri 11 seers.
n The retail price of salt at Falacotta was 10 seers per rupee.
o In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Manickgunge 12 seers, Naraingunge 13 seers, Moonshegunge 10-10½ seers.
p In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was :—Goalundo and Madaripore 12 seers.
q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Pattuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 10 seers, and Bhola 10 seers.
r In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishoreganj 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Netrokona 11-5 seers, and Jamalpore 11-1 seers.
s The retail price of salt at Coxa Bazar was 9 seers per rupee.
t The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 9 to 10-12 seers per rupee.
u The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 9 to 10-12 seers per rupee.
v In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Brahmunberiah 12-4 seers, and Chandpore 12-8 seers.
w In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Arungabad 11-6 seers and Nowada 10 seers.
x In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sitamarhee 10 seers, and Hajeepore 11-7 seers.
y In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was :—Goalundo and Madaripore 12 seers.
z In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Pattuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 10 seers, and Bhola 10 seers.
*z*1 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishoreganj 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Netrokona 11-5 seers, and Jamalpore 11-1 seers.
*z*2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kissengunge 9 seers, and at Raneegunge in Arrareah sub-division 11 seers.
*z*3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Deoghur 13 seers and Godda 12 seers.
*z*4 The retail price of salt at Bhadrack was 8 seers per rupee.
*z*5 The retail price of salt at Chutra and Kharagdiha was 11 seers per rupee.
*z*6 The retail price of salt per rupee were :—Raghunathpore 12 seers, Burra Bazar and Govindpore 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1884—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari). *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari). *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari). *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Assam.	Sylhet	12 8	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 8	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sylhet	Assam.
	Cachar	10 10	10 10	5 5	12 13	16 0	13 5	10 10	10 10	8 0	15 0	13 5	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cachar	
	Goálpárá	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 4	14 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpárá	
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	13 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gáro Hills	
	Kámrúp	16 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	11 8	16 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kámrúp	
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Darrang	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nowgong	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	14 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lakhimpur	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nága Hills	
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	18 8	18 8	18 8	26 0	25 0	31 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.
	Saháranpur	21 8	20 7	21 8	26 14	26 14	37 10	7 8½	7 8½	8 9½	9 11	10 12	12 14	23 11	24 11½	25 13	26 14	26 14	21 8	Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	19 12	20 4	30 12	29 11	36 5	6 9	6 9	6 9	11 0	11 0	12 2	23 2	25 5	26 6	26 14	26 14	21 8	Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	20 0	20 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	31 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	31 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	21 12	21 12	20 0	27 8	27 8	29 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	9 13	11 0	27 0	28 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh	19 4	19 0	17 8	26 8	26 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	26 8	27 0	28 0	24 8	25 0	18 0	Aligarh	
	Kumaun	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kumaun	
	Garhwál	13 8	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Garhwál	
	Bijnor	19 2	18 9	20 2	25 14	25 14	32 6	9 0	9 9	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 8	31 6	22 8	27 6	...	...	21 6	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	20 15	20 15	21 4	29 4	30 10	31 14	8 7	8 12	10 10	12 8	12 12	13 12	30 8	30 8	31 4	26 12	27 8	19 6	Moradabad	
	Budaun	22 3	20 10	19 11	28 12	28 12	26 14	5 0	5 0	7 8	11 14	10 10	13 2	28 12	28 12	28 12	25 3	26 6	...	Budaun	
	Bareilly	20 10	21 14	21 9½	31 3	31 12½	33 0	8 6	7 3	8 6	12 0	10 12¼	14 2	26 6	26 6	...	25 3	26 6	...	Bareilly	
	Sháhjahánpur	23 4	24 8	21 4	34 4	36 0	31 0	8 4	8 0	9 12	14 4	13 12	16 4	...	...	...	25 0	24 6	20 0	Sháhjahánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	23 12	21 14	20 0	37 8	37 8	35 0	8 2	8 12	10 0	11 14	11 6	15 0	33 12	35 0	30 0	25 0	30 0	25 0	Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra	19 0	18 12	18 8	25 8	25 4	26 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	12 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	Muttra	
	Agra	18 4	18 8	17 8	24 8	24 8	24 8	5 0	5 9	6 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	23 0	24 0	26 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	Agra	
	Farukhabad	21 8	21 8½	19 4	30 13	32 8	27 6	7 0	7 5	6 7	12 9	12 10	12 8	...	...	24 13½	27 1	28 10	21 15	Farukhabad	
	Mainpuri	21 0	21 0	19 12	26 8	30 0	26 12	4 0	4 0	4 8	8 8	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mainpuri	
	Etáwah	20 0	20 8	18 0	24 0	24 8	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 8	13 8	24 0	26 0	24 0	22 0	25 0	24 0	Etáwah	
	Etah	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Etah	
	Jalaun	22 8	22 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	26 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	Jalaun	
	Jhánsi	22 8	22 8	23 0	28 5	32 2½	37 9	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	17 0	29 0	29 12	35 6	20 8	22 0	Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur	26 2	25 12	22 0	38 0	38 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	34 0	34 8	38 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore	22 0	22 8	19 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 8	14 8	29 0	30 0	32 0	29 0	29 0	26 0	Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur	19 0	18 8	17 14	27 0	27 8	26 0	9 0	9 0	11 4	12 12	13 0	16 0	...	...	30 0	...	...	...	Fatehpur	
	Bánda	27 0	27 0	24 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	12 0	13 8	14 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	34 0	24 8	Bánda	
	Allahabad	19 8	19 8	16 4	27 4	28 0	28 0	8 8	9 0	10 8	14 0	14 4	16 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	28 0	27 8	30 8	Allahabad	
	Hamírpur	25 5	24 11	22 8	...	24 12	20 4	9 0	8 12	9 0	11 4	12 0	...	31 0	29 12	28 11	...	28 10	...	Hamírpur	
	Jaunpur	21 14	21 3	19 13	28 4	26 13	31 12	7 1	7 1	7 12	12 0	12 12	14 13	...	25 6	...	21 3	22 9	...	Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gorakhpur	
	Basti																			Basti	
	Azamgarh	19 4	19 3	17 11	26 4	25 13	25 13	10 5	10 5	10 5	11 13	11 13	14 12	...	...	29 8	20 10	20 10	20 10	Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur	16 0	17 0	17 8	22 0	23 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	30 0	21 0	20 0	26 0	Mirzapur	
	Benares	18 2	18 7	16 4	25 0	24 11	25 0	8 11	8 11	11 2	12 3	12 3	16 13	26 0	26 0	29 4	22 4	20 0	26 0	Benares	
	Gházipur	19 5	19 5	19 5	25 1½	27 11	27 11½	7 1½	7 1½	9 0	11 9	11 9	16 1½	...	20 9½	33 7	21 4	22 4	29 4	Gházipur	
	Balia	19 5	18 10	19 6	24 6	24 6	28 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 2	14 2	17 8	...	...	...	22 4	22 8½	27 11	Balia	
	Pilibhít	21 4	21 8	21 5½	32 0	35 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	13 12	12 8	12 8	16 8	...	...	...	20 8	...	...	Pilibhít	
Oudh.	Sultánpur	22 0	23 0	21 8	28 0	32 0	33 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 8	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sultánpur	Oudh.
	Partábgarh	22 5	22 8	21 3	30 15	30 14	33 5	14 0	13 12	16 0	14 10	14 8	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Partábgarh	
	Fyzabad	20 0	20 0	17 8	26 0	30 0	27 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	13 8	13 8	17 0	26 0	27 0	36 0	23 8	24 0	...	Fyzabad	
	Kheri	22 0	22 0	23 8	32 0	34 0	36 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	19 0	34 0	43 0	...	34 0	...	Kheri	
	Lucknow	21 10	21 12	19 0	30 10	30 0	28 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 12	12 12	13 0	29 0	29 0	28 6½	29 0	29 0	24 0	Lucknow	
	Bára Banki	22 0	23 0	18 8	30 0	30 0	30 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	27 0	27 0	34 0	29 0	29 0	22 0	Bára Banki	
	Bahraich	22 0	20 8	20 0	32 0	31 0	42 0	12 0	12 12	11 0	14 0	14 0	17 8	30 0	30 0	38 0	...	...	...	Bahraich	
	Rai Bareli	21 0	22 0	19 8	28 8	29 0	27 12	...	14 0	14 8	14 8	16 0	16 0	30 0	31 0	42 7	23 0	24 0	26 0	Rai Bareli	
	Sitapur	24 13	24 0	22 14	35 0	35 13	35 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	...	30 0	26 0	Sitapur	
	Gonda	24 0	23 4	21 12	32 0	31 0	42 0	12 12	12 8	14 4	15 6	15 8	15 14	28 8	28 8	33 0	32 0	32 0	27 8	Gonda	
	Unáo	22 8	22 0	19 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	23 0	26 0	24 0	Unáo	
	Bardui	23 0	23 0	17 13	33 12	32 13	23 7	5 10	5 10	6 9	11 4	11 4	13 2	...	30 0	26 4	...	...	23 7	Bardui	
Punjab.	Gujránwála (*a*)	25 0	25 8	24 4	40 0	45 0	45 0	...	...	...	11 0	14 0	16 0	35 0	36 0	36 0	26 0	28 0	35 0	Gujránwála (*a*)	Punjab.
	Lahore (*b*)	25 0	25 0	23 0	38 0	41 0	39 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	32 0	40 0	48 0	30 0	32 0	23 0	Lahore (*b*)	
	Ferozepore (*c*)	22 0	23 0	21 8	38 0	40 0	45 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	50 0	...	...	36 0	Ferozepore (*c*)	
	Sirsa (*d*)	19 0	21 0	22 0	32 0	34 0	47 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	44 0	21 0	22 0	33 0	Sirsa (*d*)	
	Hissar (*e*)	18 8	18 0	21 0	26 8	29 0	33 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	24 0	27 0	33 0	21 0	21 8	29 0	Hissar (*e*)	
	Rohtak (*f*)	19 0	19 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	36 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	Rohtak (*f*)	
	Gurgaon (*g*)	20 0	19 8	21 0	27 0	28 8	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	Gurgaon (*g*)	
	Delhi (*h*)	19 8	18 8	19 8	26 0	27 8	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	13 0	22 0	23 0	30 0	22 0	23 0	29 0	Delhi (*h*)	
	Karnál (*i*)	21 0	21 0	21 0	30 0	31 0	34 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	11 0	24 0	25 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	Karnál (*i*)	
	Umballa (*j*)	22 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	37 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	12 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	Umballa (*j*)	
	Ludhiána (*k*)	24 8	25 0	26 0	34 0	34 0	42 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	13 0	32 0	35 0	44 0	24 0	25 0	28 0	Ludhiána (*k*)	
	Simla (*l*)	17 0	15 0	16 0	...	18 6	...	...	...	...	12 8	10 8	...	...	18 8	...	...	14 8	...	Simla (*l*)	

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Assam.	Sylhet	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	8 6	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	12 4	12 8	11 13	Sylhet	Assam.
	Cachar	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	8 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Cachar	
	Goálpárá	...	...	...	13 4	13 2	18 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4	12 4	13 0	Goálpárá	
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 6 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	Gáro Hills	
	Kámrúp	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	Kámrúp	
	Darrang	...	...	...	9 10	9 12	9 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Darrang	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	11 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	Nowgong	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 4 0	4 5 4	4 8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	Lakhimpur	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	13 0 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	Nága Hills	
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.
	Saháranpur	...	...	...	25 13	27 15	29 0½	129 0	129 0	150 8	13 2½	13 2½	12 14½	12 14½	12 14½	12 11	Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	25 5	26 6	29 11	132 0	132 0	110 0	12 10	12 10	12 8	12 2	12 2	11 10	Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	...	...	...	25 0	26 8	27 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	...	...	...	22 0	23 8	24 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh	...	...	...	21 0	23 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	Aligarh	
	Kumaun	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	Kumaun	
	Garhwál	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 2	8 2	8 0	Garhwál	
	Bijnor	...	...	...	21 6	22 8	26 12	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	11 13	12 6	11 8	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	...	...	...	22 12	23 0	23 2	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 8	12 8	12 8	Moradabad	
	Budaun	...	...	...	21 0	21 9½	24 9½	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 11	11 11	11 1½	11 6	11 1½	10 12½	Budaun	
	Bareilly	...	...	...	21 14	22 8	23 2	150 0	125 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 3	12 3	11 14	Bareilly	
	Sháhjahánpur	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	24 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	Sháhjahánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	...	...	...	21 4	22 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 14	11 14	13 0	11 9	11 9	12 8	Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	26 12	120 0	140 0	140 0	14 0	13 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Muttra	
	Agra	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Agra	
	Farukhabad	...	...	...	24 14½	24 7	145 0	145 0	150 0	150 0	12 4	12 8	12 15	11 9	11 14	11 6	Farukhabad	
	Mainpuri	...	...	...	22 0	25 0	23 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	Mainpuri	
	Etáwah	...	...	...	24 0	25 8	25 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Etáwah	
	Etah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Etah	
	Jalaun	...	...	...	31 0	33 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jalaun	
	Jhánsi	...	...	...	26 8	27 1	31 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur	...	...	...	32 4	30 12	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 12	Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	29 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur	...	...	...	28 4	28 4	28 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur	
	Bánda	...	...	...	37 0	38 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 8	12 0	Bánda	
	Allahabad	...	...	...	28 4	29 4	30 0	130 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Allahabad	
	Hamírpur	...	...	...	34 8	34 8	35 7	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4	11 13	10 12	10 10	11 0	Hamírpur	
	Jaunpur	...	...	...	24 0	24 11	26 13	130 0	130 0	148 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 10	10 10	10 10	Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Gorakhpur	
	Basti																Basti	
	Azamgarh	...	...	...	22 14	22 14	22 6	177 8	177 8	147 8	11 2	11 10	9 13	10 8	10 8	10 8	Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	Mirzapur	
	Benares	...	...	...	23 1	24 6	25 10	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 15½	10 11	10 2	10 2	10 2	10 2	Benares	
	Gházipur	...	...	...	24 7	24 7	30 0	128 12	128 12	128 12	10 15½	10 15½	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	Gházipur	
	Balia	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	12 0	11 4	11 12	11 12	11 4	Balia	
	Pilibhít	...	...	...	21 12	22 0	24 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Pilibhít	
Oudh.	Sultánpur	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	12 0	12 4	11 0	11 12	12 0	Sultánpur	Oudh.
	Partábgarh	...	...	...	25 3	25 8	27 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 4	10 12	10 10	Partábgarh	
	Fyzabad	...	...	...	25 4	26 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Fyzabad	
	Kheri	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Kheri	
	Lucknow	...	...	...	25 6½	26 3	24 8	120 0	115 0	110 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Lucknow	
	Bára Banki	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	Bára Banki	
	Bahraich	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	Bahraich	
	Rai Bareli	...	...	...	25 8	27 8	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	9 0	Rai Bareli	
	Sitapur	...	...	...	27 8	27 3	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Sitapur	
	Gonda	...	...	...	28 8	28 8	32 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8½	11 8	12 0	11 4	11 4	11 12	Gonda	
	Unáo	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	27 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	Unáo	
	Bardui	...	...	...	23 7	25 5	20 10	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 14	9 14	9 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bardui	
Punjab.	Gujránwála (*a*)	...	...	...	35 0	41 0	38 8	90 0	90 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála (*a*)	Punjab.
	Lahore (*b*)	...	...	...	36 0	40 0	39 0	80 0	90 0	95 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore (*b*)	
	Ferozepore (*c*)	...	...	...	34 0	37 8	40 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	14 8	14 8	13 12	14 0	14 0	13 8	Ferozepore (*c*)	
	Sirsa (*d*)	...	...	...	31 0	32 0	42 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	Sirsa (*d*)	
	Hissar (*e*)	...	...	...	26 8	28 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 0

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1884—*continued*.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	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 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugtee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugtee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugtee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Districts.	Provinces
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Punjab—*continued*.	Kángra (*a*)	19 0	18 0	23 0	28 0	26 0	36 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Kángra (*a*)	Punjab—*continued*.
	Jullundur (*b*)	25 8	25 8	26 0	36 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	42 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	31 8	34 0	35 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	14 12	14 12	14 8	14 4	14 4	14 4	Jullundur (*b*)	
	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	25 0	24 0	25 8	37 0	38 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	34 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	33 0	32 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	
	Gurdáspur (*d*)	29 0	28 0	32 0	40 0	36 0	55 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	33 0	35 0	36 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Gurdáspur (*d*)	
	Amritsar (*e*)	25 0	25 8	24 8	39 0	38 0	42 0	...	...	...	11 6	12 0	13 8	38 0	40 0	43 0	29 0	30 0	26 8	35 8	37 4	38 12	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 0	15 0	14 14	Amritsar (*e*)	
	Siálkot (*f*)	25 8	25 8	27 5	40 0	44 0	42 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	40 0	41 0	39 0	35 0	36 8	39 0	34 0	39 0	33 10	120 0	120 0	145 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	15 8	Siálkot (*f*)	
	Gujrát (*g*)	28 12	29 12	29 0	49 0	50 0	40 11	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	50 0	49 0	47 0	42 8	43 0	47 0	36 0	36 0	38 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	15 8	15 8	15 12	Gujrát (*g*)	
	Jhelum (*h*)	27 0	27 8	27 8	40 0	41 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	50 0	49 0	47 0	42 8	43 0	47 0	30 0	35 0	36 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	16 4	16 0	16 8	16 0	15 8	16 0	Jhelum (*h*)	
	Ráwalpindi (*i*)	31 0	33 0	29 2	44 8	50 0	43 7	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	36 0	37 0	40 0	35 0	35 0	46 0	36 0	36 0	39 0	130 0	140 0	92 9	15 4	15 4	14 7	15 0	15 0	14 2	Ráwalpindi (*i*)	
	Shahpúr (*j*)	29 0	30 0	30 0	45 0	48 0	52 0	...	...	...	12 0	16 12	14 5	50 0	50 0	40 0	45 0	48 0	44 11	38 8	42 0	43 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpúr (*j*)	
	Jhang (*k*)	22 0	22 0	22 8	29 0	30 0	34 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	38 0	40 0	42 0	38 0	38 0	48 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 4	Jhang (*k*)	
	Montgomery (*l*)	20 0	20 0	19 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	30 0	28 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	15 4	15 0	14 12	14 12	14 8	14 8	Montgomery (*l*)	
	Mooltan (*m*)	17 8	18 0	16 4	27 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	6 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 6	27 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	*	*	*	14 0	12 0	14 0	Mooltan (*m*)	
	Muzaffargarh	20 0	20 0	20 0	29 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	23 2	125 0	150 0	100 0	28 12	28 12	26 4	27 8	27 8	25 0	Muzaffargarh	
	Dera Ghází Khán (*n*)	19 6	18 12	18 12	26 14	27 8	36 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	31 9	35 2	29 7	125 0	125 0	125 0	44 6	47 8	52 8	41 14	45 0	50 10	Dera Ghází Khán (*n*)	
	Dera Ismail Khán (*o*)	21 3	21 0	22 2	37 4	41 14	32 11	...	...	...	11 4	12 8	8 12	23 12	26 0	44 1	25 0	25 0	37 8	42 8	42 3	36 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	Dera Ismail Khán (*o*)	
	Bannu (*p*)	32 8	25 0	30 10	47 8	44 6	48 2	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 6	33 2	33 12	41 4	27 8	27 8	35 10	34 6	30 10	28 11	114 12	114 12	127 8	61 3	61 3	91 12	58 11	58 11	63 12	Bannu (*p*)	
	Kohát (*q*)	31 14	24 4	25 8	45 14	44 10	48 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	40 0	25 0	36 4	29 4	31 8	21 8	118 0	124 0	86 0	41 10	36 6	54 0	40 0	35 4	52 0	Kohát (*q*)	
	Pesháwar (*r*)	27 8	27 4	21 8	51 5	47 8	37 6	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	14 0	...	...	...	34 6	33 2	42 1	30 8	31 0	...	110 0	110 0	140 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	12 8	Pesháwar (*r*)	
	Házára (*s*)	21 0	29 0	...	43 8	42 0	48 0	...	...	...	11 6	12 0	12 8	57 0	73 0	49 0	39 0	39 0	31 0													Házára (*s*)	
											15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	32 0	36 0	...														
Central Provinces.	Saugor	27 0	28 8	25 0	...	32 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	35 0	...	...	28 0	...	29 0	31 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 12	10 0	11 0	9 8	9 12	10 12	Saugor	Central Provinces.
	Damoh	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	14 8	14 8	14 6	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	41 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	Damoh	
	Jubbulpore	24 0	23 12	20 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	13 0	13 8	17 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 10	11 10	11 12	11 4	11 8	11 8	Jubbulpore	
	Mandla	32 0	31 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	15 8	18 8	20 0	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	40 0	43 12	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	Mandla	
	Seoni	26 8	25 0	22 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	12 8	17 8	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	27 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	10 12	11 8	11 4	10 8	11 0	11 0	Seoni	
	Narsinghpur	22 0	21 0	19 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	11 8	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	27 9	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	12 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	Narsinghpur	
	Hoshangabad	20 4	20 4	14 15	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 0	11 14	11 14	10 2	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	28 2	28 2	23 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 12	Hoshangabad	
	Nimár	21 10	20 10	16 0	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	14 14	14 14	16 0	23 7	24 0	19 10	28 0	26 0	19 10	25 13	25 13	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	12 12	Nimár	
	Betúl	23 8	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	Betúl	
	Chhindwára	24 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 0	13 0	12 8	15 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Chhindwára	
	Wardha	20 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	150 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 6	12 0	Wardha	
	Nágpur	22 12	22 4	18 8	...	...	...	9 4	8 12	9 12	14 12	14 12	16 0	28 12	27 12	28 12	...	...	...	18 0	22 0	24 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Nágpur	
	Chánda	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	31 0	...	...	...	21 12	22 4	23 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 12	11 12	12 4	Chánda	
	Bhandára	24 0	25 0	21 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	21 4	22 0	22 0	38 12	...	...	...	28 0	26 0	24 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bhandára	
	Bálaghát	23 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	26 8	159 0	159 0	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bálaghát	
	Raipur	32 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	28 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	Raipur	
	Bilaspur	47 8	34 0	36 0	...	...	...	28 8	23 12	32 0	34 0	34 0	49 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	31 0	64 0	64 0	60 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Bilaspur	
	Sambalpur	24 8	24 8	22 0	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	38 0	28 4	28 0	52 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 0	44 0	36 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Sambalpur	
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																			19 8	19 8	19 0	125 0	125 0	120 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 0		
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Akyab	British Burma.
	Northern Arakan				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	50 0	50 0	15 0	...	...	...	30 3	30 0	30 0	Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 12	9 8	13 6	13 6	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandoway	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sandoway	
	Pegu Division.																															*Pegu Division.*	
	Rangoon Town	16 4	15 5	...	...	...	...	12 6	11 4	...	14 2	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 7	...	320 0	320 0	...	50 11	50 11	...	22 10	22 10	...	Rangoon Town	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	513 11	535 11	...	...	...	...	27 7	32 7	...	Tharrawaddy	
	Prome	16 3	16 3	12 2	...	...	...	11 10	12 3	12 3	12 7	13 1	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9	15 9	15 9	139 11	139 11	139 11	28 6	28 6	25 5	18 10	18 10	16 9	Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																															*Irrawaddy Division.*	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	11 12	10 6	15 11	14 10	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 9	238 12	238 12	265 7	26 2	26 9	28 9	22 7	25 1	21 4	Bassein	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 15	13 0	13 0	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	10 7	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 3	18 3	...	184 8	184 8	...	41 12	41 12	...	35 7	35 7	...	Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo	9 4	9 15	13 6	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 11	12 7	12 7	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 5	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																															*Tenasserim Division.*	
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	9 11	10 8	12 8	12 2	13 8	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	13 8	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 8	30 8	32 5	20 15	20 15	22 12	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	16 12	16 12	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Tavoy	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	16 4	16 10	16 10	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	36 8	36 8	26 1	29 3	29 3	14 3	Mergui	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 13	12 13	11 10	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	29 6	14 1	11 4	18 12	Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	10 10	10 10	9 9	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 8	150 0	200 0	250 0	29 8	35 6	32 3	14 2	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Salween	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad																															Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	Bolarum																															Bolarum	
	Chudderghat																															Chudderghat	
	Amráoti																															Amraoti	
	Akola	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Akola	
	Ellichpur																															Ellichpur	
	Buldána																															Buldána	
	Wún																															Wún	
	Basim																															Basim	

(*a*) Wheat, barley, salt (wholesale) falling. (*b*) Barley, gram, maize rising. (*c*) Barley rising; wheat and gram falling. (*d*) Wheat, barley, and wood falling; gram rising. (*e*) Wheat, rice, bajra, jowar, gram, maize, and gur rising; barley falling. (*f*) Barley, bajra, jowar, gram, gur rising. (*g*) Jowar falling; wheat, barley, bajra, gram, maize, and gur rising. (*h*) Wheat, barley, jowar, gram, maize, and gur rising; salt falling. (*i*) Wheat, barley, rice, bajra, gram, gur and firewood rising. (*j*) Wheat, barley, jowar, gram and gur rising. (*k*) Barley rising; jowar falling. (*l*) Barley, jowar, gram, and maize rising.

(*m*) Wheat, barley, gram, maize and gur rising; jowar and salt falling. (*n*) Wheat, jowar and maize falling; barley rice and firewood rising. (*o*) Wheat falling; barley, jowar, gram, gur and salt rising. (*p*) Wheat, barley, bajra, gram, and maize falling; gur rising. (*q*) Wheat, barley, bajra, gram and maize falling. (*r*) Rice, jowar, gram, gur and firewood rising; wheat, barley, maize and salt falling. (*s*) Barley falling; bajra, gram, maize and salt rising.

* No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1884 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum.*) Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum.*) Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorghum.*) Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.							
Mysore.	Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur	No return received																												No return received			Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur	Mysore.
Coorg	Coorg	8 13	8 12	9 7	10 5	9 14	10 4	13 14	14 0	14 9	18 13	19 6	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 4	29 10	27 13	23 10	24 9	30 9	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	11 14	11 0	11 2	11 3	10 14	Coorg	Coorg
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	17 0	17 0	16 4	24 0	23 8	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	22 0	23 0	25 0	18 12	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	21 8	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	14 8	15 4	15 4	14 4	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
	Kishengurh	17 0	17 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	24 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	27 0	16 0	16 0	18 8	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	18 12	18 12	19 6	24 6	24 6	28 2	10 0	10 0	12 8	11 4	11 4	13 12	24 6	25 0	27 8	21 4	21 14	23 12	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	27 4	...	...	...	13 14	14 2	14 3	13 12	14 0	13 8	Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	18 4	18 13	20 0	23 13	24 5	27 10	7 7	7 7	8 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	22 0	22 0	28 8	19 1	19 11	25 8	...	...	...	22 9	22 8	28 6	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 12	14 12	14 12	15 4	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 11	18 7	20 3	24 3	24 12	30 4	7 6	7 6	7 15	8 6	8 13	11 0	23 3	23 3	28 8	19 1	19 11	25 8	...	...	...	21 7	22 3	28 4	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	12 0	12 0	13 1	Bhurtpore (City)	
	Ajmere	15 8	15 8	15 8	21 8	22 8	22 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	28 4	22 3	21 11	25 8	...	...	...	20 8	21 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	16 8	16 8	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	22 4	21 9	18 15	30 2	30 13	25 15	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	13 0	28 0	29 5	24 12	22 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	28 0	27 13	27 9	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 10	13 10	13 15	Deoli Cantonment	
																													R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.					
	Erinpura, Sirohee, Abu, Anadra, Bálmere, Jeysalmere	No return received																												No return received			Erinpura, Sirohee, Abu, Anadra, Bálmere, Jeysalmere	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	18 8	18 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	23 0	*	*	*	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	11 0	11 0	11 6	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	17 3	17 3	12 14¼	24 3½	25 12½	17 15	9 12¼	10 2¼	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 1½	20 5	17 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	S. Ch. 11 11½ R a. p.	S. Ch. 11 11½ R a. p. per md.	S. Ch. 9 12½ R a. p.	11 5¼	11 5¼	9 6	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency), Partábgarh („), Marwar (Jodhpore)	No return received																											S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				Bánswára (Meywar Agency), Partábgarh („), Marwar (Jodhpore)	
																														No return received					
	Bikaneer	26 12	23 0	21 0	42 8	38 0	28 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	38 8	35 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 8	35 0	29 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12	12 0	13 0	12 0	11 12	12 12	Bikaneer	
	Boondee	26 0	24 0	19 8	35 0	35 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	34 0	34 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	35 0	34 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Boondee	
	Kotah	21 0	21 0	19 13	31 0	29 8	28 6	6 8	6 8	7 12	8 8	8 8	9 12	31 8	31 0	29 4	23 4	21 8	21 8	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	28 8	110 0	110 0	160 0	13 0	13 4	14 11	12 13	13 0	14 7	Kotah	
	Tonk	23 0	21 14½	19 1½	36 6½	35 13	23 10	...	...	...	10 3½	10 3½	8 14	31 8	31 0	24 6	16 1½	17 2	18 6	...	...	...	31 15	31 15	26 2	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	10 2	11 1	11 1	9 14	Tonk	
	Jhallawar	19 12	19 4	19 8	26 0	25 4	23 4	9 0	8 12	12 6	12 12	12 14	16 3	27 1	25 8	21 12	18 12	18 12	18 10	...	...	...	25 12	24 4	23 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 8	13 15	13 14	13 5	13 12½	13 11	Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	18 2	18 0	18 1	24 12	25 14	27 4	10 2	9 11	10 2	11 8	11 12	11 4	24 2	24 3	25 8	23 2	22 12	21 8	...	...	...	21 11	21 14	26 14	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	12 10	12 10	12 10	Shahpoora	
	Dholpur																																		Dholpur	
Central India.	Indore, Gwalior, Goona, Baghelkhand (Sutna)	No return received																												No return received			Indore, Gwalior, Goona, Baghelkhand (Sutna)	Central India.

* Eight pies per bundle.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. V OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Mean Total length open.	Receipts for week ending 5th May 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Mean Total length open.	Receipts for week ending 3rd May 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 5th May 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 3rd May 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
10th May 1884	Eastern Bengal(*a*)	172	97,531	567	176	66,027	375	4,90,260	570	3,13,977	379	. . .	1,76,283
3rd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,46,428	268	547	1,26,541	231	7,36,902	269	6,22,757	242	. . .	1,14,145
3rd ditto	Sind, Punjab, & Delhi	741	2,14,990	290	754	2,36,261	313	12,08,267	329	11,59,688	326	. . .	48,579
3rd ditto	Madras . . .	861	1,31,030	152	861	1,27,677	148	6,68,058	155	6,21,284	153	. . .	46,774
3rd ditto	South Indian . .	655	79,982	122	654	86,906	133	3,92,411	120	4,05,834	132	13,423	. . .
10th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	10,61,828	728	1,458	9,55,138	656	51,62,011	708	45,63,871	664	. . .	5,98,140
3rd ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . .	461	3,17,132	688	461	3,52,188	764	15,48,470	672	16,54,968	762	1,06,498	. . .
	TOTAL .	4,895	20,48,921	419	4,911	19,50,738	397	1,02,06,379	418	93,42,379	403	. . .	8,64,000
	State.												
10th May 1884	East Indian . .	1,509	10,91,141	723	1,509	10,07,746	668	52,39,266	694	44,91,474	631	. . .	7,47,792
10th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	52	5,415	104	56	5,560	99	28,816	128	28,373	108	. . .	443
10th ditto	Nalhati . . .	27	1,720	63	27	1,280	47	8,606	63	6,544	53	. . .	2,062
10th ditto	Northern Bengal .	230	38,790	166	243	36,820	151	2,13,915	186	1,68,810	149	. . .	45,105
10th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla . .	32	2,259	71	32	2,140	67	10,356	65	11,735	78	1,379	. . .
10th ditto	Tirhoot . . .	166	14,416	87	193	23,898	124	84,971	107	1,12,088	123	27,117	. . .
29th Mar. 1884	Patna-Gya . .	57	9,610	169	. .	(*b*) . . .	. .	60,761	213	(*b*) . . .	. .	. . .	. . .
10th May 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera .	138	11,302	82	206	15,572	76	55,971	81	64,940	67	8,969	. . .
10th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,397	116	12	1,585	132	6,395	105	5,739	102	. . .	575
10th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,116	2,92,686	262	1,119	2,88,280	258	13,83,028	248	15,02,610	285	1,19,582	. . .
10th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore .	89	7,990	90	140	13,990	100	17,237	39	97,109	147	79,872	. . .
10th ditto	Wardha Coal . .	45	12,126	269	45	9,118	203	96,390	428	70,406	332	. . .	25,984
10th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	47,449	318	149	48,258	324	2,44,811	329	2,28,219	325	. . .	16,592
3rd ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . .	161	36,732	228	208	53,975	259	1,93,239	240	2,54,741	260	61,502	. . .
10th ditto	Sindia	75	6,889	92	75	7,820	104	34,174	91	40,629	115	6,455	. . .
3rd ditto	Punjab Northern .	422	58,877	140	447	52,688	118	3,26,219	155	3,03,153	144	. . .	23,066
10th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	1,23,682	187	660	1,65,300	251	6,57,517	211	7,36,714	223	79,197	. . .
3rd ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot .	. .	. . .	. .	51	2,720	53	. . .	. .	15,036	62	15,036	. . .
	TOTAL .	3,431	6,70,840	196	(*c*)3,663	7,29,004	199	34,22,316	200	36,46,837	211	(*d*)2,86,23.	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
10th May 1884	Bengal-Central . .	35	2,516	72	126	9,834	78	10,284	59	32,976	60	22,692	. . .
26th Apl. 1884	Assam . . .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	(*b*) . . .	. .	. . .	. .	(*e*) 10,761	74	10,761	. . .
3rd May 1884	Southern Mahratta .	. .	. . .	. .	41	1,848	45	. . .	. .	15,148	78	15,148	. . .
	TOTAL .	35	2,516	72	(*f*)167	11,682	70	10,284	59	58,885	63	48,601	. . .
	Native States.												
3rd May 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	35,981	186	193	38,550	200	1,62,635	169	1,73,478	190	10,843	. . .
10th ditto	Jodhpore . . .	19	1,010	53	19	1,200	63	3,867	41	5,639	63	1,772	. . .
3rd ditto	Nizam's . . .	121	15,691	130	121	21,209	175	75,150	124	98,714	173	23,564	. . .
3rd ditto	Mysore . . .	86	4,431	52	86	5,888	68	25,090	58	27,483	68	2,393	. . .
	TOTAL .	419	57,113	136	419	66,847	160	2,66,742	127	3,05,314	155	38,572	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL .	10,289	38,70,531	376	(*g*)10,960	37,66,012	350	1,91,44,987	373	1,78,14,889	354	. . .	(*d*12,39,337
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	80,40,244	168	82,08,649	163	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	1,05,20,743	205	96,06,240	191	. . .	(8,32,742

(*a*) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal-Central Railway.
(*b*) Return not received.
(*c*) Exclusive of the mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(*d*) Exclusive of the figures of the Patna-Gya State Railway.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st to 26th April 1884.
(*f*) Exclusive of the mileage of Assam Railway (39).
(*g*) Exclusive of the mileages of Patna-Gya and Assam Railways (57 + 39).

SIMLA,

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4th JUNE 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has been general in British Burma, Bengal, and Assam. Slight rain has also fallen in several districts of the Madras Presidency, in Mysore, and in parts of Hyderabad, Wadwan, Ratnagiri, Dharwar and Belgaum in the Bombay Presidency. Some rain fell in a few places in the Central Provinces, in the Central India States, and in Rajputana. In Hyderabad and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there was no rain during the week, and in the Punjab slight falls are reported from two districts only.

Harvesting continues in Madras, and standing crops are generally in good condition. Locusts are reported to be increasing in parts of Kurnool, where they are doing some injury to the crops. In Mysore the crop prospects continue favourable, but rain is wanted in Coorg to facilitate agricultural operations.

Kharif sowings are generally in progress throughout the Bombay Presidency; rain is urgently wanted in Dharwar, where the scarcity of drinking-water is still felt. In Berar preparations for the *kharif* are also in hand. In the Central India States and Rajputana hot winds still prevail, and agricultural prospects are generally good. In the Punjab the *rabi* harvest is nearly over and *kharif* operations are in progress. *Kharif* sowings have also begun in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; water is scarce in five districts. In the Central Provinces winnowing is nearly completed, and ploughing for *kharif* has commenced. In Bengal ploughing and sowing of the *aus* and *amun* crops continue, and paddy and jute are thriving. In Assam sowings are well advanced. Ploughing for the next rice crop has commenced in British Burma.

Cholera and small-pox are reported almost in every province, but the former is abating in Bengal, and the latter in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab.

Prices are generally stationary. The price of paddy in Burma rules high.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(June 4th)		
Bellary ...	.....	Cultivation of paddy and sugarcane commenced. Sporadic cholera in the west, 24 deaths.
Kurnool ...	·06 (average)	Rain urgently wanted in parts. Small-pox and cattle-disease in places. Locusts increasing in two taluks and doing harm.
Ganjam ...	·03 (average)	Small-pox and fever slight in parts; 1 death from cholera.
Kistna ...	·12 (average)	Standing crops and indigo good; harvest indigo, yield below average. Small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in places.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops fair, but want of rain felt in parts. Harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average. Small-pox prevalent; 1 death from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·36	Standing crops generally good, but *cholum* affected by insects in two taluks; harvest paddy, *cholum*, and *cumbu*, yield about average. Fever in two taluks; 1 death from cholera.
Tanjore ...	.....	Standing crops generally good, but not flourishing for want of rain in parts; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average. Small-pox in parts; 272 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·07 (average)	Small-pox prevalent; 12 deaths from cholera.
Malabar ...	·56 (average)	First crop paddy germinating in some taluks, elsewhere slightly injured for want of rain; harvest of third crop paddy nearly over. Small-pox slight in nine taluks, fever in two; 8 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	·05	Ploughing and sowing over. Weather unfavourable for growth of paddy. Fever prevalent in parts; small-pox abating, 5 deaths at Trivandrum.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(June 4th)		
Karachi ...	No rain	Strong westerly breeze. River at Kotri on 1st, 8 feet 11 inches against 8 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Fever in five talukas; cattle-disease in three talukas, some loss in Tatta; small-pox in nine villages in district, 8 fresh cases, 1 death, 31 remaining sick. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, in Dadu 36 and 44, in Ghorabari 22 and 32, and in Mirpur Botoro 22, 34 and 32 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Slight rain in Hala on 22nd May.	High winds prevailing. *Kharif* cultivation commenced. River at Kotri on 2nd June, 8 feet 8 inches against 9 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Small-pox in seven, fever in three, and cattle-disease in one taluka; measles in Hyderabad town. Prices of grain steady.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Manuring operations continue. Cholera in Parentij, 5 cases, 2 fatal. Wheat 29 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Baroda ...	.....	Cholera continues in Baroda, 34 deaths; slightly prevalent in Baroda taluka and Kamrej mehal; measles in Amreli; small-pox in Kerala and Dehgaum, and cattle-disease in Dehgaum only. Cultivators preparing land for next season. Prices—*bajri* 32 and rice 22 pounds per British rupee.
Surat ...	.....	Preparations for *kharif* continue. Cholera in Olphad, Chorasi, and Bulsar talukas, 89 cases, 41 deaths. *Juari* 34 and *nagli* 42 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	.....	Public health generally good; a few cases of small-pox in parts of Sinnar, Dindori, Chandor, and Kalwan talukas; cattle-disease in parts of Malegaon and Kalwan. Land being prepared for cultivation. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 31, and rice 21 seers per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature 0° to 1° warm; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind southerly on 1st; barometer high.
Poona ...	.....	Slight small-pox in Junnar, Purandhar, Baramati, Haveli, and Mawal talukas. Prices—*bajri* 34 and *juari* 37; in Poona *bajri* 27 and *juari* 30 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	No rain, except ·10 in Nagar.	Cholera in Akola, 17 cases, 12 fatal; slight cattle-disease in Newasa. Land being prepared for sowing. *Bajri*—maximum 48 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 35 pounds in Karjat; *juari*—maximum 60 in Sangamner, minimum 35 in Karjat.
Sholapur ...	No rain	Weather cooler. Land being prepared for *kharif* crops. *Juari* 44 and *bajri* 34 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar ...	·20 in Ron	Rain urgently wanted everywhere. Ground being prepared for early crops. Scarcity of drinking-water in Navalgund, Gadag, Bankapur, and Kaladgi. Cholera in Hubli, Gadag, Ranibennur, and Karajgi talukas, 28 fatal, out of 52 cases; small-pox generally abating; fever in 2 talukas; no cattle-disease. Rice 27 to 40 and *juari* 50 to 77 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	.....	Weather cloudy. Preparing ground and sowing seed for monsoon crops. Small-pox—15 deaths in Kumpta, 11 in Sirsi, 9 in Bhatkal, and 2 in Akola; slight fever in four talukas; cattle-disease in Akola. Common rice in Karwar 12 seers; district average 15½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health good. Weather very hot. Fever still prevalent; small-pox less prevalent. *Bajri* 31 and *juari* 38 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Hyderabad, Wadwan, Ratnagiri, Dharwar, and Belgaum; more wanted in Dharwar and Belgaum. *Kharif* sowings in progress in most districts. Scarcity of drinking-water continues in parts of Dharwar. Cholera in parts of nine districts; fever, cattle-disease, and small-pox in several districts
Bengal—(June 4th)		
Chittagong ...	6·72	Weather sultry and close, latterly rainy. *Aus* being transplanted; prospects of crops favourable. Prices steady. Cholera continues.
Dacca ...	2·71	Prospects of crops good. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2·25	Sowings of *aus* still continue; young plants thriving well; ploughing for *amun going on*; prospects of crops good. Price of common rice stationary. Health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	·32	Weather hot and sultry. Standing crops doing well; *boro* being harvested. Rice selling at from 13½ to 15½ seers per rupee. Public health fairly good.
Rajshahye ...	3·02	Weather stormy, with heavy rain. Prospect of crops favourable.
Burdwan ...	.....	Sowings going on.
Rungpore ...	.....	No report received.
Bhagalpur ...	1·5	Fine rice 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee. Ploughing and sowing of *bhadoi* crops going on briskly.
Purneah ...	·91	Prospects very fair; weeding going on briskly. Coarse rice 16 seers per rupee. Public health fair.
Patna ...	·25	More rain wanted. Fields being prepared for *bhadoi* crops; sugarcane growing well. Cholera and small-pox prevail.
Durbhunga ...	·42	*Mung* being harvested; prospects of crops improving; agricultural operations progressing. Prices high. Public health good.
Hazaribagh ...	·5	Weather variable, hot, and cloudy. Rain much wanted everywhere for ploughing operations. Prices continue high. Cholera still prevalent in Chatra town; cholera and small-pox reported from Giridi subdivision, otherwise public health good.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and cloudy. Paddy being sown. Rain shortly expected. Price of rice has risen a little. A few cases of cholera here and there in the interior, otherwise public health generally good.
		General Remarks.—Heavy rain fell in Chittagong and in some other districts of Dacca and Rajshahye divisions; rain is still much wanted in many districts. Ploughing going on generally; sowings of *bhadoi* crops continue, and those of *aman* have commenced in some places; early paddy and jute thriving; *til*, *kaon*, and *jali* paddy being reaped. Cholera abating; small-pox still reported; fever prevalent in Jessore and Bogra.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (June 3rd)	*No rain*	Hot winds. Crops being irrigated; prospects good. Cholera, small-pox, and fever mild. Prices fluctuating slightly.
Allahabad („ „)	.....	Weather exceptionally hot and oppressive. Great scarcity of water in many places. Fruit abundant in market. Cholera in almost every pargana, but number of attacks and deaths diminishing; city very healthy. Prices slightly rising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Gorakhpur (June 3rd)	No rain	Weather hot and cloudy. Prices steady. Small-pox decreasing.
Jhansi („ „)	.....	Heat increasing. Weather occasionally cloudy. Prices fluctuating. Markets well supplied. Condition of people and cattle pretty fair, but want of fodder and scarcity of water are much felt.
Agra („ 2nd)	No rain	Scarcity of water continues. Fever in four and small-pox in three parganas; cholera in two parganas, but is now abating. Prices steady.
Bareilly („ 3rd)	.....	Prices steady. No increase of cattle-disease; public health fair.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	Weather extremely hot. Sugarcane and indigo being irrigated. Health good. Prices unchanged.
Kuinaon („ „)	.....	Very hot, with high winds. *Kharif* sowings nearly completed. Health fair. Water very scarce. Prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	.....	Intense heat; east wind. No crops in fields, except sugarcane. Health of people and cattle good. Markets well supplied. Prices continue the same.
Partabgarh (May 30th)	.....	Prices stationary. Land being manured for *kharif* sowings. Hot west winds prevailing. Small-pox slightly on the decrease.
Sitapur (June 3rd)	.....	Strong westerly winds, changing to east in the mornings. Scarcity of fodder. Health of people good. Prices remain steady.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Weather clear and hot, wind chiefly from east. Markets well supplied and prices remain steady. One or two cases of cholera reported.
Rae Bareli („ 2nd)	.....	Heat intense; strong westerly winds. Scarcity of water in wells. Health of people and condition of cattle good. Prices steady.
Cawnpore („ „)	No rain	Weather sultry, with occasional light clouds. Markets well stocked. Prices steady. Sporadic cholera in city, and small-pox continues; foot-disease among cattle in pargana Rasulabad.
Farukhabad („ 3rd)	.....	Weather very hot throughout the week. Health fair. Prices stationary. No cattle-disease.
		General Remarks.—No rain anywhere. Weather continues very hot, with west winds. All crops off the ground, except sugarcane and indigo. Markets well stocked. Prices generally stationary. Water is getting scarce in Rae Bareli, Allahabad, Jhansi, Agra, and Kumaon. The condition of cattle is normal; small-pox is abating; cholera of a mild type still lingers in some districts, otherwise public health is good.
Punjab—(June 4th)		
Delhi ...	.....	Small-pox abating, no fresh cases since 30th May. Prices almost stationary.
Hissar ...	.....	Health good, but there is a little small-pox in Rohtak and Sirsa. *Kharif* operations in progress. Prices slightly rising.
Umballa ...	.....	No report received.
Jullundur ...	.....	Small-pox is abating in cantonment, but cases have occurred in the city and adjoining villages. Sugarcane and cotton being irrigated. Prices steady.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health good. Slight fall in prices of *juari* and *bajri*; prices of other food-grains stationary.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health good; small-pox in city abating. Harvesting operations continue. Price of wheat has fallen slightly.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* harvested. Prices stationary.
Lahore ...	.....	Health good. Prices steady.
Rawalpindi ...	Slight rain	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* harvested. Prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0·14	Health good. Drought in Thall and Daman continues. Prices steady.
Peshawar ...	.....	Health good. Preparations being made for *kharif* sowings. Prices fluctuating.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox is prevalent in the Jullandur city and adjoining villages, also some cases in Rohtak and Sirsa; it is however abating in the Delhi district, in the Jullundur cantonment, and in the Sialkot city; cholera continues in the Kangra district, health of the province elsewhere is good, with the exception of slight fever in Faruka Ilaqa, district Shahpur. Drought still continues in Thall and Daman, in the Dera Ismail Khan district. *Rabi* nearly harvested; *kharif* operations commenced.
Central Provinces—(June 4th)		
Nagpur ...	·11	Weather cloudy and sultry. Ploughing continues. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease sight. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	·10	Weather cloudy and hot. Harvest completed, outturn not much below average; land under preparation for *kharif* sowings. Health good. Prices unchanged.
Saugor (June 3rd)	·12	Weather very hot. Winnowing nearly finished; *kharif* ploughings in hand. Small-pox prevalent. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	·02	Weather very hot and sultry. Winnowing completed; ploughing progressing. Cattle and small-pox continue. Prices falling.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather hot. Ploughing continues. Fever prevalent. Wheat 20 and rice 10 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather hot and windy. Prospects good; ploughing progressing. Cholera—11 cases, 5 deaths. *Juari* 23½, rice 12½, and wheat 22½ seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *contd.*		
Raipur ...	.....	Heat excessive. Land being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Public health good. Prices rising. Rice 22½ and wheat 20 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (May 31st)	.....	Weather close and sultry. Health good. Common rice 29 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather very hot and cloudy. Ploughing in progress. Prices steady. Health fair.
British Burma— **(June 4th)**		
Akyab (May 31st)	5·41	Total rainfall 17·07. Slight small-pox and cattle-disease reported.
Rangoon („ „)	2·82	Total rainfall 9·52. Slight small-pox ; no cholera.
Bassein („ „)	2·77	Total rainfall 7·41. Slight small-pox and some cholera and cattle-disease in interior. Ploughing begun.
Amherst (Moulmein) („ „)	9·04	Total rainfall 13·43. Public health good.
Toungoo („ „)	2·69	Total rainfall 6·76. Public health good.
Kyoukphyoo („ „)	3·83	Total rainfall 8·42. Public health good.
Sandoway („ 24th)	4·63	Total rainfall 6·17. Public health good.
Do. („ 31st)	3·15	Total rainfall 9·32. Public health good.
Hanthawaddy („ „)	.....	No report received.
Pegu („ „)	2·36	Total rainfall 13·90. Public health good.
Tharrawaddy („ „)	2·85	Total rainfall 10·35. Small-pox still slightly prevalent.
Prome („ „)	1·89	Total rainfall 5·86. Small-pox and cholera still prevalent.
Thonegwa („ „)	3·17	Total rainfall 12·67. Cholera in two townships.
Henzada („ „)	2·31	Total rainfall 12·04. Cholera and small-pox abating.
Thayetmyo („ „)	0·79	Total rainfall 1·48. Slight cholera ; small-pox abating. Ploughing of uplands begun and some maize sown. Rains not thoroughly set in.
Shwaygyin („ „)	2·37	Total rainfall 8·67. Slight cholera in one circle.
Tavoy („ „)	6·24	Total rainfall 14·66. Slight small-pox in town.
Mergui („ 24th)	4·30	Total rainfall 11·53. Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Public health improving ; cholera and small-pox abating or disappeared. Rainfall seasonable. Prices of paddy high.
Assam—(June 4th)		
Gauhati (June 3rd) ...	3·30	Weather getting hot. Occasional showers of rain. Small-pox in Shastra Barpetta abating. Prospects of *aus* good ; sugarcane doing well. Cholera on the decline.
Sylhet ...	7·37	Good accounts received of tea and paddy. State of public health continues unsatisfactory.
Cachar (Silchar) ...	6·77	Weather warm. Ploughing and sowing of *dumahi* and *murali* crops nearly finished, that of *asra* progressing. Common rice $13\frac{5}{16}$ seers per rupee. 46 deaths from cholera and 5 from small-pox reported.
Dibrugarh ...	4·97	Weather hot. Prospects of *ahu dhan* good ; lands being prepared for *sali dhan*. Cattle-disease and small-pox reported.
Mysore and Coorg— **(June 4th)**		
Bangalore ...	·42	Rain has also fallen generally throughout the province. Crops in good condition ; agricultural operations in active progress ; prospects favourable. Fever prevalent in parts ; public health otherwise good.
Mysore ...	·42	
Mercara ...	*Nil*	Rain needed for agricultural operations. Price of coffee again fallen, that of horse gram has risen.
Berar & Hyderabad— **(June 4th)**		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather very hot. Preparations of land for *kharif* sowings progressing. Wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Fields being prepared for *kharif* sowings.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Preparations for *abi* crops in progress. General health of talukas good ; no sickness. Prices—wheat $14\frac{3}{4}$, coarse rice $11\frac{1}{4}$, white *juari* $16\frac{1}{4}$, yellow *juari* 20, and *tur* $20\frac{1}{4}$ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— **(June 4th)**		
Indore ...	A few slight showers of rain during the week.	Weather cooler in consequence of rain. Health good and prices normal.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Health good. Winds high and very hot.
Sutna ...	No rain	Weather hot and stormy. Health good.
Neemuch ...	Rain in the district, none in cantonment.	High winds. Scarcity of water continues. Public health good. Prices of grain stationary.
Goona ...	0·2	Weather hot. Slight hailstorm on 31st ultimo.
Agar ...	Slight showers of rain during last week.	Health and prospects good.
Sehore ...	.....	Weather hot. Prospects and public health good.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather hot and cloudy, Health good.
Bhopawar (Manpur) ...	.....	Prospects and health good. The outturn of wheat has been somewhat above the average.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (June 4th)	.....	Weather seasonable ; mornings foggy ; strong winds.
Sirohi („ 1st)	.....	Tanks dry ; little water in some of the wells. Health good. Weather very warm and dry, with hot winds.
Marwar (May 30th)	.....	Water sinking in tanks and wells in Jodhpore city. Health good. Weather clear. Prices stationary. Lightning during the week.
Meywar ...	.....	No report received.
Harowti (May 31st)	Kotah, ·67 ; Tonk ·05 ; Deolee, few drops.	Duststorms at Deolee. Weather cloudy, with high wind ; heat intense.
Jhallawar („ 30th)	.....	High winds. Health good.
Ajmere (June 3rd)	·10	Health good. Heat intense. Clouds gathering.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Weather occasionally cloudy. Prices steady. Health fair.
Ulwur („ „)	Slight rain	Severe hot winds. Health good.
Nepal—(May 29th)		
Katmandu ...	·57	Weather seasonable. State and prospects of the crops promising.

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 FARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 4th June, 1884.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
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., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

BURMA COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Burma Courts Act, 1875, be taken into consideration. He said :—

"This Bill does not deal with the large question of reorganizing the Superior Courts of British Burma—a question which, as the Council is aware, has been for some time under the consideration of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The present position of that question is this. In the year 1882, we sent to the Secretary of State a despatch in which we recommended the creation of a Chief Court for British Burma, and expressed our general approval of a draft Bill for that purpose which had been submitted to us by the Local Government. The Secretary of State, however, did not see his way to the approval of our scheme, and suggested that the objects which we had in view

might be sufficiently met by means of a less fundamental alteration of the existing system. We invited the local authorities to consider the Secretary of State's suggestions, and the replies, which we have received, whilst disclosing much unanimity as to the existence of serious evils which require a remedy, disclose also a somewhat embarrassing difference of opinion as to the particular remedy which is most suitable and practicable. Under these circumstances, it is a task of some difficulty to devise a scheme which will meet the objections urged against our former proposals and at the same time satisfy the reasonable demands and legitimate grievances of the Province. That is the task on which we are at this moment engaged, and I believe that before long we shall send a despatch to the Secretary of State on the subject. In the meantime, however, there are one or two minor defects in the Act of 1875 which, if allowed to remain, will cause considerable difficulty and which it is possible and desirable to remove without waiting until the details of the larger scheme have been matured. It was for the purpose of removing these minor defects that the present Bill was introduced in December last. One of the difficulties arises from the inconsistency between the nomenclature of the different grades of inferior Courts under the Act, and the nomenclature which had been adopted in the recent reorganization of the inferior Executive and Judicial Services. We propose to remove that difficulty by assimilating the former nomenclature to the latter. The Judicial Commissioner has objected to the particular form of amendment which we propose, and has suggested that it would tend to prevent confusion and to dispense with the necessity of amending the Act on each change of designation of the officers of the civil staff if we were to adopt the plan adopted in the Code of Criminal Procedure, of giving to each Court a designation independent of the designation which the officers who usually are to preside in it may have in the Burma Civil Service; that, for example, instead of having Courts of 'Myo-ôks' and 'Assistant Commissioners,' we should have Courts of different grades of Magistrates and Judges. I entirely agree with the Judicial Commissioner that this would be an improvement, and I fully share his objection to the barbarism of interlarding English Acts with vernacular terms. But on going through the sections of the Act I find that it would be impossible to adopt his suggestions without recasting the Act altogether; and, as we have at this moment under consideration a scheme for remodelling the Courts, it would be obviously undesirable to undertake any such extensive alteration of the Act as this would involve. We have, accordingly, made no material change in the form of the clauses as originally introduced, and such additions and alterations as have been made in Committee deal with unimportant or technical matters.

"I have given notice of amendments dealing with two additional points, as to one of which I was not quite satisfied that the clause submitted by the Committee with their Report would adequately meet the requirements of the case, and the other of which was brought to my notice after the Committee presented their Report. These amendments have, I believe, the full concurrence of my colleagues in Committee, and I propose to defer explanation of them until the time for moving them comes."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that for sections 11 and 12 of the Bill the following be substituted:—

"11. The following addition and insertion shall be deemed to have been made to, and in, sections 76 and 80, respectively, of the Burma Courts Act, 1875, immediately after the passing of that Act, namely:—

Amendments of sections 76 and 80.

"(*a*) To section 76—

'Provided that, if in the opinion of both Courts the point as to which they differ ought to be referred to the High Court, it shall be so referred in manner provided by section eighty, clause (*b*), and thereupon sections eighty-one and eighty-two shall apply.'

"(*b*) In section 80, after the words 'without a Commissioner' the words 'and not being cases provided for by section 76.'"

He said:—"Under the Burma Courts Act an appeal lies in certain cases from the Judicial Commissioner and the Recorder sitting separately, to a Court called a Special Court, which consists of the Judicial Commissioner and the Recorder sitting together. Each of these judicial officers has also the power of referring questions to the Special Court. The constitution and procedure of this Court have given rise to great difficulties, and it is generally agreed that no satisfactory system of appeal can be devised for the Province, unless the local Court of Appeal can be strengthened by the addition of another Judge. That is indeed the most important object of the scheme which, as I have already said, is now under the consideration of the Government of India, and part of the problem which we have to solve is where we are to get this third Judge, what position we are to give him, and what duties we are to assign to him. A Court of appeal consisting of two Judges, one of whom is the Judge from whom the appeal lies, is not a satisfactory instrument of justice, and I should be very glad to see something better established in its place; but until that desirable consummation is attained, we must content ourselves with removing some of the most obvious defects of the existing instrument. Amongst the various sections of the Act of 1875 under which an appeal or reference may be made to the Special Court are sections 76 and 80, which it is now proposed to amend. Section 76 provides that—

'If in any civil suit or appeal, or in any criminal case or appeal pending in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner or in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, the one Court wishes to obtain the opinion of the other on any question of fact or law, or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document, or wishes to obtain the assistance of the other for the determination of the case pending before it, such Court shall record a memorandum to that effect; and, after the receipt of a copy of such memorandum by the other Court, the said Judicial Commissioner and Recorder shall sit together as soon as may be convenient, and shall form a Special Court for the disposal of the said question or for the determination of the case so pending.

'In case of difference of opinion, that of the Court which sought the opinion of the other shall prevail.'

"Then section 80 runs as follows:—

'Whenever, in cases tried by the Judicial Commissioner and Recorder of Rangoon sitting together as a Special Court without a Commissioner, a difference of opinion arises, the following rules shall be observed:—

'(*a*) In cases coming before the Special Court by way of appeal, and not being criminal cases, if the Judicial Commissioner and Recorder do not concur in a judgment varying the decision appealed from, such decision shall be upheld. Provided that, if the difference of opinion arise as to some point of law, or custom having the force of law, or the admissibility of evidence or construction of a document affecting the merits of the case, and if either the Judicial Commissioner or the Recorder be of opinion that the point should be referred to the High Court, they shall state the point as to which they differ, and forward such statement, with their respective opinions thereon, to the High Court.

'(*b*) In criminal cases and in cases not coming before the Special Court by way of appeal, the Judicial Commissioner and the Recorder shall state the point as to which they differ, and forward such statement, with their respective opinions thereon, to the High Court.'

"I ought to explain that the High Court referred to in this section is defined under the Act to mean the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta.

"You will observe that under section 76 the opinion of the referring Judge *must* prevail in case of difference, and that there is no possibility of any further appeal or reference. But, under section 80, the differing Judges may, in certain cases, and must in others, refer the point in difference to the High Court of Calcutta. Now, it so happened that a short time ago a difficult question under the Gambling Act came before the Judicial Commissioner of British Burma. The question was whether a particular form of gambling which appears to be very popular in British Burma and which is known as the *Ti*, or 36 animal game, was or was not an offence under the Gambling Act, VII of 1867, or under the provisions of the Penal Code applicable to lotteries. The Judicial Commissioner was of opinion that it was not such an offence, but, as the question was important, he referred it under section 76 to the consideration of the Special Court, consisting of himself and the Recorder.

"The Recorder differed from his colleague, but did not succeed in convincing him; and thereupon, under section 76, the opinion of the Judicial Commissioner prevailed. Shortly afterwards the self-same question came before the Recorder. He stuck to his former opinion, but referred the question to the Special Court, when the two learned Judges pronounced judgment each in favour of his own previous opinion. On this occasion, however, the referring Judge was the Recorder, who was in favour of sustaining the conviction, and therefore it was sustained, although the Judicial Commissioner was in favour of quashing it. There is no further appeal, and the result is that, until the legislature steps in, that which is lawful outside Rangoon under the Judicial Commissioner is unlawful inside Rangoon where the Recorder's law is in force. This is not a satisfactory condition of affairs, and I shall probably have before long to submit to you proposals for cutting by legislation the tangle which has occurred in this particular case, when I daresay I shall have an opportunity of expounding the mysteries of the 36 animal game.

"In the meantime, it is desirable to prevent the recurrence of a similar deadlock; and therefore we propose that, when a Judge refers a question under section 76 to the Special Court and does not succeed in convincing or in being convinced by his colleague, the Court consisting of the two Judges shall have the power to refer the question to the High Court of Calcutta.

"That is one of the difficulties which has occurred in connection with section 76. Another is this. From the way in which sections 76 and 80 are drawn, it is sometimes not at all easy to say under which of the two sections a particular reference has been made to a Special Court, and I am informed that cases have occurred in which a point has been stated for the opinion of the Calcutta High Court under section 80 although it was doubtful whether the original reference was not made under section 76, which does not admit of such proceedings being taken. In order to remove any doubt as to the validity of decisions which have been already given on such references, I propose to make the amending clause retrospective, so as to confirm past proceedings."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

New section to follow section 94.

"12. After section 94 the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Language of Rangoon Small Cause Court.

'94A. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, all or any proceedings, written or oral, before any person appointed under section 94 of this Act and section 15 of Act XI of 1865 to exercise the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes in the Small Cause Court at Rangoon, shall be in such language as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, prescribe.'"

He said:—"The object of this amendment is to meet what may perhaps be described as a metaphysical difficulty. Under section 645 of the Civil Procedure Code, the Local Government has power to declare what is to be the language of a Small Cause Court. At Rangoon there is a Small Cause Court with two Judges, one of whom attends principally to English cases and the other principally to Native cases. It would be obviously convenient that the language used in proceedings before one Judge should be English, and that the language used in proceedings before the other should be Burmese; but, as the Court is one and indivisible, a direction to that effect cannot be given under the Civil Procedure Code. In order, therefore, to meet that difficulty, and to allow of the language being different before the two Judges, I propose to make this amendment."

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.

RANGOON WATER-WORKS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to confer powers and impose duties on the Municipal Committee for the Town of Rangoon in respect to the construction and maintenance of Water-works and the supply of water in that Town. He said:—

"The object of the Bill is to provide the necessary legal powers for carrying out a scheme which is now in progress for supplying the town of Rangoon with water from the neighbouring Victoria Lake. The measure is of purely local interest, and the provisions of the Bill are fully explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

VALIDATION OF MARRIAGE LICENSES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the validation of certain licenses to solemnize marriages granted to Ministers of Religion under Act XXV of 1864. He said:—

"The object of this Bill is simply to remove certain doubts which have been caused by the omission to insert in the Marriage Acts of 1865 and 1872 words continuing in force licenses to solemnize marriages which had been granted under the previous Act of 1864."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SINDH INCUMBERED ESTATES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Sindh Encumbered Estates Act, 1881. He said that he had to apologise for not having the notice entered on the List of Business. The fact was that the Report of the Select Committee was ready some time ago, and he was only waiting for a demi-official communication from the Bombay Government on the subject, which had not arrived in time to allow of his having the notice entered on to-day's list.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 18th June, 1884.

SIMLA;
The 6th June, 1884.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 24.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1884.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1884 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 874, 875, 880, 881, 882 AND 883 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 7th JUNE 1884.

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, Cheenu, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Bombay	Bombay	11 0	10 10	10 9	17 11	16 1	23 8	7 4	7 8	7 9	11 0	11 7	13 2	18 9	17 7	19 4	14 10	13 4	15 3	12 11	14 2	18 10	17 5	17 1	15 12	62 6	60 15	62 6	12 9	14 6	16 12	12 9	12 9	14 6
	Ahmedabad	13 8	15 0	12 0	25 0	22 8	32 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	10 0	10 8	14 8	19 0	19 0	18 8	17 0	16 8	15 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Kaira	11 14	11 13	11 7	26 11	26 0	22 14	9 7	9 7	10 0	11 14	10 0	14 9	20 0	18 13	17 12	18 5	18 0	14 9	20 0	20 0	...	17 12	16 10	16 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Surat	11 2	11 2	11 6	11 4	11 4	12 8	7 6	7 6	7 10	8 4	8 4	8 7	19 4	19 4	19 2	14 3	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9
	Broach	12 0	12 0	12 10	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 14	12 12	12 12	13 7	16 0	16 0	17 9	13 12	13 12	14 1	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8¾	14 8¾	15 9	14 8¾	14 8¾	15 1
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	10 5	9 12	10 8	10 8	...	8 3	8 3	8 2	9 0	9 0	10 0	16 13	16 13	18 10	12 14	12 14	15 0	25 11	25 11	25 11	12 4	12 4	13 4	85 0	85 0	71 1	15 12	15 12	14 5	14 0	14 0	13 4
	Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	10 8	10 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	15 0	15 0
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	18 12	19 4	15 12	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 4	10 12	10 12	12 10	12 18	12 18	9 16	7 15	14 16	14 11	...	...	...	21 7	21 7	16 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 14	15 14	15 14
	Násik	17 0	17 0	14 4	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	11 0	11 0	13 6	...	21 0	22 6	15 5	15 5	17 0	22 4	22 4	28 6	15 5	16 5	17 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	12 14	12 14	14 14	12 11	12 11	14 13
	Ahmednagar	15 12	15 3	13 2	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 3	11 0	11 3	12 0	16 14	16 4	22 8	16 6	15 7	17 12	...	...	...	22 5	21 9	17 12	79 5	82 0	79 12	14 11	14 4	14 14	14 6	14 2	14 10
	Poona	12 10	12 10	13 13	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	10 7	10 7	10 7	11 10	13 1	13 1	21 12	13 4	13 4	17 4	15 6	15 6	15 6	18 6	18 6	16 2	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 11	14 11	14 11	14 7	14 7	14 7
	Sholápur	16 5	15 6	14 8	...	...	...	10 11	10 7	10 7	11 9	11 5	11 5	18 2	17 10	26 12	21 9	20 10	24 13	...	...	...	25 9	25 1	21 14	88 4	88 0	106 11	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 4
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	22 8	22 8	20 8	19 8	19 8	17 8	7 12	7 12	6 12	11 0	12 12	12 12	8 29	8 29	8 31	0 27	8 28	8 29	8 ...	...	...	23 8	24 0	19 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 12½	12 5	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 12
	Satara	14 11	14 11	13 6	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	8 14	10 0	10 0	11 7	15 4	15 4	18 10	14 14	14 14	18 2	...	...	...	20 13	20 13	16 14	122 10	122 10	122 10	15 3	14 9	13 13	14 9	13 13	13 2
	Belgaum	20 7	20 0	19 5	14 13	13 11	14 4	14 1	14 8	11 13	14 9	15 0	12 5	21 9	22 3	21 5	21 0	21 0	22 3	23 2	25 1	23 4	21 13	21 0	16 13	65 0	65 0	65 0	13 8	14 2	12 12	13 0	13 10	12 4
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	31 0	31 0	35 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 7	9 7	10 3	9 0	9 0	10 0
	Ratnágiri	10 9	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	9 12	0 12	0 15	9 15	10 15	10 20	13 13	8 13	8 14	11 16	7 16	7 21	2 18	14 18	14 14	150 0	150 0	150 0	14 15	14 15	14 14	14 4	14 4	14 4
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	0 ...	...	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	19 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 0
	Páuch Mahals (Godhra)	11 0	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	9 0	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	15 0	22 0	20 0	22 13	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	26 10	19 0	20 0	22 13	160 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4
	Aden	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	9 5	11 3	12 7	8 0	9 5	11 3	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	5 ...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0
	Asirgarh	14 0	14 0	14 12	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 12	13 4	13 4	14 0	21 8	21 9	18 9	25 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Baroda	11 1	11 1	11 0	15 3	14 9	17 2	7 9	7 9	8 14	10 8	10 8	11 2	14 0	14 0	14 14	16 5	15 12	18 11	17 8	16 15	...	16 5	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 10	14 10	14 15	14 9	14 9	14 13
	Disa	15 8	15 8	14 0	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 14	8 2	8 2	9 0	19 8	20 0	19 8	20 8	20 8	18 8	...	...	...	15 8	15 15	17 8	162 8	137 8	137 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0
	Nimach	19 0	19 4	15 0	34 0	33 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	10 8	10 8	10 4	30 0	30 0	19 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	20 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0
	Nasirabad	18 0	18 7½	16 6½	24 11	21 13¼	24 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	24 8	24 8	23 8	17 13½	18 0	18 12	...	...	...	22 14½	24 6½	24 15½	100 0	96 0	80 0	16 0½	16 0½	16 2	15 0	15 0	15 12
	Rájkot	15 8	15 8	13 14	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 8	8 0	8 0	11 8	20 8	20 8	17 14	16 8	16 8	14 2	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	17 6	60 0	60 0	90 0	44 0	44 0	60 0	32 0	32 0	50 0
H. A. Districts.	Secunderabad	14 13	15 8	15 15	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	7 8	10 3	10 3	9 13	17 12	17 12	23 14	24 14	23 14	29 9	24 14	23 14	29 9	16 12	17 4	18 0	125 0	125 0	130 0	10 11	10 14	10 11	10 3	10 6	10 3
	Bolarum	16 3	17 1	19 5	...	...	...	9 1	8 11	7 11	10 8	10 8	9 9	18 15	18 15	25 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 1	17 6	19 5	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 12
	Chudderghat	14 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	17 0	15 8	27 0	23 0	24 0	33 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	19 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12
	Amráoti	22 0	23 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	64 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Akola	21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	...	21 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	20 0	23 0	19 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	10 0
	Ellichpur	19 8	18 8	...	7 8	8 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	10 0	10 0	2 ...	24 0	24 0	0 ...	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...
	Buldána	23 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Wún	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	14 0	27 0	27 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	300 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0
	Basim	25 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Raj-pootana.	Bikaneer	12 5	11 14	11 2	...	...	...	3 11	3 9	3 8	6 11	6 8	6 ...	...	...	...	15 5	15 1	19 4	...	...	...	16 9	17 10	17 8	..	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8
Central India.	Indore	19 12	20 13	13 5	...	...	...	9 3	10 0	9 3	10 14	13 4	9 10	29 1	29 8	17 12	21 0	20 0	18 7	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	17 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 6	11 3	11 6	12 0	10 0	11 8
	Gwalior	17 7	17 15	17 1	22 3	22 13	23 12	7 5	7 5	6 14	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 10	22 13	22 13	25 5	18 15	18 15	20 2	...	...	19 9	20 3	23 6	127 12	127 12	127 12	11 14	11 14	...	11 7	11 7	11 3
	Goona	26 0	26 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	35 0	35 0	33 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 8	30 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	27 0	26 8	23 9	35 0	42 8	40 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	17 12	19 7	...	...	36 5	28 0	30 0	32 6	...	...	...	34 8	35 2	36 6	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 5	11 12	12 8	10 12	11 0	11 12

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. VI OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 12th May 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 10th May 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 12th May 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 10th May 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
24th May 1884	Eastern Bengal(*a*)	172	84,946	494	176	74,028	420	5,75,206	557	3,93,088	391	. . .	1,82,118
17th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,45,368	266	547	1,35,076	247	8,82,270	269	7,56,691	242	. . .	1,25,579
17th ditto	Sind, Punjab, & Delhi	741	1,93,862	262	754	2,21,375	294	14,02,129	318	13,81,063	321	. . .	21,066
17th ditto	Madras	861	1,34,127	156	861	1,28,961	150	8,02,185	155	7,56,755	154	. . .	45,430
17th ditto	South Indian	655	72,238	110	654	99,861	153	4,64,649	118	5,06,804	136	42,155	. . .
17th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	10,74,226	737	1,458	9,28,563	637	62,36,237	713	54,99,256	660	. . .	7,36,981
17th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	3,07,630	667	461	3,24,265	703	18,56,099	667	19,83,077	753	1,26,978	. . .
	TOTAL	4,895	20,12,397	411	4,911	19,12,129	389	1,22,18,775	416	1,12,76,734	402	. . .	9,42,041
	State.												
24th May 1884	East Indian	1,509	11,17,437	741	1,509	9,84,127	652	63,56,703	702	54,75,601	635	. . .	8,81,102
17th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	56	5,651	101	56	5,200	93	34,467	123	34,838	109	371	. . .
17th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,717	63	27	1,383	51	10,323	63	7,941	51	. . .	2,382
17th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	37,152	162	249	40,730	164	2,51,067	182	2,10,610	153	. . .	40,457
17th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	2,291	72	32	2,334	73	12,647	66	14,099	77	1,452	. . .
17th ditto	Tirhoot	166	16,321	98	193	22,137	115	1,01,292	106	1,34,225	122	32,933	. . .
29th Mar. 1884	Patna-Gya	57	9,052	159	. .	(*b*) . . .	. .	69,813	204	(*b*) . . .	. .	. . .	. . .
17th May 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	10,989	80	206	16,278	79	66,960	81	81,218	69	14,258	. . .
24th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,512	129	12	1,719	143	7,847	109	7,449	109	. . .	398
24th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,61,567	234	1,119	3,13,380	280	16,44,595	246	18,23,097	285	1,78,502	. . .
24th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	89	4,369	49	140	15,920	114	21,606	40	1,11,751	140	90,145	. . .
17th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	12,890	286	45	13,066	290	1,69,280	405	83,472	325	. . .	25,808
17th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	44,176	296	149	48,897	328	2,88,987	323	2,77,116	326	. . .	11,871
24th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	35,980	223	208	43,684	210	2,29,279	237	2,98,273	251	69,054	. . .
24th ditto	Sindia	75	7,506	101	75	8,098	108	41,680	93	48,727	113	7,047	. . .
17th ditto	Punjab Northern	422	60,091	142	447	52,161	117	3,86,310	153	3,55,314	139	. . .	30,996
17th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,22,769	186	660	1,37,000	208	7,79,402	197	8,73,714	232	94,312	. . .
17th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	. .	51	2,658	52	. . .	. .	17,704	61	17,704	. . .
	TOTAL	3,436	6,34,063	185	(*c*)3,669	7,24,655	198	40,55,495	198	43,79,518	209	(*d*)3,93,866	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
24th May 1884	Bengal-Central	35	2,354	67	126	10,294	82	12,638	60	43,780	64	31,142	. . .
10th ditto	Assam	. .	. . .	. .	70	5,149	74	. . .	. .	19,785	76	19,785	. . .
17th ditto	Southern Mahratta	. .	. . .	. .	41	1,506	37	. . .	. .	16,654	71	16,654	. . .
10th ditto	Bengal & N.-Western	. .	. . .	. .	73	1,360	19	. . .	. .	(*e*)10,062	24	10,062	. . .
	TOTAL	35	2,354	67	310	18,309	59	12,638	60	90,281	57	77,643	. . .
	Native States.												
10th May 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	33,041	171	193	35,995	186	1,95,676	169	2,09,635	190	13,959	. . .
17th ditto	Jodhpore	19	910	48	19	1,270	67	4,777	42	6,909	64	2,132	. . .
17th ditto	Nizam's	121	16,710	138	121	22,036	182	91,860	127	1,26,399	183	34,539	. . .
10th ditto	Mysore	86	4,529	53	86	5,696	66	29,619	57	33,179	68	3,560	. . .
	TOTAL	419	55,190	132	419	64,997	155	3,21,932	128	3,76,122	157	54,190	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL	10,204	38,21,444	371	(*c*)10,818	37,04,217	342	2,29,65,543	373	2,15,98,286	350	. . .	*d*12,97,444
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	1,03,34,494	168	99,35,212	161	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	1,26,31,049	205	1,16,63,074	189	. . .	*d*8,98,162

(*a*) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal-Central Railway.
(*b*) Return not received.
(*c*) Exclusive of the mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(*d*) Exclusive of the figures of the Patna-Gya State Railway.
(*e*) Total receipts from 2nd April to 10th May 1884.

SIMLA,

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11th JUNE 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen more or less generally in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, British Burma, Assam, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In Bengal the fall was heavy in many districts. There have also been showers in parts of Bombay, Punjab, Central India, and Rajputana.

Harvesting has been completed in parts of the Madras Presidency. Standing crops are generally in good or fair condition, except in Malabar where they have been much injured by want of rain. Locusts still exist in parts of Kurnool where they are injuring the fruit gardens. In Mysore agricultural prospects continue favourable, but rain is greatly needed in Coorg for the *ragi* crop, for ploughing, and also for coffee. In the Bombay Presidency, *kharif* sowings continue in several districts, though rain is wanted to facilitate operations. Preparation for *kharif* in Berar and for *tabi* in the Nizam's territories are in progress. Ploughing for *kharif* has commenced in Central India and in Rajputana, where agricultural prospects are generally good. In the Punjab *kharif* ploughings and sowings are in progress. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ploughing is commencing in anticipation of the rains, and showers have already benefited the cane crops. Scarcity of fodder and water is felt in some districts, but the condition of cattle remains good. Preparations for *kharif* are in active progress in the Central Provinces. In Bengal sowing of *aus* and *amun* crops still continues, and paddy, *til* and *mung*—the last in Bhagalpur—are being reaped, with good outturn. Jute, sugarcane, early paddy, and *cucena* (millet) are doing well. Sowings continue in Assam and ploughing has commenced in British Burma.

Small-pox and cholera are generally prevalent, but are abating in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and British Burma.

Prices are rising in parts of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Punjab; elsewhere they are generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(June 11th)		
Bellary ...	.....	Cultivation of paddy and sugarcane commenced. Sporadic cholera in the west, 16 deaths.
Kurnool ...	·04 (average)	Lands being prepared. Monsoon anxiously awaited. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts. Locusts in five taluks, fruit gardens damaged.
Ganjam ...	·25 (average)	Small-pox prevalent; fever and cholera in parts.
Kistna ...	·08 (average)	Harvest completed. Small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in places; 1 death from cholera
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.....	Standing crops fair, but want of rain felt in parts; harvest paddy, yield below average. Small-pox prevalent; cattle-disease slight in two taluks; 2 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·15 (average)	Standing crops generally good, but dry crops attacked by insects in two taluks and suffering from want of rain in three; harvest paddy, *cholum*, *cumbu*, yield about average. Fever in two taluks; 2 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	·02 (average)	Standing crops generally good, in parts not flourishing for want of rain; harvest paddy, cotton and indigo, yield below average. 452 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·24 (average)	Small-pox prevalent; 1 death from cholera.
Malabar ...	·08 (average)	Standing crops much injured by want of rain; harvest of third crop paddy over. Small-pox slight in nine taluks; fever in two; 8 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	.....	Young paddy coming up, but weather unfavourable for its growth. Fever general and small-pox in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(June 11th)		
Karachi ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 9th, 11 feet 8 inches against 9 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Fever in four talukas; cattle-disease in four talukas, loss of 52 buffaloes and 160 cows and bullocks in Tatta and Ghorabari. *Aduna* crops being harvested. Small-pox in ten villages in districts. 26 fresh cases, 3 deaths, 26 remaining sick. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, in Schwan 36, 32 and 40, and in Sakro 16, 28 and 36 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	No rain	High southerly winds prevail. River at Kotri on 9th, 11 feet 8 inches against 9 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Small-pox in seven, fever in two, and cattle-disease in two talukas. Wheat 27, *bajri* 36, *juari* 38, red rice 26, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	·10	Manuring operations continue. Cholera in Pareutij, 2 cases, 1 fatal. Wheat 29 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Baroda ...	No rain	Cholera abated in Baroda, 11 deaths; it continues in mild form in some villages of the Baroda and Kamrej mehals. Preparation of land for next season continues. Prices—*bajri* 32 and rice 22 pounds per British rupee.
Surat ...	No rain	Preparation for *kharif* continues. Two deaths from cholera in Chorasi. *Juari* 32 and *nagli* 41 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	No rain	Want of rain is much felt. Public health generally good; small-pox in parts of Nasik, Sinnar, and Chandor talukas; cattle-disease in Malegaon and Kalwan. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 31, and rice 21 seers per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	No rain	Abnormal temperature 1° to 2° warm; vapour in air defective from 4th to 8th; abnormal wind northerly from 4th to 7th.
Poona ...	No rain	Slight small-pox continues in Junnar, Haveli, and Mawal talukas. Prices—*bajri* 34 and *juari* 36; in Poona *bajri* 27 and *juari* 30 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Nagar, ·10	Sowing of *tasar* crops delayed for want of rain. Cholera in Akola, 5 attacks, no deaths; slight cattle-disease in Newasa. *Juari*—maximum 60 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 35 in Karjat; *bajri*—maximum 48 in Sangamner, minimum 36 in Nagar.
Sholapur ...	No rain	Hot weather continues. *Juari* 43 and *bajri* 43 pounds 19 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain in eight talukas; maximum ·50 in Hubli, minimum ·03 in Ranibennur.	More rain urgently wanted. Sowing operations retarded for want of rain. Scarcity of drinking-water in Navalgund, Gadag, Bankapur, and Kalghatgi. Cholera in Hubli, Gadag, Ranibennur, Karajgi, and Ron, 70 fatal, out of 148 cases; small-pox decreasing; fever in two talukas. Rice 27 to 36 and *juari* 49 to 77 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	Rain in Honore, ·20; Yellapur, ·18; Mundgufi, ·18; and Karwar, ·03.	Preparing ground and sowing seed. Small-pox—20 deaths in Kumpta, 8 in Sirsi, 1 in Sidapur, and 1 in Karwar. Rain wanted in Supa Petha. Cattle-disease in Akola. Common rice at Karwar 12 seers; district average 15 seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	No rain	General health good. Weather very hot. Fever and small-pox less prevalent. *Bajri* 31 and *juari* 38 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kanara; more urgently needed in Dharwar, Belgaum, and Nasik. *Kharif* sowings continuing in several districts. Cholera in parts of ten districts, and fever and cattle-disease in eleven; small-pox in most districts.
Bengal—(June 11th)		
Chittagong ...	3·24	Weather seasonable. Early crops progressing; lands being prepared for *amun* crop. Cholera abating; fever broken out in several places; cattle-disease reported. Prices stationary.
Dacca ...	2·49	Prospects of crops good. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	4·25	Early paddy, jute, and sugarcane doing well; sowing of *amun* on low lands going on; high lands are being ploughed. Price of common rice stationary. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	1·83	Weather fairly cool, with occasional storms. Prospects of crops continue good. Prices falling.
Rajshahye ...	4·08	Prospects of *aus* and *amun* paddy favourable. Public health good.
Burdwan ...	2·62	Rain general. Cultivation going on. Prospects of crops good.
Rungpore ...	1·58	Weather cloudy and cool. Prospects of crops favourable. Price of rice varies from Rs. 3 to 4 per maund.
Bhagalpur ...	1·72	*Mung* being harvested, with good outturn; young paddy seedlings thriving; cultivation going on vigorously; the recent rain has improved prospects of standing crops. Rice selling 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah ...	2·1	Prospects of crops good; agricultural operations brisk. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Public health fair.
Patna ...	1·21	Ploughing and sowing of *bhadoi* crops going on; sugarcane looks well. Cholera and small-pox prevalent.
Durbhunga ...	2·77	*Bhadoi* crops being sown and lands being prepared for *aghani*; prospects of crops improving. Prices falling slightly. Public health generally good.
Hazaribagh ...	1·43	Weather hot, windy, and cloudy. Ploughing and sowing have begun in some places. More rain wanted. Prices continue high. Cholera and small-pox still reported from certain places, otherwise public health good.
Cuttack ...	2·47	Weather cooler. Ploughing progressing; early paddy being sown. Prices rather high owing to closing of canal checking imports from moffusil. Public health generally good, only scattered cases of cholera and small-pox reported from interior.
		General Remarks.—Heavy rain fell during the week under review in many districts, specially in Mymensing where the rain has caused slight damage. Rain is however still wanted in some places for agricultural purposes. Two severe nor'-westers, attended with heavy rain, occurred in Bogra and a less severe one in Mozufferpore. Jute, sugarcane, early paddy, *murwa*, and *cheena* doing well; sowing of *aus* generally and of *amun* in some low lands going on, but *amun* sowings even in high lands of Noakhally have been completed. Sowing in *jhooms* still continues in hill tracts of Chittagong and Tipperah; *jali* paddy and *til* still being reaped and *mung* in Bhagalpur, with good outturn. Cholera and small-pox are still reported. Price of rice has slightly risen in Cuttack town, owing to close of canal; it has also slightly risen in Bankura, Howrah, and Hazaribagh; in Moorshedabad and Bhagalpur it has fallen slightly.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(June 11th)		
Benares (June 10th)	Shower on 9th	Weather cloudy to-day. Much less cholera and small-pox. Sugarcane doing well. Prices rising, except gram, rice, and *dhall*.
Allahabad („ „)	.....	Weather cooler, with east wind and clouds. Cholera much abated everywhere, also small-pox; city very healthy. Prices slightly risen.
Gorakhpur („ 9th)	Rain varying from 1·0 to 2·0 throughout district.	Cloudy weather, with high winds. Small-pox nearly gone. Prices steady.
Jhansi („ 10th)	Slight showers have fallen here and there.	Weather cloudy; wind variable. Prices fluctuating. Health of people and cattle good. Fodder and water scarce.
Agra („ 9th)	2·12 rain in two parganas; slight shower in Agra on 4th.	Fever in three and small-pox in two parganas; cholera in two parganas, but is now commencing to abate. Prices steady.
Bareilly („ 10th)	A few showers	Wheat, barley, and *bajri* slightly risen; sugarcane improving. Cattle-disease decreasing; public health good.
Meerut („ „)	2·5; Baghpat, 3·0; Mowana, 1·0.	Heavy storm on morning of 8th; sharp shock of earthquake at 11 P.M. on 5th; high wind, with frequent duststorms. General health good, but seasonable; fever frequent in Meerut city. Prices steady.
Kumaon („ „)	Showers during week ending in good rain on night of 9th.	Crops will be much benefited by rain; *kharif* sowings completed. A few cases of cholera and small-pox. Prices steady.
Lucknow („ „)	Sadr, 1·6; Malliabad, 1·4; Mohunlalgunj, ·9.	Land is being tilled. Health of people and cattle good. Supplies abundant. Prices steady.
Partabgarh („ 6th)	Slight showers on nights of 3rd and 4th instant.	Bazars well stocked. Duststorms during week. Weather much cooler. Small-pox still very bad.
Sitapur („ 10th)	Moderate showers in Sidhauli, Misrikh, and Biswan and general rain in Sitapur last night.	Easterly winds now prevail. The rain which has fallen is hardly sufficient for cultivating operations. Prices are slightly rising.
Fyzabad („ „)	Sadr, ·3	Weather cloudy. Public health good; condition of cattle fair.
Rae Bareli („ 9th)	.....	Heat intense; weather occasionally cloudy. Cholera in three parganas. Scarcity of water continues. Prices remain steady.
Cawnpore („ „)	·1	Weather extremely hot; duststorm this morning. Slight rise in prices. Condition of people and cattle on the whole good, but sporadic cholera and small-pox continue.
Farukhabad („ 10th)	Sadr and Tirwa, ·3	Strong east wind blowing for two days; sky still cloudy. Health of people fair; no cattle-disease. Markets well supplied.
		General Remarks.—East winds and cloudy weather have prevailed, and showers of rain have fallen in all parts of the province. An earthquake was felt at Meerut on 5th. Prices show a general tendency to rise; markets continue well stocked. Scarcity of fodder and water is felt in some districts, but the condition of cattle remains good. Small-pox and cholera are abating; public health is generally satisfactory.
Punjab—(June 10th)		
Delhi ...	·30	Small-pox abating. Prices almost stationary.
Hissar ...	Light showers of rain	Small-pox continues in Sirsa district. Prices show a falling tendency.
Umballa ...	.....	Health good. Ploughing for *kharif* sowings commenced. Prices of gram and wheat gradually rising. Prices of other food-grains stationary.
Jullundur ...	·20	Health good, except that small-pox continues in villages adjacent to Sadr. Sugarcane and cotton being irrigated. Prices steady.
Amritsar ...	.....	Rain wanted. Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot ...	·10	Health good, but small-pox still continues in the city. *Rabi* harvesting nearly completed. Prices show a rising tendency.
Ferozepore ...	·20	Health good. Prices falling.
Lahore ...	Slight rain	Weather threatening. Health good. Prices steady.
Rawalpindi ...	·15	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health good. *Kharif* crops being sown. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health good. Prospects unfavourable. Prices steady.
Peshawar ...	·50	Slight fever. Prices fluctuating.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain has fallen in most districts. Small-pox continues in the Sirsa district, in the villages adjacent to Jullundur and in the Sialkot city, and is abating in the Delhi district; cholera still prevails in Kangra and there is fever in Peshawar; elsewhere the health of the province is good. *Kharif* ploughings and sowings are in progress.
Central Provinces—(June 11th)		
Nagpur ...	.....	Weather sultry and cloudy. Ground being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Small-pox prevails; cattle-disease prevalent. Prices of *juari*, *tur*, and gram rising.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather cloudy at times and stormy. Ploughing for *kharif* sowings continues. Health good. Prices unchanged.
Saugor (June 10th)	.....	Weather very hot. *Kharif* ploughing in hand. Small-pox decreasing. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	.....	Weather cloudy and close. Ploughing in progress. Cattle-disease slight; small-pox prevalent. Prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *contd.*		
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather hot. Ploughing continues. 16 cases small-pox. Wheat 20 and rice 10 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather warm and windy. *Kharif* preparations continue. *Juari* 23½, rice 12½, and wheat 22½ seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	·03	Weather very hot, and occasionally cloudy and stormy. Ploughing brisk. Health good. Rice 23½ and wheat 30 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur ...	.....	Weather hot and cloudy, with storm. Prospects good. Public health good. Common rice 28 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot and cloudy. Preparation of land for *kharif* sowings continues. Small-pox prevails in some districts.
British Burma— (June 11th)		
Akyab (June 7th)	6·58	Total rainfall 23·65. Slight small-pox.
Rangoon („ „)	3·40	Total rainfall 12·92. Slight cholera and small-pox.
Bassein („ „)	3·45	Total rainfall 10·86. Slight small-pox and cholera.
Amherst (Moulmein) („ „)	6·75	Total rainfall 20·18.
Toungoo („ „)	4·36	Total rainfall 11 12.
Kyoukphyoo („ „)	...	No report received.
Sandoway („ „)	3·59	Total rainfall 12·91.
Hanthawaddy („ „)	...	No report received.
Pegu („ „)	4·26	Total rainfall 18·16. Ploughing commenced.
Tharrawaddy („ „)	3·15	Total rainfall 13·50. Small-pox still prevalent.
Prome („ „)	1·01	Total rainfall 6·87. Small-pox and cholera abating.
Thonegwa („ „)	4·40	Total rainfall 24·07. Cholera and small-pox prevalent. Ploughing commenced.
Henzada („ „)	2·36	Total rainfall 14·40. Some small-pox in town.
Thayetmyo („ „)	0·53	Total rainfall 5·01. Some cholera and small-pox.
Shwaygyin („ „)	4·94	Total rainfall 13·61.
Tavoy („ „)	5·16	Total rainfall 19·82.
Mergui („ „)	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Public health good. Rainfall average.
Assam—(June 11th)		
Gauhati (June 10th)	9·7	Weather warm, with occasional rain; more rain wanted. Small-pox still reported from Shastra Barpetta. Prospects of *aus* good; sugarcane doing well. Public health fair.
Sylhet ...	5·47	Floods reported in south of district, otherwise crop prospects good. Cattle-disease has appeared; public health indifferent.
Cachar (Silchar) ...	2·82	Weather warm than last week. Sowing of *dumahi* and *murali* crops finished, that of *asra* progressing. Common rice 14½ seers per rupee. 36 deaths from cholera reported; none from small-pox.
Dibrugarh ...	1·90	Weather hot. Lands being prepared for *sali dhan*. Small-pox and cattle-disease reported.
Mysore and Coorg— (June 11th)		
Bangalore ...	1·86	Rain has also fallen in parts of the province in Shimoga district; more rain is required. Agricultural operations in progress; prospects favourable. Public health good.
Mysore ...	1·68	
Mercara ...	·21	The monsoon which is overdue has not set in yet. Rain greatly needed for the *ragi* crop and for ploughing, also on coffee plantation. Prices of food-grains rising.
Berar & Hyderabad— (June 11th)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather hot. *Kharif* preparations in progress. Wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Ploughing for *kharif* sowings continue.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Preparations for *rabi* sowings in progress. General health good. Prices—wheat 14½, coarse rice 11½, white *juari* 16½, yellow *juari* 21, and *tur* 20½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (June 11th)		
Indore ...	No rain	Weather hot and sultry. One case of small-pox reported, but general health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	0·3	Health good. Weather seasonable.
Agar ...	No rain	High winds from the west. Health and prospects good.
Sutna ...	Slight rain	Duststorm during week. Weather very hot. Prospects and health good.
Neemuch ...	No rain	Land has been ploughed for *kharif*. Scarcity of water continues. Public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Heat excessive. Health good.
Sehore ...	.....	Weather hot. Prospects and public health good.
Nowgong ...	.....	Weather hot and sultry. Health good.
Bhopawar (Manpur) ...	.....	Two fatal cases of cholera reported to have occurred in Bagood and Kusrawad Burwani towards the end of May.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana— (June 11th)		
Abu (June 11th)	No rain	Weather seasonable, cloudy, and windy.
Sirohi („ 8th)	No rain	Tanks dry; many of the wells with little water. Health good. Weather warm, with high winds.
Marwar („ 6th)	·14	Water obtained in Jodhpore city from Ranisagar tanks and wells. Health good. Weather windy and stormy, with thunder and lightning. Prices stationary, with tendency to rise.
Meywar ...	.....	No report received.
Harowti (June 7th)	Tonk, ·17	Weather unusual, strong high wind and sandstorms; heat great.
Jhallawar („ 6th)	Sprinkle of rain in parts.	Weather windy, dusty, and cloudy. Health good.
Ajmere („ 10th)	·22	Duststorms during week; heat great. Health good.
Jeypore („ „)	·10	Cholera in Jeypore district, 6 fatal cases reported from Bandikui, no fresh cases since 29th, otherwise health normal. Prices steady.
Ulwur („ „)	Slight rain	High hot winds, with occasional clouds; shock of earthquake on 5th. Few cases cholera in two tehsils, otherwise health good.
Nepal—(June 5th)		
Katmandu ...	·62	Weather seasonable. Indian corn flourishing; transplanting of rice hrs begun.

No. 63 Met.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology), dated Simla, the 13th June 1884.

Read the following :—

Summary of the Weather Reports for May 1884.

The chief features of the Meteorological record of May 1884 are the formation of the cyclone which passed over Akyab, the abnormal heat in Upper India, and the deficiency of the rainfall which, a few localities excepted, has been general throughout the country.

Except in Bombay and the south of the Peninsula, the atmospheric pressure has been somewhat below the average of the month. The region of highest pressure throughout has been the south-west coast and Ceylon, while that of lowest pressure has been principally in Sind, Rajputana, and the Punjab; sometimes, however, in Behar and Chutia Nagpur.

It appears from the reports lately received by post from the Andamans, that the first indication of the storm was given on the 13th, when the wind at Port Blair shifted suddenly from north-west to south-east, accompanied by some rain and a cloudy sky. On the 14th the wind still held, and with increased strength, from south-south-east, with overcast weather and heavier rain. This indicated that the centre of the disturbance lay a little to the westward of the Andamans, and was growing in intensity. By the 16th the wind had veered to south-south-west at Port Blair, showing that the centre had passed to the north of that station and was moving towards the Arakan coast, where the wind was from south-east with very general rain. On the morning of the 17th a southerly gale was blowing at Diamond Island, an easterly wind at Akyab, and a north-east wind in parts of Bengal; and in the evening of the same day the cyclone apparently struck the coast near Akyab, and broke up on the Arakan hills to the east and north-east of that station. Owing to the want of telegraphic communication with the Andamans, it was not until the storm approached the Arakan coast, *viz.*, on the 15th, that any information of unsettled weather reached this office, and not until the 16th that the information was sufficiently definite to indicate the formation of a cyclone.

Unusual heat prevailed over North-Western India from Allahabad to Multan and Jacobabad. In this region the mean temperature of the month at all

stations was some degrees above the average. The hottest period, as usual, was the last week of the month, during which the following maxima were recorded :—

Allahabad	...	118·0°	on the 30th
Agra	...	116·0°	„ 30th
Roorkee	...	115·5°	„ 30th
Delhi	...	117·0°	„ 29th
Lahore	...	113·5°	„ 30th
Multan	...	111·0°	„ 28th
Jacobabad	...	119·0°	„ 29th

In other parts of the country the mean temperature of the month differed little from the average, and such variations as existed were somewhat irregular. In the eastern half of the Madras Presidency, however, during the prevalence of westerly and north-westerly land winds, the temperature was exceptionally high. On one occasion the thermometer at Masulipatam rose as high as 115·5°, and that at Madras to 107·0°. These conditions were, however, temporary, and disappeared with the change of the wind from the land to the sea breeze.

The rainfall of the month has been generally deficient. The only exceptions are the stations of Lucknow and Benares in the North-Western Provinces; Sibsagar and Silchar in Assam; Dacca, Chittagong, Calcutta, and Saugor Island in Bengal; Diamond Island in Burmah; and Salem, Trichinopoly, and Madura in the Peninsula. The average excess at these stations was 2·22 inches, while the average deficiency throughout all other parts of India was 1·25 inches. At Agra, Raipur, Jeypore, and over nearly the whole of the Bombay presidency, there was no rain, and in many parts of Central, North-Western, and Western India the whole amount was insignificant.

The following table summarises the returns under the divisions adopted in the biennial summary recently issued, and shows how general the deficiency has been :—

Districts.	Average rainfall in May.	Difference of the rainfall of May 1884 from the average.
	Inches.	
North and West Punjab	1·25	—0·93
South Punjab, North-Western Provinces, and Behar...	1·68	—0·69
Assam	14·38	+1·73
East Bengal	7·75	+2·15
Lower Bengal and Orissa	4·06	—0·98
Central Provinces	0·63	—0·49
Rajputana, Central India, and Berar	0·59	—0·52
Sind and Gujrat	0·15	—0·15
Bombay	1·61	—1·43
Madras	4·30	—1·20
Mysore	5·50	—1·14
Ceylon	13·09	—0·91
Burmah	10·93	—2·43

WILLIAM LISCOMBE DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Summary be printed in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

E. C. BUCK,
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.

№ 25.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1884.

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.

ORDERS ON REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA, 1882-83.

No. 1284, dated Simla, the 28th May 1884.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

READ—

Report on the operations of the Post Office in India for the year 1882-83.

RESOLUTION.—This report is submitted later than has been usual. This is due partly to certain explanations of increase of expenditure since 1872-73, called for by the Secretary of State in reviewing the report for 1881-82, being embodied in the report. But the main reason for the delay is the order that the figures in the report should correspond with those of the published accounts. As the final figures of the Comptroller General for the published accounts are not ready till March, the annual report of the Director General cannot be completed till that month.

2. The report shows that the steady progress which marked the administration of the Post Office in previous years continued undiminished in 1882-83.

3. The most important change in the year was the opening of Post Office Savings Banks from the 1st April 1882. District Savings Banks were first opened in India in 1870. They were then managed entirely by the Comptroller General, and were opened as a rule only in district treasuries. To extend the operations of the Banks into the interior of districts, it was determined to open Savings Banks under the management of the Post Office.

4. The transactions of the first year afford gratifying proof of the success of this experiment. The number of Banks opened was 4,238, the amount deposited over 43½ lakhs, the amount of interest allowed nearly half a lakh, the amount withdrawn over 16 lakhs, and the balance at the end of the year nearly 28 lakhs, this sum being the total of the balances of 39,121 accounts.

5. The District Savings Banks (180 in number, not including the three Presidency Banks) were continued side by side with the Post Office Savings Banks. Some figures relating to them may be stated for comparison. The opening and closing balances were respectively ₹74,61,212 and ₹75,47,670, and the number of accounts at the beginning and close of the year 21,880 and 21,972.

6. The following table shows the distribution of the depositors in Post Office and District Savings Banks according to professions :—

Savings Banks.	Class I.		Class II.	Class III	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Total.
	A. Fixed income.	B. Variable income.	Domestic.	Commercial.	Agricultural	Industrial.	Indefinite	
Post Office .	14,904	2,143	7,509	2,912	904	665	10,084	39,121
District . .	10,169	1,199	3,557	778	163	964	5,142	21,972

The larger proportion of agricultural and commercial depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank is noticeable.

7. The distribution of the balances between Natives and Europeans or Eurasians is shown below :—

Savings Banks.	Native.		European and Eurasian.	
	Number of Accounts.	Amount.	Number of Accounts.	Amount.
		₹		₹
Post Office	35,623	23,02,672	3,498	4,94,124
District	17,934	57,06,491	4,038	18,41,179

The proportion of native depositors is larger in the Post Office Savings Banks than in the District Savings Banks.

8. The further experience of the working of the two sets of Savings Banks side by side may show that the maintenance of District Savings Banks is unnecessary in stations where Post Office Savings Banks exist. But they will be maintained until the statistics show a more decided preference of the public for the Post Office Banks.

9. Postal notes for the remittance of small sums payable at any Post Office to a named payee were introduced in the last quarter of 1882-83. The notes are of three denominations—8 annas, 1 rupee, and 2 rupees 8 annas. The experience of three months is not sufficient to warrant a decided opinion regarding the success of this experiment. But notes to the total value of ₹40,529 were sold without reducing the number of money orders for small sums.

10. Stock notes were sold through the Post Office from 1st November 1882. The report does not state the number of notes sold ; but it was small.

11. Other changes during the year were—

(1) the introduction of a money order exchange with the United States of America worked through the United Kingdom ;

(2) the introduction of a direct exchange of money orders between Aden and Mauritius from 1st April 1882, and between Aden and the United Kingdom from 1st January 1883 ;

(3) an arrangement for exchange of correspondence with Post Offices situated in the Hyderabad State ;

(4) the trial of a scheme for the delivery of revenue processes through the Post Office in certain districts of the North-Western Provinces. This proved successful, and the extension of the scheme to all districts in the North-Western Provinces is now under consideration ;

(5) the temporary opening of five Post Offices in Egypt for the service of the field force in that country.

12. The number of post offices, letter boxes, and village postmen increased during the year by 491, by 746, and by 429 respectively, the increase being larger in each case than in any previous year. This occurred chiefly owing to the establishment of Post Offices under village school masters—a system which is proving very successful.

13. The length of the lines over which mails are conveyed was increased during the year by 1,527 miles in all, railway lines being increased by 156 miles (due chiefly to the extension of the Punjab Northern State Railway to Peshawar, and the opening of the Ambegaon and Rajnandgaon line in the Central Provinces), cart mail and camel lines by 345, runner and boat lines by 814 (due to extension in the interior of districts), and sea lines by 212 (due to the conveyance of parcel mails by the India General Steam Navigation Company's steamers to Cuttack *viâ* Chandbali).

14. The total number of articles conveyed by the Post Office was more than 184 millions,—in addition to 2½ million money orders,—the increase being nearly 15 millions, or at the rate of 8·81 per cent., as compared with an increase of 10½ millions, or 6·61 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of increase was largest in the case of post-cards (35·94 per cent.) and books and pattern packets (30·41), and smallest in the case of letters (the percentages being, for paid letters 4·29, for unpaid letters 0·43, and for registered letters 6·08). The increase of registered letters has not been so large as was to be expected after the reduction of the registration fee from 4 annas to 2 annas in August 1881. The increase of parcels was large, 13·90 per cent., and is attributed mainly to the popularity of the value payable system. It occurred in spite of a decrease in the number of foreign parcels which was due to the disturbances in Egypt.

15. The following table shows the steady increase since 1872-73 of the operations of the Post Office in the particulars noticed in paragraphs 12, 13, and 14 :—

Year.	Post Offices.	Letter boxes.	Village postmen.	Distance over which the mails are carried.	Articles passed through the post, including money orders.
	No.	No.	No.	Miles.	No.
1872-73	3,006	3,299	. . .	49,056	93,157,000
1873-74	3,278	3,554	. . .	54,616	109,235,000
1874-75	3,408	3,938	1,463	55,898	116,119,000
1875-76	3,631	4,447	1,695	57,044	119,470,000
1876-77	3,852	5,454	1,950	58,370	122,541,000
1877-78	4,107	5,574	2,242	57,963	128,826,000
1878-79	4,392	6,167	2,601	57,954	131,899,000
1879-80	4,410	6,426	2,702	58,240	142,977,000
1880-81	4,521	6,720	2,833	58,760	158,666,000
1881-82	4,819	7,190	3,241	59,677	171,804,000
1882-83	5,310	7,936	3,670	61,204	186,620,000

16. Of the articles received for delivery, all, except 5,842,000, were at once delivered to the addressee, and the percentage of deliveries was 96·88 per cent., 2½ million money orders being included in the articles received for delivery. Of the 5,842,000 received back undelivered, 2,351,500 were sent to dead letter offices, and the remainder redirected and then delivered.

17. Of the total number of articles in the dead letter offices for disposal during the year, namely, 2,170,863, 16·88 per cent. were delivered to the addressees by redirection, 56·46 per cent. were returned to the sender, and 26·66 per cent. were undisposed of and deposited as dead.

18. The receipts from the sale of ordinary and of service postage labels and in cash increased slightly under each head during the year. The percentages of the receipts from each of these sources to the total revenue are :—

Cash	36·24
Ordinary labels	47·76
Service labels	16·00
Total .	100·00

The popularity of half-anna envelopes is increasing; 45 per cent. of the total amount of paid correspondence is now sent in those envelopes.

19. The money order business continues to expand. The value of inland money orders issued was nearly 6½ crores, the increase in amount being 12·82 per cent., and in commission 13·83 per cent. The average value of inland money orders was ₹25-3-0 as against ₹26-8-0 in 1881-82.

20. The value of foreign sterling money orders issued was £117,526, the increase being 13·83 per cent. and of orders paid £10,903, the increase being 33·24 per cent. The value of foreign rupee money orders issued was R1,12,046, and of orders paid R4,73,706. These orders are to and from Ceylon (since 1880) and Mauritius, the Straits, China, and Japan (since 1st January 1882).

21. Thirty-two new money order offices were opened, the total number being now 5,453.

22. The value of insured letters and parcels, which diminished in 1881-82, has again risen, and was higher than in any previous year, the greater portion of the increase being in letters. The total value of insured articles was R8,26,38,266, and the commission realised was R1,99,841, while the amount which the Post Office had to make good on account of losses was R6,277 only.

23. The great popularity of the value payable system is shown by the continued large increase in the number (75·32 per cent.) and the value (56·04 per cent.) of articles sent.

24. The number of complaints from the public rose from 5,433 to 5,760. This is attributed partly to two special causes—the disorganisation of the Rangoon Post Office, which led to the removal of the Post Master, and the misappropriations of the Port Blair Post Master, who was transported for life; and partly to the addition of new classes of business, Savings Banks and Postal notes, and to the dissemination of postal knowledge among the people by the Department. Still the number of complaints is less than in 1880-81, namely, 6,463. There were 253 complaints relating to loss of articles posted in registered letters and parcels, in 72 of which the Post Office officials proved to be in fault.

25. There were 164 cases of legal convictions of Post Office servants, and 69 cases of departmental punishments. These figures are slightly higher than in 1881-82.

26. The number of highway robberies of mails has diminished considerably, from 31 to 12. Convictions were obtained in four cases, and the greater portion of the stolen mail was recovered in eight cases.

27. The numerical strength of the postal establishment increased from 32,927 to 34,429.

28. In the concluding portion of his report (Part X, Financial), the Director General examines in detail, and distributes under various heads and causes, the increase of expenditure which has occurred in recent years in the Post Office. It may be said generally that the increase is either covered by increased revenue, or that the net increase has been directly productive of greater facilities to the public, either in the reduction of rates, or in improved service.

29. The financial result of the year is stated by the Director General to be a net revenue in the purely postal department of R5,57,709, which is converted into a deficit of R7,51,338, when certain items,* which do not appear in the regular accounts of the Department, are taken into consideration.

* Stationery and Printing, Stores, Pensions, Leave allowances, share of Marine Subsidies, rent of Government buildings.

30. The thanks of the Government of India are due to Mr. Hogg for his able administration of the Department.

31. The work done by the officers † of the Department mentioned in paragraph 72 of the report also deserves public acknowledgment.

† Mr. P. Sheridan.
„ Barton Groves.
„ J. H. Cornwall.
Mr. E. Monks.
„ P. Gorman.
Rai Lachman Singh Bahadur.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Director General of the Post Offices of India, and that the Report and the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

1882-83.

No. 13000, dated 26th March, 1884.

From—H. E. M. JAMES, Esq., *Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India,* DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

I have the honor to submit the annual report on the operations of the Post Office of India during the year 1882-83. Mr. F. R. Hogg, who was in charge of the department during the whole year, wrote the entire report, except Section X, relating to Financial Results, which was left to myself to compile, as the final figures were not ready when he made over charge. Delay is necessarily involved by keeping back the report until the figures given in it have been compared and rendered uniform with those of the Comptroller-General, but the Secretary of State has ordered this to be done, and as the report is a permanent record of work accomplished, and the public have enjoyed the benefit of the several changes from the time of their being carried out, the loss of public interest caused by the delay is not, I think, of serious importance.

2. Two more countries were admitted into the Universal Postal Union during the year, *viz.*, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

3. Although sea communication with Europe is a service distinct from the Indian inland post, to which this report relates, it is nevertheless customary to give some information respecting its cost. The subsidy paid to the Peninsular and Oriental Company is not nearly covered by the postage realised. All that India collects on account of sea postage is credited to Great Britain: and when this, as well as the British collections, have been deducted from the total cost of the sea service, the balance or net cost is made a charge in equal shares upon Great Britain and India. India's share of this expense since the year 1869-70 is shewn on the margin.

Communication by sea between India and Europe by means of the contract services of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

YEAR.	Net loss on the foreign mail service charged against India.	REMARKS.
	£	
1869-70	73,110	The increase in 1876-77 and following years was caused by the reduction of postage carried out on 1st July 1876, when India entered the Union. The increase in 1879-80 is due to the reduction of postage introduced from 1st April 1879 under the convention of Paris.
1870-71	69,150	
1871-72	68,110	
1872-73	61,072	
1873-74	54,770	
1874-75	57,170	
1875-76	53,125	
1876-77	66,685	
1877-78	70,749	
1878-79	71,051	
1879-80	88,160	
1880-81	71,051	
1881-82	70,000	
1882-83	70,000	

4. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's S. S. "Malwa," bringing the mails from London of the 17th November 1882, was disabled by a collision off Suez, and the mails due at Bombay on the 5th December were only brought to destination by the following week's mail steamer on the 11th idem. Throughout the year the arrival of the foreign mail was very irregular, owing to the closing of the railway route across Egypt during the military operations in that country and to delay in the Canal. On no less than 30 occasions the foreign

mail arrived late in Bombay, and on 14 of those occasions the delay was in excess of 24 hours.

5. A list of the local steam services that were in existence at the close of the year is given below :—

By the British India Steam Navigation Company.

(1.) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon *vid* Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyoo, Sandoway, and Bassein.
(2.) Weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein.
(3.) Five-weekly communication between Rangoon, Penang, and intermediate ports, the vessels running in connection with lines Nos. 1 and 4.
(4.) Weekly communication between Moulmein and Singapore *vid* Penang and Malacca.
(5.) Fortnightly communication between Madras, Rangoon, and intermediate ports on the north-east coast.
(6.) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Bombay, touching at intermediate ports on the Coromandel and Malabar coasts.
(7.) Semi-weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi with a weekly continuation to the Persian Gulf.
(8.) Fortnightly communication between Aden and Karachi.
(9.) Fortnightly communication between Rangoon, Tavoy, and Mergui.
(10.) Weekly communication between Rangoon and Moulmein.

No. 1. Under a recent contract with the local administration, Kyouk-Phyoo is now a weekly port of call throughout the year and Sandoway a weekly port of call during the fair season.
No. 4. Fortnightly communication only is provided under the contract, the additional trips being performed by the Company on its own account.
No. 8. Communication once in four weeks only is provided under the contract, the additional trips being performed by the Company on its own account.
Nos. 9 and 10. Under contract with the local administration.

By the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.

(11.) Four-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Camorta, Nancowry, and Rangoon.

No. 11. This line is under the control of the Military Deparment, the consideration given being not in the form of subsidy but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores.

By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company.

(12.) Weekly communication between Rangoon, Mandalay, and intermediate ports, with a monthly extension to Bhamo. Subsidy ₹5,000 per mensem.
(13.) Semi-weekly communication between Rangoon and Bassein and between Bassein and Henzada. Subsidy ₹2,500 per mensem.
(14.) Daily communication between Kyethai, Prome, Thyetmyo, and Allanmyo. Subsidy ₹2,000 per mensem.
(15.) Weekly communication, Thonegwa local (river) service. Subsidy ₹800 per mensem.
(16.) Dawson's service on the Salween and Domedamee rivers. Subsidy ₹1,200 per mensem.

Nos. 12 to 16. These lines are under the control of the local administration, the Post Office contributing ₹500 per mensem towards the subsidy for No. 13.

By other Agencies.

(17.) By the Burmese Steam Tug Company. Fortnightly communication between Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui. Subsidy ₹4,000 per mensem for this and for lines Nos. 9 and 10.
(18.) By Apcar & Co. (of Calcutta), and Jardine, Matheson, & Co. (of Hong-Kong). Monthly communication between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated primarily with reference to the Calcutta opium sales. No subsidy.
(19.) By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company. Weekly communication between Busreh and Bagdad.
(20.) By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Colombo, touching at Madras.
(21.) By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. Fortnightly communication between Bombay and Colombo.

No. 17. Under the control of the local administration and works in connection with lines Nos. 9 and 10.
No. 19. Under the control of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the subsidy is £300 per mensem. Steamers run in connection with line No. 7.
Nos. 20 and 21. These are non-contract lines maintained by the Company on its own account in connection with the China and Australian mail services. The Post Office pays by weight for the conveyance of mails forwarded by these non-contract services.

NOTE.—Nos. 1 to 8 are under the control of the Indian Post Office, by which a subsidy of ₹7,25,000 per annum is paid.
NOTE.—A service by sea worked by local native boats is maintained by the Government of Ceylon between Point Calimere on the Indian side and Kankesanturai on the Ceylon side.

6. The most important event of the year was the opening of Post Office Savings Banks. This measure will be dealt with in a later section.

7. India Postal Notes for small fixed sums of money of three values, *viz.*, ₹2-8, ₹1, and annas 8, were issued for inland use from the 1st January 1883.

8. Stock notes were sold through the agency of the Post Office with effect from the 1st November 1882.

9. A money order exchange with the United States of America was introduced on the 1st July 1882.

10. An arrangement was concluded for an exchange of correspondence between the Imperial Post and Post Offices situated in Hyderabad (Deccan). For the first time the delivery in the Nizam's territory of letters and other articles on which postage is due was thus provided for. The arrangement began to work from the 1st August 1882.

11. A scheme for the delivery of revenue processes through the agency of the Post Office, instead of by a special establishment, was tried with success in the North-Western Provinces. The extension of this scheme to all districts in those provinces is now under consideration.

12. Five Post Offices were temporarily established in Egypt for the convenience of the Indian Field Force serving in that country. Special arrangements for the issue of money orders by these offices were made and a parcel post between Egypt and India was also temporarily organised.

Section I.—Post Offices, Letter-Boxes, and Village Postmen.

13. Statistics under this head will be found in Appendix I, of which an abstract is given in the margin. The increase is larger than that recorded in any previous year. But it consists mainly of village post offices, great efforts having been made to extend the post at small places in the interior of districts by utilising school-masters and other cheap extraneous agencies. The Post Master General of Bombay reports as follows: "The increase in the number of Post Offices in the charge of village school-masters is a marked feature of the year. This agency is now being largely used and with great success in this circle."

	No. at close of 1881-82.	No. at close of 1882-83.	Increase.
Post Offices	4,819	5,310	491
Letter Boxes	7,190	7,936	746
Village Postmen	3,241	3,670	429

Section II.—Postal Lines.

14. The next statement (Appendix II) gives the distance over which the mails were conveyed by the several methods of conveyance. It is summarised on the margin. Each heading shews an increase. That under "Railways" is the result of the extension of the Northern State Railway to Peshawar, the opening of the Ambegaon and Rajnandgaon line in the Central Provinces, and several minor additions. The increase under "Mail cart," &c., is due principally to arrangements with contractors for the carriage of the post at cheap rates. The lines principally affected were those between Banda and Nowgong (65 miles) and Gorakhpur and Fyzabad (84 miles) in the North-Western Provinces: between Sagor and Kareli (76 miles) and Piparia and Pachmarhi (32 miles) in the Central Provinces: and between Jeypur and Tonk (60 miles) in Rajputana. Several short tonga lines were also newly opened in the Presidency of Bombay, the total length of which amounted to 56 miles.

Year.	Railway.	Mail cart horse and camel lines.	Runners and boats.	Sea.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1881-82	9,745	3,303	32,321	14,308	59,677
1882-83	9,901	3,648	33,135	14,520	61,204
Increase	156	345	814	212	1,527

The excess mileage under "Runners and Boats" is the consequence of postal expansion in the interior of districts. It represents the net result of numerous revisions and extensions which occurred for the most part in Bombay, Behar, and Eastern Bengal. Finally, the additional mileage by sea is caused by the use of the India General Steam Navigation Company's vessels for the conveyance of the parcel mail for Cuttack *viâ* Chandbali.

Section III.—Correspondence.

15. Appendix III contains the correspondence returns, of which an abstract is given on the margin. There is a total increase of nearly 15 millions of articles, or 8·81 per cent., as compared with an increase of 6·61 per cent. in the previous year. Book and pattern packets shew the largest increase. The growth in parcel traffic is largely due to the increasing popularity of the value-payable system, as a later section (section VII) will shew. As respects newspapers, it will be remembered that the reduced rate for light papers, introduced in November 1881, at once affected the statistics; for the fall of 0·32 per cent. in the first half of the year 1881-82 was changed into a rise of 10·34 per cent. in the second half of that year. A further rise of 12·36 per cent. has now to be recorded.

Year.	Letters (including Post-cards).	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Book and Pattern Packets.	Total.
1881-82 . .	153,093,671	12,526,800	1,152,070	2,387,282	169,159,823
1882-83 . .	165,553,493	14,075,677	1,312,228	3,113,267	184,054,665
Increase . .	12,459,822	1,548,877	160,158	725,985	14,894,842
Percentage of increase .	8·14	12·36	13·90	30·41	8·81

16. Letters and post-cards are further analysed on the margin. There is again a great increase in post-cards, of which nearly 30 millions were given out for delivery. The Post Master General of Madras reports that "post-cards are largely employed in business for the circulation of advertisements, and the native public are resorting to their use for announcing domestic occurrences." Notwithstanding the competition of post-cards, paid letters have increased to the extent of 4·29 per cent. The total number of registered letters is not so large as was anticipated; for the reduction of the registration fee in August 1881 from 4 annas to 2 annas was immediately followed by an increase of 19·76 per cent. in the number of letters registered in 1881-82, while the figures for 1882-83 shew an increase of only 6·08 per cent. But the registration statistics have been considerably affected by the recent orders of Government under which judicial and revenue processes and notices, instead of travelling each separately as a private cover, are now amalgamated and included daily in one official envelope.

Year.	Post-cards.	Letters paid.	Letters unpaid.	Letters registered.	Total.
1881-82 . .	21,953,265	99,144,325	28,747,295	3,248,786	153,093,671
1882-83 . .	29,844,147	103,393,422	28,869,570	3,446,354	165,553,493
Increase . .	7,890,882	4,249,097	122,275	197,568	12,459,822
Percentage of increase .	35·94	4·29	0·43	6·08	8·14

17. Foreign correspondence is included in the returns given in paragraph 15 above. It is separately shewn in the following statement. In the exchange with the United Kingdom each heading shews an increase, the largest increase being under the head of "Newspapers." India sent 53,684 post-cards to the United Kingdom against 37,466 received in the opposite direction. As regards the

exchanges with countries other than the United Kingdom, it should be explained that the periods for taking the statistics which form the basis of these returns are fixed by the rules of the Universal Postal Union. As these statistics are not yet available last year's figures have been repeated :—

Foreign Correspondence.

		Estimated aggregate number. 1881-82.	1882-83.	Percentage of Increase.
Despatched from India to the United Kingdom.	Letters (including Post-cards)	2,687,915	2,717,798	1·11
	Newspapers	290,099	312,418	7·69
	Books	451,567	474,205	5·01
Received in India from the United Kingdom.	Letters (including Post-cards)	*2,565,696	2,644,410	3·06
	Newspapers	2,262,852	2,386,162	5·44
	Books	1,772,382	1,846,945	4·20
Grand Total of all correspondence exchanged with the United Kingdom.	Letters (including Post-cards)	*5,253,611	5,362,208	2·06
	Newspapers	2,552,951	2,698,580	5·70
	Books	2,223,949	2,321,150	4·37
Despatched from India to foreign countries other than the United Kingdom.	Letters (including Post-cards)	614,707	614,707	
	Other articles	209,234	209,234	
Received in India from foreign countries other than the United Kingdom.	Letters (including Post-cards)	585,818	585,818	
	Other articles	393,788	393,788	
Grand Total of all correspondence exchanged with foreign countries other than the United Kingdom.	Letters (including Post-cards)	1,200,525	1,200,525	
	Other articles	603,022	603,022	

* Excluding 71,911 soldiers' letters shewn in excess last year.

18. Foreign parcels are also included in the general correspondence returns. But the subjoined table relates to foreign parcels alone :—

Foreign Parcels.

Parcel Exchanges.	Total number of Parcels. 1881-82.	1882-83.	Average weight of each Parcel. 1881-82.	1882-83.	Net revenue derived by the Indian Post Office after deduction of customs duty and sums due to the Peninsular and Oriental Company. 1881-82.	1882-83.
	No.	No.	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	₹	₹
With United Kingdom.						
To India	59,812	59,687	5 13·08	6 0·62	1,04,712	1,07,493
From India	22,149	22,559	2 13·67	2 14·36	24,268	25,353
Total	81,961	82,246	5 0·27	5 2·84	1,28,980	1,32,846
With Continent of Europe.						
To India	1,470	1,318	7 6·01	6 0·93	2,862	2,417
From India	3,004	2,302	5 1·41	5 10·36	5,016	4,112
Total	4,474	3,620	5 13·43	5 12·75	7,878	6,529
With Aden, Ceylon, China, and Straits.						
To India	943	1,189	1 12·44	1 15·50	217	309
From India	1,462	1,629	3 1·36	2 15·53	2,529	2,689
Total	2,405	*2,818	2 9·16	2 8·77	2,746	3,088
GRAND TOTAL	88,840	88,684	4 15·87	5 1·90	1,39,604	1,42,463

* This includes 55 parcels sent to Egypt and 21 parcels sent from Egypt under a temporary exchange arranged specially for the benefit of the Indian contingent serving in Egypt during the war.

19. For the first time since the foreign parcel post was started in the year 1873-74, there is a fall in the number of parcels dealt with, as the marginal figures will show. This fall occurred principally in the exchanges with the Continent of Europe, and took place mainly between the months of April and

	No. of foreign parcels.
1873-74	21,923
1874-75	25,563
1875-76	35,819
1876-77	45,357
1877-78	59,183
1878-79	69,763
1879-80	73,211
1880-81	80,257
1881-82	88,840
1882-83	88,684

September. It was doubtless due to the effect of the disturbances in Egypt at that time.

20. The correspondence entered in the table given on the margin of paragraph 15 was disposed of in the following manner, which shows that the proportion of articles delivered to the whole was 96·88 per cent. :—

Sent out for delivery (including 2,565,904 Money Orders)	186,620,569
Received back undelivered	5,841,903
Balance actually delivered .	180,778,666
Sent to Dead Letter Offices	2,351,417
	183,130,083

NOTE.—Of the number received back undelivered, some are subsequently delivered under re-issue, the remainder being sent to Dead Letter Offices.

21. *Dead Letter Offices.*—These offices remain the same as they were at the close of 1880-81, except that one Railway Mail Service Enquiry Office was transferred from Lahore to Umballa from the 1st October 1882. Appendix IV contains the usual statistics relating to the working of these offices. An abstract is given below. The number of articles disposed of under both the heads of re-direction to addressees and return to senders continues to improve:—

DEAD LETTERS.	NUMBER.		PERCENTAGE.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Total number of articles received in Dead Letter Offices	3,124,540	3,074,850		
	1881-82.	1882-83.		
DEDUCT—				
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and received back again as undeliverable . .	153,868	151,672		
Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices . . .	756,286	752,315	910,154	903,987
Net receipts to be disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices	2,214,386	2,170,863	100	100
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices less the proportion of articles returned undelivered . . — Disposed of by re-direction to addressees .	353,509	366,523	15·96	16·88
— Disposed of by return to senders . .	1,239,426	1,225,734	55·97	56·46
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead .	621,451	578,606	28·07	26·66

22. *Postage Labels.*—An abstract of Appendices V and VI, relating to the sale of postage labels, is given below. The consumption of half-anna envelopes has risen to 46,619,698, being an increase of nearly four millions. So great is the popularity of these envelopes that they now compose upwards of 45 per cent. of the entire paid correspondence of the country. The larger sale of two-anna labels and the smaller sale of four-anna labels are natural results of the reduction of the registration fee.

Postage Labels.

ORDINARY POSTAGE LABELS.	½-anna Post-cards.	1½-anna Foreign Post-cards.	½-anna Envelopes.	1-anna Envelopes.	4½-anna Envelopes.	½-anna labels.	9-pie labels.	1-anna labels.	1½-anna labels.	2-anna labels.	3-anna labels.	4-anna labels.	6-anna labels.	8-anna labels.	12-anna labels.	1-rupee labels.	Gross value.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1881-82 Value of each kind of stamps sold	3,07,706	6,506	13,34,918	8,963	65,143	11,63,527	13,802	3,50,338	6,220	3,39,865	14,446	5,85,201	26,521	1,63,075	39,443	1,07,707	45,93,551
1881-82 Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold .	6·70	·14	29·06	·19	1·42	25·33	·30	7·63	·14	7·40	·31	12·74	·58	3·55	·86	3·65	100
1882-83 Value of each kind of stamps sold .	4,09,450	7,061	14,56,866	10,515	65,071	10,97,931	12,155	3,36,000	22,525	3,80,246	66,973	4,35,507	24,256	1,15,994	5,768	1,58,017	46,04,335
1882-83 Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year .	8·91	·15	31·72	·23	1·42	23·90	·26	7·31	·49	8·28	1·46	9·48	·53	2·52	·13	3·44	100·23

SERVICE POSTAGE LABELS.	½-anna Post-cards.	9-pie Soldiers' Envelopes.	½-anna labels.	9-pie labels.	1-anna labels.	2-anna labels.	4-anna labels.	8-anna labels.	Gross value.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1881-82 Value of each kind of stamps sold . . .	6,561	2,265	2,95,304	100	7,29,163	1,11,431	1,39,044	1,07,237	13,91,105
1881-82 Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold .	·47	·16	21·23	·01	52·42	8·01	9·99	7·71	100
1882-83 Value of each kind of stamps sold . . .	6,937	2,539	3,17,300	39	7,76,027	1,23,198	1,39,040	1,19,986	14,85,066
1882-83 Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year . . .	·50	·18	22·81	...	55·78	8·86	9·99	8·63	106·75

23. The next table shews the proportions of revenue realised in cash and stamps from the year 1874-75. The change from the year 1880-81, when the cash proportion began to rise and the stamp proportion began to fall, is due, as explained in previous reports, to alterations of system under which certain fees and descriptions of postage were realised in cash instead of in stamps.

Proportion of revenue derived from Postage Stamps and from Cash.

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Total postage revenue . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cash	31·23	30·97	30·71	29·33	26·62	24·86	28·74	35·17	36·24
Proportion derived from ordinary stamps . . .	52·08	52·37	52·29	53·87	57·30	58·76	55·91	49·25	47·76
Proportion derived from service stamps . . .	16·69	16·66	17·00	16·80	16·08	16·38	15·35	15·58	16·00

Section IV.—District Post.

24. District Posts have for their primary object the conveyance of official correspondence between police and revenue stations in the interior of districts where the general wants of the locality are not such as to call for the provision of postal facilities by the Imperial Post. For the most part they are administered by the local officers of the Imperial Post acting under the orders of the local Government.

25. In British Burma the control of the district post rested until recently wholly with district officers. But the system of working this organisation through the agency of local Imperial Post Officials has of late been extended to that province also, and the Deputy Post Master General now manages the district post in seven districts in British Burma. This change was accompanied by the addition of numerous Post Offices and has been followed by an increase in district correspondence of more than 100 per cent. Statistics relating to the district post are given in the following statement. But the figures are not wholly trustworthy, owing to the want of uniformity in system and the absence of a central office of account.

District Post.

Postal Circles.		Number of District Post Offices and Receiving Offices.	Number of District Post Village Postmen and Postmen.	Number of District Post Letter-Boxes.	Distance in miles of District Post Lines.	Grant from Imperial or Provincial Revenue.	Local cess.	Expenditure.	Articles received from the Imperial and District Post for delivery by the District Post.	Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial or District Post.	Articles returned by the District to the Imperial Post undelivered.	Percentage of those returned on the total number received for delivery by the District Post.
						₹	₹	₹	No.	No.	No.	
Bengal	1881-82	167	6	187 (a)	7,081	...	1,80,868	1,70,776	784,399	722,366	36,662	4·67
	1882-83	159	6	205	7,108	...	2,05,220	1,79,538	812,616	740,233	31,253	3·85
Madras	1881-82	18	887	682	2,961	1,19,110	...	1,17,294	1,626,862	1519,266	85,124	5·23
	1882-83	29	799	667	2,912	1,20,462	...	1,11,353	1,677,218	1,522,617	96,725	5·70
Bombay	1881-82	1	498	524	111	86,292	...	85,458	919,766	272,243	50,564	5·50
	1882-83	1	504	444	111	86,964	...	86,158	953,981	297,664	51,200	5·37
North-Western Provinces	1881-82	280	439	56	6,481	...	1,49,510	1,49,510	1,105,450	805,293	68,569	6·20
	1882-83	282	442	62	6,481	...	1,49,510	1,49,510	833,374	722,568	50,268	6·03
Punjab	1881-22	20	372	38	4,612	45,000	81,920	1,09,484 (b)	64,880	61,301	2,798	4·31
	1882-83	21	371	47	4,625	45,000	86,483	1,11,174 (b)	60,645	57,543	2,571	4·24
British Burma	1881-82	27	25	128	1,953	...	74,908	15,410	37,648	20,044	2,332	6·19
	1882-83	55	20	87	2,254	...	80,000	30,005	78,879	48,758	9,576	12·14
Central Provinces	1881-82	48	77	42	2,237	16,983	39,486	56,434	234,107	198,333	21,301	9·10
	1882-83	43	80	64	2,722 (f)	15,000	37,864	54,081	291,322	245,603	26,440	9·08
Oudh	1881-82	51	248	108	1,236	...	36,718	35,058	212,560	183,412	15,850	7·46
	1882-83	43	249	100	1,278	...	36,400	34,927	200,022	157,892	8,703	4·35
Rajputana	1881-82	7	9	2	143	4,000	880	4,301	29,124	28,479	2,021	6·94
	1882-83	7	10	2	143	3,820	880	4,003	18,356	17,105	896	4·88
Assam	1881-82	34	10	2	722 (c)	1,314 (d)	15,340	15,541	59,083	43,683	4,402	7·45
	1882-83	38	11	2	899 (c)	2,022 (d)	15,885	17,583	64,408	47,132	5,205	8·08
Behar	1881-82	86	1	49	3,328	...	90,078	87,078	393,076	370,719	30,587	7·78
	1882-83	82	1	54	3,349	...	94,250	87,834	379,701	340,589	26,277	6·92
Eastern Bengal	1881-82	39	...	18	1,563	...	47,370	46,866	207,269	182,556	10,348	4·99
	1882-83	31	...	10	1,507	...	61,021 (e)	54,385 (e)	220,834	200,690	12,675	5·74
Total	1881-82	778	2,572	1,836	34,428	2,72,699	7,17,084	8,93,210	5,674,224	3,407,695	330,558	5·83
	1882-83	791	2,493	1,744	33,519	2,73,268	7,67,513	9,20,551	5,611,356	3,398,394	321,789	5·73

(a) Excluding 16 letter-boxes erroneously shewn in excess last year.
(b) On purely district post establishment, ₹91,016 in 1881-82 and ₹94,706 in 1882-83, besides an annual subsidy for the Dera Ismail Khan and Chichawatni hill cart line of ₹18,468.
(c) These are dry season distances; during the rains these lines are increased in length.
(d) Grant from Local Improvement Fund.
(e) Includes ₹4,284 contributed from Frontier Police Funds, and ₹4,80 contributed by Maharajah of Agartola.
(f) Including 505 miles of lines paid from the revenues of Feudatory States.

Section V.—Money Orders.

Inland Money Orders.

26. On the margin is given an abstract which shews the yearly inland Money Order transactions from the time the system was first introduced in January 1880. This business has already become one of the most popular branches of the postal service. Nearly 6½ crores of rupees have been sent, during the year, from one part of India to another in small sums averaging ₹25-3-0 for each order: and commission alone amounted to ₹7,70,959, which represents an increase of 13½ per cent. over the commission realised in the previous year. Below is given a statement which exhibits the issues and payments of each postal circle.

Inland Money Orders.	Total number of Money Orders issued.	Total value of Money Orders issued.	Commission realised.
	No.	₹	₹
During the last quarter of the year 1879-80, being the commencement of the business	232,639	72,48,208	84,901
During the year 1880-81	1,604,174	4,57,08,580	5,35,976
During the year 1881-82	2,157,796	5,73,32,027	6,79,073
During the year 1882-83	**2,565,904**	**6,46,84,183**	**7,70,959**
Percentage of increase over the year 1881-82.	18·91	12·82	13·53

Inland Money Order transactions for each Postal Circle.

Postal Circles.	Issues during 1882-83. Number of applications.	Issues during 1882-83. Value of applications.	Payments during 1882-83. Number of Money Orders.	Payments during 1882-83. Value of Money Orders.
		₹ a.		₹ a.
Bengal	551,083	1,18,51,944 12	503,215	1,27,13,862 8
North-Western Provinces	330,270	68,22,195 7	451,142	1,11,30,134 1
Madras	363,361	81,34,427 10	350,001	85,61,888 0
Bombay	269,514	76,82,569 0	269,776	84,50,255 13
Punjab	238,508	59,54,656 4	208,487	64,79,665 1
Behar	168,976	37,45,669 12	179,783	40,37,556 5
Eastern Bengal	98,130	36,62,092 8	90,709	25,45,804 12
Oudh	74,497	15,91,361 9	198,858	41,02,253 15
Central Provinces	135,533	41,66,253 11	49,638	14,53,618 15
British Burma	74,378	30,86,290 5	13,864	7,03,971 1
Rajputana	60,187	18,47,633 5	41,240	17,69,396 9
Assam	79,073	22,03,147 11	26,837	10,98,799 9
Central India	74,413	22,99,604 10	19,533	7,92,992 5
Sind	47,981	16,36,336 4	18,918	6,83,239 3
Total for the year 1882-83	**2,565,904**	**6,46,84,182 12**	**2,422,001**	**6,45,23,438 1**
Total for the year 1881-82	2,157,796	5,73,32,026 15	2,063,025	5,71,30,685 13
Increase	408,108	73,52,155 13	358,976	73,92,752 4

Foreign Money Orders.

27. A new money order exchange was arranged with the United States of America which came into force on the 1st July 1882. As in the case of Canada, this exchange is worked through the medium of the British Post Office. Direct exchanges were also introduced between Aden and the Mauritius, with effect from the 1st April 1882, and between Aden and the United Kingdom from the 1st January 1883. The working of foreign exchanges in sterling money is given in the following statement, which exhibits satisfactory growth :—

Foreign Money Order transactions in sterling money.

	1881-82. Orders issued by India. No.	1881-82. Orders issued by India. Amount.	1881-82. Orders paid in India. No.	1881-82. Orders paid in India. Amount.	1882-83. Orders issued by India. No.	1882-83. Orders issued by India. Amount	1882-83. Orders paid in India. No.	1882-83. Orders paid in India. Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
United Kingdom (including Canada and United States of America)	21,640	96,768 5 10	2,289	6,964 11 3	24,016	109,832 9 10	2,680	8,576 10 10
Germany	1,118	4,999 13 5	120	898 12 5	1,272	3,671 5 1	150	1,208 13 6
Italy	188	1,151 18 2	4	14 19 1	218	1,575 7 9	30	216 11 5
Switzerland	264	613 5 11	3	26 2 0	276	606 17 9	9	122 9 11
Denmark	25	195 7 10	9	91 8 10	50	351 4 3	...	.....
Netherland	17	51 16 6	3	10 17 11	18	56 15 0	10	62 0 6
Victoria	17	58 19 10	10	43 17 3	115	581 13 8	51	211 13 7
New South Wales	41	175 1 5	13	35 15 5	56	300 3 0	36	154 15 11
South Australia	12	73 10 0	10	60 4 6	28	197 11 2	15	84 1 6
Tasmania	6	20 2 6	...	...	27	224 0 11	11	39 14 0
West Australia	3	8 2 1	6	11 15 0	6	70 8 6	14	105 10 6
Queensland	5	35 0 0	4	25 4 0	17	57 12 7	10	31 4 0
Total	23,336	103,251 3 6	2,471	8,183 7 8	26,990	117,525 18 6	2,974	10,703 5 8
Percentage of increase	...	...	...	...	15·70	13·83	20·36	33·24
Average amount of each Money Order	...	4 8 5	...	3 6 2	...	4 7 0	...	3 13 4

	1881-82 s.	1881-82 d.	1881-82 f.	1882-83 s.	1882-83 d.	1882-83 f.
Average rate of exchange	1	7	2·4	1	7	2·48

28. The next statement relates to foreign money order transactions in Indian Currency: The recently established exchange with Mauritius has already developed a fair extent of business.

Foreign Money Order Transactions in Indian Currency.

	1881-82. Orders issued by India. No.	1881-82. Orders issued by India. Amount.	1881-82. Orders paid in India. No.	1881-82. Orders paid in India. Amount.	1882-83. Orders issued by India. No.	1882-83. Orders issued by India. Amount.	1882-83. Orders paid in India. No.	1882-83. Orders paid in India. Amount.
		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.
Ceylon	759	32,479 3 0	7,409	3,86,471 13 0	853	37,334 1 0	7,954	4,00,582 12 0
Mauritius	7	209 5 0	13	289 10 0	404	71,088 2 0	262	11,951 0 0
Straits Settlements	14	594 12 0	116	7,598 4 0	69	2,627 10 0	209	43,126 14 0
China and Japan	6	378 8 0	4	309 0 0	27	996 2 0	218	18,045 2 0
Total	786	33,661 12 0	7,542	3,94,668 11 0	1,443	1,12,045 15 0	9,243	4,73,705 12 0
Percentage of Increase	...	...	...	...	83·59	232·86	22·55	20·03
Average amount of each Money Order	...	42 13 0	...	52 5 0	...	77 10 0	...	51 4 0

Note.—The exchange with Ceylon was introduced in 1880. The exchanges with Mauritius, with the Straits and with China and Japan, began to work only from the 1st January 1882.

General.

29. Thirty-two new Money Order offices were opened during the year, thus raising the total number of offices from 5,421 to 5,453. The following is a statement of money orders forfeited during the year :—

Money Orders forfeited.

Balance outstanding in the Forfeited Register on the 31st March 1882. No.	Balance outstanding in the Forfeited Register on the 31st March 1882. Value.	Forfeited during the year. No.	Forfeited during the year. Value.	Total. No.	Total. Value.	Forfeited Orders, Repaid, Renewed, and Lapsed to the State during the year 1882-83. Repaid. No.	Repaid. Value.	Renewed. No.	Renewed. Value.	Renewed. Penalties.	Lapsed to the State. No.	Lapsed to the State. Value.	Total. No.	Total. Value.	Balance outstanding in the Forfeited Register on the 31st March 1883. No.	Balance outstanding in the Forfeited Register on the 31st March 1883. Value.
	₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.	₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.
1,342	10,268 2	1,814	25,973 6	3,156	36,241 8	213	7,183 15	372	8,461 7	113 2	1,183	7,143 2	1,768	22,901 10	1,388	13,339 14

30. An abstract is added which represents the aggregate money order transactions, both inland and foreign :—

Aggregate Money-Order transactions both inland and foreign.

Money Orders, both Inland and Foreign, for the year 1882-83.	Issues. Number of applications.	Issues. Value of applications.	Issues. Commission.	Payments. Number of Money Orders.	Payments. Value of Money Orders.
		₹ a.	₹ a.		₹ a.
Inland	2,565,904	6,46,84,182 12	7,70,958 0	2,422,001	6,45,23,438 1
Foreign transactions in sterling money at prevailing rate of exchange	26,999	14,35,109 2	28,110 0	2,974	1,33,793 0
Foreign transactions in Indian currency	1,443	1,12,045 15	1,183 0	9,243	4,73,705 12
Total	*2,594,346	6,62,31,337 13	8,00,251 0	2,434,218	6,51,30,936 13
Total for the year 1881-82	2,181,918	5,86,27,362 5	7,03,972 15	2,073,038	5,76,25,330 13
Increase	412,428	76,03,975 8	96,278 1	361,180	75,05,606 0
Percentage of increase	18·90	12·97	13·68	17·42	13·02

India Postal Notes.

31. India Postal Notes for fixed sums of money were introduced on the 1st January 1883. These notes are of three values, *viz.*, ₹2-8, ₹1, and annas 8. A space is provided on each note in which the remitter fills in the name of the person to whom the payment is to be made, and the person so named signs the note which is payable at any Post Office he may select. From the marginal abstract it will be seen that the total value of notes sold during the first quarter of the year 1883 amounted to ₹40,529, and that the one-rupee notes proved

Number of Notes sold. Of the value of annas 8.	Number of Notes sold. Of the value of ₹1.	Number of Notes sold. Of the value of ₹2-8.	Total value of Notes sold.
			₹
7,944	14,827	8,692	40,529

more popular than those of the other two denominations. The system found most favour in Madras, where the total value of issues and payments were more than double those of the Bengal Postal Circle, which stands next on the list. It is satisfactory to add that the introduction of postal notes has not affected the number of money orders issued for small sums of money, so that the new system, limited as its operations naturally are at the outset, represents the beginning of a fresh accession of business.

Section VI.—Post Office Savings Banks.

32. The introduction of Government Savings Banks into India, under the name of "district savings banks" and under the management of the Treasury Department, dates from the year 1870. These banks are necessarily restricted to the head-quarter stations of districts and other large places where Government treasuries exist; and the extension of this facility towards thrift to smaller localities in the interior of districts could only be secured by the employment of some additional agency. The Postal Department was selected as a suitable agency, and on the 1st April 1882 Post Office Savings Banks were opened all over India except in the Presidency of Bombay, where the Presidency bank held privileges which it was unwilling to forego. In the Presidency of Madras also the introduction of Post Office Savings Banks was limited to small places: and in Bengal the Post Office established no Savings Bank in Calcutta or in the neighbouring town of Howrah. One immediate result of the new scheme was the addition of 4,046 Post Office Savings Banks to the 197 district and State Railway Savings Banks which previously existed. The new rules comprehended the following principal provisions, *viz.*: Any person can deposit money on his own behalf and on behalf of a minor if a relative. The minimum deposit was fixed at four annas, and no sum can be received that is not a multiple of four annas. Interest was allowed at the rate of three pies a month on every complete sum of five rupees, which represents $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum. The power of withdrawal can be exercised once a week. And Government securities may be purchased on behalf of depositors.

33. From the following statement it will be seen that, at the close of the year under report, there were 39,121 accounts with the Post Office Savings Banks, and that the balance at the credit of depositors amounted to ₹27,96,796.

Post Office Savings Bank transactions during the year 1882-83.

Postal Circles.	Number of Banks existing on 31st March 1883.		Number of Accounts.			Deposits.	Interest.	Total.	Withdrawals.	Balance of deposits on 31st March 1883.
	Head Banks.	Sub-Banks.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Balance existing on 31st March 1883.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Bengal	41	815	10,581	1,845	8,736	11,47,476 10 1	13,402 3 1	11,60,878 13 2	4,12,491 15 11	7,48,386 13 3
N.-W. Provinces	38	794	10,047	1,306	8,741	6,89,218 11 5	7,579 8 3	6,96,798 3 8	2,55,864 14 8	4,40,933 5 0
Punjab	36	473	8,506	1,950	6,556	6,51,214 14 4	7,167 14 1	6,58,382 12 5	2,42,405 5 8	4,15,977 6 9
Madras	32	654	5,153	737	4,416	4,01,523 13 6	4,924 10 10	4,06,448 8 4	1,45,707 3 1	2,60,741 5 3
Behar	11	344	2,656	486	2,170	3,07,101 6 10	3,581 7 3	3,10,982 14 1	97,026 4 4	2,13,656 9 9
Central Provinces	26	245	3,751	569	3,182	3,03,673 6 10	3,578 5 6	3,07,251 12 4	1,13,713 7 11	1,93,538 4 5
Eastern Bengal	10	177	1,605	264	1,341	2,32,583 14 6	2,595 9 9	2,35,179 8 3	85,659 12 0	1,49,519 12 3
Oudh	12	205	1,796	289	1,507	1,78,232 11 1	1,922 12 4	1,80,155 7 5	65,061 12 10	1,14,493 10 7
Assam	12	125	1,223	244	979	1,44,027 15 0	1,439 14 9	1,45,467 13 9	63,179 8 9	82,288 5 0
British Burma	15	20	863	214	649	1,34,016 10 7	1,218 5 5	1,35,235 0 0	59,552 9 3	75,682 6 9
Central India	9	58	529	169	360	82,145 2 6	790 2 8	82,935 5 2	31,882 10 0	51,052 11 2
Rajputana	8	76	472	63	409	61,496 8 6	689 1 9	62,185 10 3	22,226 13 0	39,958 13 3
Sind	2	...	105	30	75	20,848 1 0	130 2 3	20,978 3 3	10,411 7 6	10,566 11 9
Total	252	3,986	47,287	8,166	39,121	43,53,559 14 2	49,020 1 11	44,02,580 0 1	16,05,783 12 11	27,96,796 3 2

34. A distribution of depositors into classes according to their several professions is given below:—

Postal Circles.	Class I, Professional. A. Having fixed income.	Class I, Professional. B. Having variable income.	Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite.	Total.
North-Western Provinces	2,970	397	1,993	805	237	90	2,249	8,741
Bengal	3,270	741	865	535	133	131	3,061	8,736
Punjab	2,284	182	2,089	747	134	180	940	6,556
Madras	2,098	208	607	225	107	91	1,080	4,416
Central Provinces	1,240	131	771	311	38	54	637	3,182
Behar	897	121	299	118	64	28	643	2,170
Oudh	634	76	353	83	17	10	334	1,507
Eastern Bengal	517	174	109	29	8	5	499	1,341
Assam	341	67	83	17	163	28	278	979
British Burma	266	22	179	16	...	22	144	649
Rajputana	216	5	55	11	...	22	100	409
Central India	131	16	84	13	1	2	113	360
Sind	40	3	22	2	...	2	6	75
Total	14,904	2,143	7,509	2,912	904	665	10,084	39,121

35. The next table represents separation between Native depositors on the one hand and European and Eurasian depositors on the other:—

Postal Circles.	Native depositors, including accounts of local institutions. Number of Accounts.	Native depositors, including accounts of local institutions. Balance.	European and Eurasian Depositors, including accounts of local institutions. Number of Accounts.	European and Eurasian Depositors, including accounts of local institutions. Balance.	Total. Number of Accounts.	Total. Balance.
		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.
Bengal	8,443	6,97,141 1 11	293	51,245 11 4	8,736	7,48,386 13 3
North-Western Provinces	8,195	3,78,215 7 3	546	62,717 13 9	8,741	4,40,933 5 0
Punjab	5,807	2,75,140 11 10	749	1,40,836 10 11	6,556	4,15,977 6 9
Madras	3,875	2,12,496 4 4	541	48,245 0 11	4,416	2,60,741 5 3
Behar	1,971	1,81,310 6 3	199	32,346 3 6	2,170	2,13,656 9 9
Central Provinces	2,818	1,46,430 10 9	364	47,107 9 8	3,182	1,93,538 4 5
Eastern Bengal	1,316	1,45,627 4 6	25	3,892 7 9	1,341	1,49,519 12 3
Oudh	1,336	90,684 0 4	171	23,809 10 3	1,507	1,14,493 10 7
Assam	897	71,863 0 6	82	10,425 4 6	979	82,288 5 0
British Burma	374	38,315 4 7	275	37,367 2 2	649	75,682 6 9
Central India	231	30,810 1 5	129	20,242 9 9	360	51,052 11 2
Rajputana	297	25,728 4 3	112	14,230 9 0	409	39,958 13 3
Sind	63	8,909 14 0	12	1,656 13 9	75	10,566 11 9
Total	35,623	23,02,672 7 11	3,498	4,94,123 11 3	39,121	27,96,796 3 2

36. Investments in Government Promissory Notes were made on behalf of depositors through the agency of the Post Office to the extent of ₹8,800.

37. Including deposits and withdrawals, nearly 60 lakhs of rupees passed through the hands of the Post Office during the year in its Savings Bank branch. Yet two instances only of misappropriation, amounting in all to ₹18-4-0, have occurred. This furnishes fresh and gratifying evidence of the honesty of natives of the country, who necessarily form the great majority of postal employés in India.

Section VII.—Insurance and Value-Payable.

Insurance.

38. On the margin is given a table representing the extent to which insurance was resorted to for the transmission of valuables through the agency of the Post office. The aggregate

Year.	Value insured. Letters.	Value insured. Parcels.	Value insured. Total.	Insurance fees.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
1877-78, last quarter being the commencement of the system	6,66,320	18,60,191	25,26,511	13,230
1878-79	89,71,775	2,81,21,219	3,70,92,994	1,23,556
1879-80	1,61,35,058	5,34,34,161	6,97,69,219	1,97,790
1880-81	1,57,33,428	6,30,26,524	7,87,59,952	2,01,046
1881-82	1,79,69,808	5,85,53,413	7,65,23,221	1,90,980
1882-83	2,30,67,342	5,95,70,924	8,26,38,266	1,99,841
Percentage of increase as compared with 1881-82	28·37	1·74	7·99	4·64

value of property insured was about 8¼ crores of rupees, which gives an increase of nearly 8 per cent.

39. And the losses which the Post Office had to make good in connection with this heavy responsibility amounted in all to ₹6,276 only, as detailed in the margin.

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Losses by accident or by departmental fraud or neglect	11,171 5 9	11,285 11 1
Losses by highway robbery in British Territory	1,305 3 0	420 0 0
Losses by highway robbery in Native States	2,922 15 0	.....
	15,399 7 9	11,605 11 1
Value of property recovered	2,315 9 10	4,818 0 0
	13,083 13 11	6,787 11 1
Claims not preferred	.....	511 2 0
TOTAL	13,083 13 11	6,276 9 1

Value-Payable.

40. Value-payable articles are those in respect to which the sender specifies a sum of money which the Post Office undertakes to realise from the addressee and pay to the sender. When this system was first started in 1877-78 it did not attract much custom. But its popularity is now established, and the increase both in the number of articles sent and in the value declared for realisation has been very large, as the marginal statement will shew. The extension of the value-payable scheme to registered letters from October 1882 doubtless contributed to this success.

	Number of articles sent under the value-payable system.	Value declared for realisation.	Commission.
		₹	₹
1877-78 (from the commencement of the system in December 1877), four months	413	6,721	195
1878-79	7,408	1,32,109	3,942
1879-80	25,589	3,49,857	11,498
1880-81	49,389	5,76,574	13,413
1881-82	99,416	10,80,543	19,838
1882-83	174,301	16,86,098	32,568
Percentage of increase over the year 1881-82	75·32	56·04	64·17

NOTE.—On the 1st August 1880 the rate of commission for value-payable articles was reduced to the money order scale being about one-half that of the previous scale.

Section VIII.—Miscellaneous.

41. *Security taken from Post Office Servants.*—Below is given the usual statement of operations relating to the security fund :—

RECEIPTS.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES. First half-year.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES. Second half-year.	AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION. First half-year.	AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION. Second half-year.	AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION. TOTAL.
			₹	₹	₹
Balance					2,10,015
Interest on above at 3¾ per cent. from April to December 1882					5,907
Sundry receipts and recoveries					875
(a) Pensionable.					
Imperial	8,316		8,316		8,316
District	388		388		388
TOTAL	8,704		8,704		8,704
(b.) Non-pensionable.					
Imperial	12,662		12,662		6,331
District	3,375		3,375		1,687
TOTAL	16,037		16,037		8,018
GRAND TOTAL					2,33,519

CHARGES.	Amount.
	₹
(a.) Pensionable.	
Sums decreed against the fund	11,451
Rateable refunds to subscribers	1,122
Refunds on account of excess realization	60
Cost of establishment	930
TOTAL	13,563
(b.) Non-pensionable.	
Sums decreed against the fund	1,966
Rewards to persons who gave information leading to important results in Post Office robbery cases	100
Refunds on account of excess realization	47
Cost of establishment	930
TOTAL	3,043
TOTAL CHARGES	16,606
Balance at credit	2,16,913
	2,33,519

RECEIPTS.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES. First half-year.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYES. Second half-year.	AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION. First half-year.	AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION. Second half-year.	AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION. TOTAL.	CHARGES.	Amount.
			₹	₹	₹		₹
NEW FUND.							
(a.) Pensionable.							
Imperial		8,547		8,547	8,547		
District		386		386	386		
TOTAL		8,933		8,933	8,933		
(b.) Non-pensionable.							
Imperial		13,336		6,668	6,668		
District		3,170		1,585	1,585		
TOTAL		16,506		8,253	8,253		
Balance of the new fund on 31st March 1883					17,186		

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	₹	₹
Returnable portion	92,540	90,344
Non-returnable portion	1,17,475	1,26,569*
TOTAL BALANCE	2,10,015	2,16,913

	₹
* Balance of non-returnable portion	1,26,569
Amount advanced to Post Masters for purchase of stock notes	57,200
	69,369

Complaints from the Public.

42. The number of complaints from the public which came to the knowledge of the heads of postal circles rose from 5,433 to 5,760, being an increase of 327. This increase was to a certain extent due to specific causes such as the disorganisation of the Rangoon Post Office, which led to the removal of the Post Master, and the misappropriation of public money at Port Blair followed by the transportation for life of the Post Master. But the addition of new classes of business, such as Savings Banks and Postal Notes, naturally tends to multiply complaints, while the efforts of the department to disseminate postal knowledge among natives, by the publication and distribution of postal guides, and postal notices in the vernacular, are of course attended with a like result.

43. Those complaints which relate to the loss of articles posted in registered letters or in parcels are dealt with in the following analysis. Notwithstanding enlarged risks the total number has fallen from 273 to 253: and in 72 only of these cases was the postal establishment proved to be in fault.

	REGISTERED LETTERS. 1881-82.	REGISTERED LETTERS. 1882-83.	PARCELS. 1881-82.	PARCELS. 1882-83.	TOTAL. 1881-82.	TOTAL. 1882-83.
I.—Cases in which the enquiry shewed either that no loss had occurred or that the loss had not occurred through the fault of postal officials	81	85	82	63	163	148
II.—Cases in which the postal establishment was proved to be in fault, or in which there was strong ground for believing it to be so	26	46	25	26	51	72
III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at	25	16	34	17	59	33
TOTAL	132	147	141	106	273	253

Class I includes 4 insured cases under the head of "Registered Letters" and 16 insured cases under the head of "Parcels."
Class II includes 4 insured cases under the head of "Registered Letters" and 15 insured cases under the head of "Parcels."
Class III includes 4 insured cases under the head of "Parcels."

Convictions and Departmental Punishments.

44. Detailed in Appendix VIII will be found the number of legal convictions and departmental punishments of postal servants. A summary is given on the margin.

	1881-82.	1882-83.
Number of legal convictions	159	164
Number of cases punished departmentally	58	69
	217	233

Highway Robberies.

45. From the marginal abstract it will be seen that highway robberies have considerably diminished, the number having fallen from a total of 31 to a total of 12. It is specially satisfactory to notice that one case only occurred in foreign territory during the year. A summary is attached giving the total number of highway robberies in each year since 1858-59. The number is much lower in the year under review than it ever has been before.

Circles.	1881-82. Number of Highway Robberies.			1882-83. Number of Highway Robberies.		
	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.
Bengal	...	...	...	4	...	4
Madras	2	1	3	...	...	...
Bombay	2	...	2	1	...	1
North-Western Provinces	9	...	9	2	1	3
Punjab	2	1	3	2	...	2
British Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	...	1	1	...	...	...
Oudh	...	...	...	1	...	1
Rajputana	...	7	7	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	2	...	2	1	...	1
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	1	1	...	...	...
Central India	...	3	3	...	...	...
	17	14	31	11	1	12

Year.	British Territory.	Foreign Territory.	Total.
1858-59	...	...	27
1859-60	31	19	50
1860-61	20	33	53
1861-62	25	28	53
1862-63	40	36	76
1863-64	33	28	61
1864-65	29	40	69
1865-66	15	36	51
1866-67	17	26	43
1867-68	11	19	30
1868-69	17	16	33
1869-70	11	20	31
1870-71	11	14	25
1871-72	24	12	36
1872-73	13	12	25
1873-74	21	11	32
1874-75	19	6	25
1875-76	14	12	26
1876-77	12	4	16
1877-78	34	18	52
1878-79	28	18	46
1879-80	26	13	39
1880-81	25	24	49*
1881-82	17	14	31
1882-83	**11**	**1**	**12**

* The 10 robberies which form this increase all occurred beyond the limits of British India in the country held temporarily under military occupation in South Afghanistan.

46. The localities in which the highway robberies occurred are given in the following statement:—

1882-83.

	British Territory.			Foreign Territory.		
	Name of District.	Number of robberies.	Number of attempts.	Name of Native States.	Number of robberies.	Number of attempts.
Bengal	Rungpur	1	...		...	...
	Jalpaiguri	2	...		...	...
	Hooghly	1	...		...	...
		4	...		...	...
Bombay	Poona	1	...		...	...
		1	...		...	...
North-Western Provinces	Bareilly	1	...	Rampur	1	...
	Moradabad	1	...			
		2	...		1	...
Punjab	Delhi	2	...		...	...
	Hissar	...	1		...	...
		2	1		...	...
Behar	Purneah	1	...		...	...
		1	...		...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	Dungarpur	...	1
		...	...		...	1
Oudh	Gonda	1	...		...	...
		1	...		...	...
	Total	11	1		1	1

Total (British) 11, besides 1 attempt. Total (Foreign) 1, besides 1 attempt.

47. Convictions were obtained in two of the robberies that took place in Bengal, and in two instances also in the North-Western Provinces. In the remaining cases the perpetrators were not traced. In eight cases the greater portion of the plundered mail was recovered. In four cases nothing was recovered. Five of these highway robberies were aggravated by the wounding and maltreatment of the runners carrying the mail.

48. One runner lost his life while crossing the Ghatprabha river in the Kaladgi Collectorate. This accident is thus described by the Post Master General: "The river was in high flood at the time, and the ferry-boat, in which there were 40 passengers, was carried away and upset. Some 20 lives were lost, but the boatmen were successful in saving the mail wallet with its contents uninjured." Another runner was drowned while crossing the mail over a stream in the Khoolna district in Bengal.

49. *Numerical strength of the Postal Establishment.*—An abstract shewing the strength of the postal establishments is given on the margin. Further details for each circle will be found in Appendix IX.

Postal Officials.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices	283	314
Post Masters, Deputy and Sub-Post Masters	4,426	4,576
Extraneous agencies such as Schoolmasters, &c.	338	603
Clerks	4,379	4,641
Postmen and other servants	8,105	8,612
Road Establishment	12,308	12,034
Village Postmen	3,148	3,649
	32,927	34,429

50. *Printing in Private Presses.*—In September 1882 the Government expressed a wish that private presses should be utilised in an increasing degree for the printing work of the Post Office, and directed me to notice in my Annual Report the extent to which private presses were used during the year. In the year under review private presses have been employed for printing the quarterly lists of Post Offices in India, for the book of establishment issued yearly by the Comptroller, Post Office, for tour programmes, sorting lists, notices, circulars, docket forms, envelopes, and labels. Altogether the cost of printing work executed by private agency has amounted to ₹22,488.

Section IX.—Non-Postal branches of the Department.

51. *Government Carrying Agency.*—Owing to railway extension the line between Peshawar and Hajishah was abolished; and at the close of the year the Government Carrying Agency, commonly known by the name of the "Government Bullock Train," consisted only of two lines, *viz.*, that between Umballa and Simla, and that between Lahore and Ludhiana *vid* Ferozepore.

52. *Passenger Services.*—When the railway was opened to Peshawar the passenger service to that place was closed: and the sole line that remained on the 31st March 1883 was that between Umballa and Simla.

Section X.—Financial Results.

53. The following figures give the financial results of the year. The delay in the submission of the report has been due to the instructions of the Secretary of State that the figures should correspond with those given in the Comptroller General's Finance and Revenue Accounts, which, as the Government are aware, are not finally closed till nearly a year after the period to which they relate. I have been also instructed to embody here the explanation called for by the Secretary of State as to the increase in certain charges between 1872-73 and 1881-82.

54. Appendix XI, here produced for convenience of reference, is a comparative abstract of receipts and charges during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83.

APPENDIX XI.

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83.

Heads of Receipts.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	₹	₹
I.—Postal Service.		
Cash Receipts	31,36,104	33,77,402
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps, gross value	45,32,800	45,93,025
" Service Postage Stamps	13,88,929	14,90,802
Miscellaneous (*i.e.*, sale of waste paper, &c.)	98,800	53,297
Total	91,56,633	95,14,526
Deduct—		
Amount of Postage received in India and paid to the Post Master General, London	2,92,871	2,42,597
Payments to Colonial and other Foreign Administrations	17,988	22,470
	3,10,859	2,65,067
Net Receipts	88,45,774	92,49,459
II.—Non-Postal Branches.		
Bullock Train	3,70,269	2,71,542
Military Van Dák, Punjab	39,586	7,194
Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	1,97,628	1,88,264
Total	6,07,483	4,66,900
III.—Receipts not shewn in Post Office Accounts but credited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.		
District Post collections, including Zemindary Dák receipts in Bengal	45,810	65,580[a]
Total Receipts	94,99,067	97,71,959

Heads of Charges.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	₹	₹
I. Postal Service.		
Salaries and Establishments	61,81,993	65,50,162
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges	14,21,973	16,54,842
Mail Cart (after deducting Passenger Van Service)	3,31,086	3,20,061
Bounty Money due to Ships' captains for conveyance of Mails	1,126	1,414
Construction and repair of Buildings	22,587	22,747
Discount on sale of Ordinary Stamps	1,41,515	1,42,554
Total	81,00,280	86,91,780
II.—Non-Postal Branches.		
Bullock Train	3,57,887	2,35,800
Military Van Dák, Punjab	68,182	10,039
Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	1,97,628	1,88,164
Subsidy to B. I. S. N. Company	7,12,000	7,12,000
Total	13,35,697	11,46,003
III.—Charges not dealt with in the Postal Department but debited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.		
District Post Establishment, including Zemindary Dák in Bengal	10,75,250	10,87,620[b]
Stores from England	2,32,120	2,78,710[d]
Payments under Postal arrangements with Lords of the Treasury	7,00,000	7,00,000[c]
" to Tigris and Euphrates S. N. Co., for conveyance of Mails, Busreh to Bagdad	36,000	36,000
Total	20,43,370	21,02,330
Total Charges	1,14,79,347	1,19,40,113

a District post cess is credited to Provincial rates.
b The District post is administered by Local Governments and is not under the control of the Imperial Post.
c India's share of subsidy to the P. & O. Company for the conveyance of mails between Brindisi and Bombay, see para. 3 of report.
d Postage labels, embossed envelopes, post-cards, &c.

55. I will first offer a few observations on the figures given under heads I and II.

Of the increase in cash receipts ₹92,000 is due to increased money order commission, and the remainder is to be attributed to improved value-payable parcel traffic, to an increased posting of light newspapers, consequent on the reduction of the postage upon them to one pice, prepayment of which is made in cash, and to general progress. The increase under ordinary postage labels is ₹60,000. The other items do not call for remarks. The diminution in the receipts from non-postal branches is caused by the reduction (followed by subsequent abolition) of certain bullock train and van dâk lines, consequent on the opening of Railways, specially of the line to Peshawar. I may reproduce here an extract from Mr. Hogg's letter No. 8874, dated 28th November last, relative to the falling off of bullock train receipts and expenditure, about which a query was put in the Secretary of State's despatch No. 150 of 24th May last.

"I understand that the figures for the year 1881-82 have been contrasted with those of 1880-81. They are as follows:—

	BULLOCK TRAIN.		
	1880-81.	1881-82.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹
Receipts . . .	10,04,299	3,70,269	6,34,030
Disbursements . . .	9,66,150	3,57,887	6,08,263

The decrease under both heads is due mainly to the cessation of the war in Afghanistan. That war taxed the resources of the Government Bullock Train very severely, thus giving rise to very large increases both in receipts and charges, which ceased only when Afghanistan was evacuated. The effect of this strain was most felt during the year 1879-80, but operated also in the following year: for it was only in August 1880 that our troops quitted Kabul, and Kandahar was not given up till April 1881. As already said, the cessation of military operations in Afghanistan was the principal cause of the decreases under consideration. But the Bullock Train receipts and charges for the year 1881-82 were further lessened by the closure of the following Bullock Train lines in the preceding year:—

Name of Line.	*Date of Closure.*
Ratial to Hajishah	1-1-81
Wazirabad to Sialkot	1-1-81
Kurnool to Thul	1-2-81
Rawalpindi to Murree	1-1-81
Lahore to Multan	1-2-81
Saharanpur to Roorkee and Mussooree . . .	15-3-81
Aligarh to Moradabad	15-3-81
Cawnpore to Fatehgarh	1-2-81

"6. The closure of these lines was intimated in my report for the year 1880-81, when I gave some account of the origin and development of the Government Bullock Train, pointing out that the business was fast disappearing in consequence of railway extension and soon would be limited to the line between Umballa and Simla. **The business is now actually limited to that line.**"

To this I may add that the Punjab Military Van Dâk is now gone.[1]

56. The receipts from the Bullock Train might perhaps be enhanced by raising the charges, but it is undesirable for a Government Department like the Post Office to make a profit on such a business. The sum of ₹1,88,164 put down on both sides of the account represents the actual revenue from passengers on the departmentally managed line between Umballa and Simla. As the mails

[1] It was finally closed on 1st May 1882.

are carried by the same vehicles, it is impossible to calculate accurately the cost of the mail apart from the Passenger Service. The receipts from the latter head has therefore been taken *pro formâ* as the expenditure, leaving the balance of expenditure to represent the actual cost of carrying the mails. This balance (₹3,20,061) does not, however, include only the Umballa-Simla line. There are numerous mail-cart lines let out on contract over India, such as—

	₹
Poona to Belgaum, costing	42,000
Belgaum to Gadag	12,000
Wadhwan to Rajkot and Bhuj	18,600
Mettupalayam to Ootacamund	8,400

and many others, all of which are debited to the heading "Mail Cart."

57. On the expenditure side, an increase is shewn under salaries and establishments of ₹3,68,169. Of this sum—

₹ 35,000 was sanctioned by Government;
₹1,87,000 represents the cost of creation and revision of small appointments;
₹1,30,000 is the result of sanctions given in 1881-82;
₹ 16,000 is due to annual increments on progressive salaries.

₹3,68,000

The first item needs no explanation, as the necessity for each item was duly reported at the time. The second may be divided as follows:—

	₹
Due to opening new Offices	36,500
Due to new appointments	57,000
Revision of existing establishments	93,500

The chief items are an increase of ₹19,443 in the Comptroller's office for **clerks required for auditing Money Order and Savings Bank Accounts and ₹33,781 for increase in the Railway Mail Service.** As fresh railway lines are opened or additional trains are used for the carriage or sorting of mails, so does the Railway Mail Service develop. During the year there was an addition of 4,756 miles to the mileage over which sorting of mails was extended. Railway sorting is expensive, but the distances in India are so enormous that the saving of time in the receipt and despatch of mails which is effected by sorting in the train, is of incalculable importance to the administration of the country and to the public. The creation of new appointments is due principally to the development of new lines of work. If the money order traffic in a Head Office increases beyond a certain point, the clerk who does it must be given an assistant, say on ₹10 or ₹15 a month, to relieve him of purely clerical labour, and perhaps to keep the Savings Bank books for him. Sometimes the responsibility increases out of all proportion to the pay. A schoolmaster who is paid ₹3 or ₹5 is found to have perhaps ₹5,000 passing through his hands every month, owing, it may be, to gangs of villagers having gone from the neighbourhood to the Presidency town, who commence remitting their savings home, or to well-to-do zemindars who after a good season commence remitting large sums for the purchase of objects of European luxury. If the traffic so developed continues steady, the schoolmaster naturally expects a little extra pay, and it must be given him. If, to take another instance, owing to the opening of a railway, two deliveries and two despatches are made instead of one, and sorting at night is added to sorting during the day, additional establishment has to be provided. It is to be recollected that work in the Post Office begins as a rule at, if not before, daylight, to allow the public to get their letters first thing in the morning.

During the day the establishment must be on duty, to register letters, issue money orders, &c., and in the evening again, when the work of the public is over, they have to sort and despatch the articles posted during the day. In most Post Offices one set of clerks do the work, lasting, as I have shown, from early morning till late at night. Thus a change in the time of a train or the use of an additional train may involve the employment of a night set, to dispose of mails arriving during the night for or from offices in the interior. I have mentioned these facts merely as illustrations of the innumerable cases in which a revision of establishments and salaries is required. Postal work must be done, not merely accurately but instantly. The public could not endure delay to their correspondence on the ground of insufficiency of clerks or that the Post Master had been up all night. As a matter of fact much work is now done by candidates, who work for nothing in the hope of ultimately obtaining a permanent appointment. Without this assistance the cost of the department would be augmented.

58. In connection with this subject I may mention that the cost of Post Offices varies greatly. Thus in the Punjab there are 82 village offices, the average cost of each of which is only R7-8-0 a piece. On the other hand, as Government desired such an illustration, I may give the history of the Benares City Office to show how, under favorable circumstances, the cost of an office may grow. Originally, as in most Indian stations, the main Post Office was a building in cantonments, and only a letter-box or small Receiving House existed for the benefit of the native public in the city.

Accordingly we find that in April 1868 the establishment of the Benares City Post Office consisted of—

	₹	a.	p.
1 Receiving House Clerk	30	0	0
2 Miscellaneous servants	10	0	0
1 Runner	4	0	0
Stationery	1	0	0
House-rent	5	0	0
TOTAL	50	0	0

In December 1875 this Receiving House was constituted a branch office to allow of parcels being received in the city and the cost of the office was raised to ₹86, as follows:—

	₹	a.	p.
1 Deputy Post Master	30	0	0
1 Clerk	20	0	0
2 Miscellaneous servants	10	0	0
2 Runners	8	0	0
2 Banghy Burdars	8	0	0
Stationery	2	0	0
House-rent	8	0	0
TOTAL	86	0	0

In July 1877 the cost of this office was further raised to ₹108-0-0, an additional clerk on ₹20 being sanctioned with ₹2 more for stationery to enable the branch office to exchange bags directly with the Railway Mail Service. This of course saved the letters having to go round to the Head Post Office and gave the merchants of the city a longer time to post.

In June 1878 the establishment was reduced to ₹104.

In August 1881, four letter-box peons were sanctioned and the cost of the office was then raised to ₹116.

The introduction of Savings Bank and money-order business led to the City Branch Office being converted into a Sub-Office, delivering as well as receiving correspondence, with the following establishment:—

	₹	a.	p.
1 Sub-Post Master	100	0	0
6 Clerks	145	0	0
20 Postmen	179	0	0
2 Packers	10	0	0
2 Letter-Box Peons	10	0	0
1 Chowkidar	5	0	0
1 Stamper	5	0	0
Contingencies	10	0	0
House-rent	20	0	0
	484	0	0

but this increase was met by reductions in the Disbursing (Camp) Office, so that the net increased cost to Government was only ₹20.

This office was converted into a Head Office on the 1st July 1883, and the cost of the office increased to ₹667 per mensem, but here again the net increase was only ₹41, the establishments being provided as before by transfer from the Head Office.

The net increase therefore in the cost of the Benares City Office has been, since 1868, ₹127 per mensem. Meanwhile, the cost of the Disbursing Office has only grown by ₹98 rising to ₹148. In other words, all the additional work which has, during a period of 15 years, been thrown upon the Post Offices in the cantonment and large city of Benares, has been carried out at a cost of only ₹225 rising to ₹275 a month, an average annual increase of ₹15 rising to ₹18 a month. And this work includes not merely a large annual addition to the number of articles delivered and despatched, but insurance, value-payable, Money-order, Savings Bank, and other duties, involving heavy pecuniary responsibilities,—responsibilities, moreover, not limited to Benares itself, but including the supervision of twenty Sub-Offices the pecuniary transactions of which are supervised by the Post Master of Benares and daily entered in his accounts.

59. I will now continue my review of the financial results of 1882-83.

Miscellaneous and contingent charges have increased in 1882-83 by ₹2,32,869. This is divided as follows:—

	₹
Payments to State Railways	15,298
Haulage of sorting carriages	72,072
Special trains	21,900
Travelling allowances, and improved Simla allowances to Director General's Office	11,883
Comptroller's Office	12,588
Furniture and Workshop stores (491 new offices created)	99,128
	232,869

60. Under haulage of sorting carriages there would have been a decrease, but the Honorable Sir Stuart Bayley awarded ₹75,000 against the Post Office on account of arrear claims suddenly made by the Madras Railway. Special trains are run with the Overland Mails if the steamer reaches Bombay shortly after the ordinary train has gone. Formerly all the mails for Northern India

travelled *viâ* Jubbulpore, and specials were only run provided they could catch up the ordinary train at that place. When the Rajputana Railway was finished, specials were also run to Ahmedabad. In the year under report the Government ordered the specials to run as far as Allahabad and Bandikui. This accounts for the enhanced charges under special trains. Owing to the increase in the number of clerks in the Comptroller's Office, a fresh house had to be taken in Calcutta, the rent and first fittings of which represent the sum of ₹12,588. The last item gives an average increase of contingencies for each new office created of about ₹200.

61. This sum of ₹200 seems high no doubt. The cost of fully equipping a new Sub-Office, with all the miscellaneous paraphernalia of sign-board, letter-box, letter-box board, scales, a safe, table, stool, locks, bags, and other articles of which I need not give a catalogue, comes to ₹180 or 190. On the other hand, when a small village office is opened under the *Gooroo* of a village school or the village banya, the furniture given is of the most meagre description, hardly costing ₹8 or ₹10,—a box, a seal, a stamp and a few printed forms, and that is all. It is, I am afraid, impossible to give, as has been suggested by Government, the ordinary expenditure on contingencies of an established office and the initial cost of contingencies on establishing a new one. Post Offices are not classified, with a certain quantity of furniture, stamps, &c., allowed to each grade. Were this the case the increased cost would be great, as every office would be given the regular scale, which would have to be framed for a well equipped, not a badly equipped office. Besides, furniture varies according to the needs of the office, and a small Sub-Office at the junction of two lines would have more sorting cases than a much more important office which had but little sorting work to do. The system followed is this. Each office is inspected once or twice a year. The Superintendent or Inspector examines the stock on the spot, and if more is required he sends to the Post Master General an indent detailing exactly what furniture there is and what more he requires. This is checked by the Post Master General, who judges of each requisition on its merits, and sanctions or refuses the increase or calls for further information as he deems proper. If for this system there were substituted a regular scale, the essentials of a few would become the superfluities of many, and great waste would be the result.

62. But I would specially point out that the increase under contingencies is not alone due to equipping new offices. The recent increase of work means a more than normal increase in contingencies upon old ones. For instance, it has been found necessary in parts of the country to distribute iron safes freely to Sub-Offices in the Mofussil. Strong, good, and lasting articles are manufactured in Calcutta for Rs. 16, less than the price of a teak-wood box. In Bengal they are required because (though Post Office burglaries are rare) the Sub-Post Masters would not stay in the office at night, if the cash were not secure against ordinary thieves, and as the safe is always when practicable deposited in the Police Station, the custodians of it themselves must be kept out of temptation. On the other hand, in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, safes have to be allowed because the character of the criminal classes there would render it positively dangerous to leave the money unprotected. It will be admitted, I think, that a department which collects and again distributes some 6½ crores of rupees in the year in one branch of work alone, can hardly avoid spending a little in taking care of that money. Then, again, special endeavours have been made by Mr. Hogg to disseminate knowledge of postal rules and aids to thrift amongst that gigantic portion

of the population which only speaks and reads the vernacular. Savings Bank Rules, Postal Note Circulars, and the like, have been translated and printed in large numbers in the native style, on inferior paper, at native printing presses. This, again, has added to the outlay on printing contingencies. Further, in Bengal the Post Master General reported that in 1882-83 the stock of articles in his depôt had fallen so low that an unusually large supply (which will last some time) had to be indented for to replenish it. In Assam more money was spent on waterproof bags, a *sine quâ non* in that rainy country. The development of the District Post Office in Burma was aided by the supply of furniture at Imperial expense. All these items contributed to swell the charge for contingencies. After all, the increase if spread over all India really amounts to but a small sum.

63. The subsidy to the British India Steam Navigation Company, though paid as a matter of convenience through the Post Office and debited in its accounts, represents also the purchase of privileges in regard to taking up the steamers in case of necessity, the carrying of soldiers and Government officers at fixed rates. The share due to the Post Office has been estimated at only ₹2,95,323. The recent revision of the contract, by which great economy has been effected, will be described in the report for the year 1884-85.

64. I have entered into these details, as Government desired me to do so, and I now proceed to answer the other queries put in the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 150, dated 24th May 1883, which His Lordship requested should be given in this Report. Explanation has already been rendered about the falling off in Bullock Train receipts and charges. The other points are as follows:—

(1.) The increase of the expenditure under the head "Salaries and Establishments," which has risen from ₹41,03,565 in 1872-73 to ₹61,81,993 in 1881-82.

(2.) The increase under the head "Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges" from ₹5,70,010 in 1872-73 to ₹14,21,973 in 1881-82.

And the Secretary of State desires to know what portion of the increased expenditure is due to a larger number of officers employed, and what to an increase in salaries of Post Masters and others which may have been found necessary owing to more responsible duties having been imposed upon them in consequence of the transfer of Money Order, Value-Payable, and Insurance business to the Post Office.

65. In respect of this I beg to state that it is exceedingly difficult to reclassify the expenditure in view to ascertaining what portion of increase is due to mere increase in numerical strength and what to greater responsibility. A new Post Office may be opened and the pay of the Post Master will rightly be put down to numerical increase. When that Post Master's duties become more responsible his pay is raised, and the additional salary represents his greater responsibility. But the whole of his salary appears as but one item in the accounts. The figures for 1872-73 and 1881-82 have, however, been scrutinised laboriously item by item, and the result is that of the increase of ₹20,78,428, which has occurred during 9 years under the head of "Salaries and Establishments," it is found that ₹14,71,140 are due to the employment of a larger number of officers, and ₹6,07,288 to raising salaries on account of additional responsibilities. This calculation has been made on the following principle. The establishment has been taken as it stood in each office in 1872-73. Increases to the pay of the then existing members of the establishment have been considered due to the development of the department and to increased responsibility. The pay of *additional* hands employed has been put down as due to increased number of officers. Take, for instance, the case of

Jubbulpore office in the Central Provinces. The following is a comparative statement of the office as it stood nine years ago and as it stood in 1881-82 :—

Designation and number of employé.	Number.	1872-73. Sanctioned amount as it stood on the 1st April 1872.	1881-82. Number.	1881-82. Sanctioned amount as it stood on the 1st April 1881.	Increase due to increased responsibility. Increase.	Decrease.	Net result.	Increase due to a larger number of employés.
Postmaster	1	200	1	250	50	...	...	...
Head Clerk	1	58	1	70	12	...	...	...
2nd do.	1	40	1	60	20	...	...	...
3rd do.	1	30	2	80	10	...	...	40
4th do.	1	20	1	30	10	...	...	...
5th do.	1	20	2	40	...	...	...	20
2 Peons at ₹9	2	18	2	18	...	...	...	...
6 do. at ₹7	6	42	9	63	...	...	...	21
Rural Messenger	1	7	2	V. postmen . 14	...	...	...	7
Packer	1	6	2	12	...	...	...	6
			5	Postmen at ₹8 each . 40	...	...	...	40
			1	V. do. . 8	...	...	...	8
			3	Mail peons at ₹7 each . 21	...	...	...	21
	16	441	32	706	102	...	...	163

The result of this shows that ₹102 per mensem is debitable to increased responsibility and ₹163 to increased number of officers.

66. In a large department like the Post Office with innumerable small charges, the submission of detailed statements, explanatory of all such increases and decreases, would involve my placing before Government such a mass of figures that a review of them would be hopeless. I will therefore only give a statement of the broad lines on which the increases have gone in the nine years preceding 1881-82.

Name of Establishment.	Increase on account of salaries raised	Increase owing to larger number of hands.	Remarks.
	₹	₹	
Director General	...	12,182	Two Assistant Directors General created and a Superintendent attached to Director General's Office. An Assistant Inspector General of Police abolished.
Comptroller, Post Office	...	12,590	Assistant Comptroller (for Money Orders) created.
Deputy Post Masters General in charge of circles	...	29,681	The number has increased from 5 to 9.
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	...	1,43,559	The number has increased from 78 to 119. This includes Travelling Examiners specially appointed to examine the accounts of Head Offices, since heavy pecuniary transactions commenced.
Inspectors	...	1,00,085	The number has increased from 63 to 136. In Bengal, for instance, where the administration and practical control of Zemindary Dâk Establishments were made over to the Imperial Post Office, Inspectors were appointed to supervise them as well as the rural offices and lines generally of each district.

Name of Establishment.	Increase on account of salaries raised	Increase owing to larger number of hands.	Remarks.
	₹	₹	
Assistant Director General, Railway Mail Service	6,551	...	The Assistant Director General's pay was raised on account of enormously increased responsibility.
Director General's and Comptroller's Office Establishments	...	1,03,090	Due to increase in accounts to be audited and correspondence to be carried on.
Fixed Post Office Establishments	6,00,737	7,17,882	Post Offices increased from 3,006 to 4,819, and number of Post Masters, Clerks, Postmen, Village Postmen, from 10,665 to 20,977.
Railway Mail Service	...	2,88,741	Due to the opening of new Railways and the using of fresh trains.
Miscellaneous	...	63,330	Includes ₹11,140 subsidy to a private Railway Company, ₹32,162 to printing departmental forms, before shown under Contingencies, ₹17,628 payment to Irrawaddy Flotilla for mails carried, ₹2,400 miscellaneous.
TOTAL	6,07,288	14,71,140	
GRAND TOTAL	20,78,428		

67. The second item respecting which the Secretary of State asked for information was as to the increase in contingencies, which in nine years have been increased by ₹8,51,963.

The following are the principal items of increase under this head :—

Heads of Charges.	Increase.	Cause of Increase.
	₹	
Travelling Allowances	1,66,476	Due to a large increase in the number of Travelling Officers, *vis.*:— 1872-73. 1881-82. No. of Dy. Post Masters Genl. 5 9 „ of Superintendents . . 78 119 „ of Inspectors . . . 63 136
Office Furniture	55,279	Due to opening of new Post Offices, increased establishments and extension of the different branches of the department.
Miscellaneous	2,49,496	Due to increased demand for bags, wallets, cloth, stamps, scales, weights, stationery, &c.
Payments to P. & O. Co. for conveyance of mails by non-contract vessels	13,606	This payment was not made in 1872-73.
Railway hire for conveyance of parcels	53,912	Due to extension of Railway Lines. The extra charge is mainly due to the payment of ₹6,000 monthly to G. I. P. Railway.
Payments to State Railways	3,47,697	No payments made to State Railways prior to 1878-79.
Petty increases aggregating	66,422	
TOTAL INCREASE	9,52,888	
DEDUCT—Decreases shewn below :—		
Printing Charges	27,809	Owing to most of the printing work of the department being done at the Aligarh Postal Press in 1881-82. Up to 1880-81, printing for Punjab and North-Western Provinces was done at the Lahore and Allahabad Jail Presses.
Haulage of sorting carriages	30,093	Haulage payments to East Indian Railway included in "Payments to State Railways."
Petty decreases aggregating	43,023	
TOTAL DECREASE	1,00,925	
NET INCREASE	8,51,963	

68. I now come to the Part III of figures given by the Comptroller General in the Finance and Revenue Accounts under the Postal Department (see *supra*, para. 54). Turning to the receipts, R61,580, I have been unable to ascertain to what they relate, and as a reference to the different Account Offices in India would involve further delay to this report, I have thought it unadvisable to keep it back for want of the information. The sum includes, I believe, only petty items collected all over India, apart from rates proper, and credited as miscellaneous receipts of Zemindary Dâk Funds, such as sale of old huts and the like. It would be more satisfactory if the proceeds of the several cesses, under which the District Dâk Funds are raised, could be put opposite the expenditure; for I need scarcely remark that the expenditure under District Post is all covered by receipts locally raised, which amount to about 10 lakhs a year, and for which the Post Office is given no credit. In Bengal there is a separate cess on the zemindars. In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, Assam, and the Central Provinces, the cess (originally distinct) now forms part of the consolidated Local Fund Cess. In Madras and Bombay the amount is a provincial service asset, originally granted by the Imperial Government. In Burma and Assam I believe cesses are locally raised, and sums are also contributed from Provincial Revenues. The original object of these cesses was to enable the Magistracy to receive and issue reports and orders about crimes. Later on the funds were utilised for opening out postal communication to out-of-the-way places which local administrative requirements necessitated being linked with the Imperial system. The relations of the District to the Imperial Post were described in Section IV of last year's report, and the district dâks have been useful in the past in enabling the local Government or the local Post Masters General (when the Government entrusted the management of the District Post to them) to open offices and lines where they considered it necessary on local grounds, in cases where the receipts were insufficent to justify the Imperial Post undertaking the work. I cannot avoid adding, however, that the system is somewhat of an anachronism now, at least in the older provinces of the empire.

69. The following is a brief *résumé* of the financial results of the year. It will be seen that though the totals agree with the figures given by the Comptroller General in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, the details do not. It is too late now to go over the figures and recast them, but full details will be found in the appendices, and I shall endeavour next year to introduce more complete harmony between the Comptroller General's headings and my own.

	1881-82.	1882-83.
PURELY POSTAL SERVICE.	₹	₹
Receipts including sale of Service Postage Stamps	88,45,774*	92,49,459
„ excluding „ „ „	74,56,845	77,58,687
Disbursements including discount on sale of Ordinary Stamps	81,00,280	86,91,780
Net revenue including sale of Service Postage Stamps	7,45,494	5,57,709
NON-POSTAL BRANCH. *Bullock Train.*		
Receipts	3,70,269	2,71,542
Disbursements	3,57,887	2,35,800
Surplus	12,382	35,742

* The report last year showed 87,04,259, or Rs. 1,41,515 less. This was because discount on Postage Stamps was excluded and the net receipts shown. Now, as the Comptroller General shows discount separately, the gross receipts are shown.

	1881-82.	1882-83.
NON-POSTAL BRANCH—*continued.* *Punjab Mail Van Dâk.*	₹	₹
Receipts	39,586	7,194
Disbursements	68,182	10,039
Deficit	28,596	2,845
Passenger Service on Mail Cart Lines.		
Receipts and Disbursements	1,97,628	1,88,164
Contract subsidies paid through the Post Office, but employed also largely on General and Military considerations.		
Disbursements	7,12,000	7,12,000

These results may be summarised as follows:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	₹	₹
A net revenue in the purely Postal Department of	7,45,494	5,57,709
A net surplus in the Bullock Train Department of	12,382	35,742
A net deficit in the Punjab Van Dâk of	—28,596	—2,845

Cost of stationery supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery	1881-82.	1882-83.
	₹	₹
		1,33,107
	1881-82. ₹	1882-83. ₹	
Railway Service estimated at	5,69,215	5,69,215	
Less actual payments	3,61,406	4,48,776	
	2,07,809	1,20,439	
English Stores	2,08,000	3,70,000
Value of service rendered to the Post Office by the Government Press	2,32,120	*2,78,710
Rent of Government Buildings	51,402	38,878
Estimated postal share of marine subsidies	2,22,351	2,27,839
Gratuities	2,95,323	2,95,323
Leave allowances paid in Great Britain	4,651	4,888
Pensions (being the average of five years)	3,191	1,326
	1,50,306	1,63,391
	13,00,451	13,09,047

* Already included in Appendix XI.

On the margin is entered a list of items chargeable against the Post Office which do not appear in the regular accounts of the Department.

70. The charges which do not appear in the regular accounts of the Post Office Department show an increase of ₹8,596 in 1882-83, compared with the charges in the previous year. If these items be added to the disbursements shown in the regular accounts of the department, the working of the purely Postal Department shows a deficit of ₹7,51,338 instead of a surplus of ₹5,57,709. The items under Part III of Appendix XI are not included in this calculation, because part of the money is spent in carrying articles on which, though they pass through the post, the department takes no revenue and spends no money; part of it is indeed spent upon mere messengers of the Magistracy who convey articles between head-quarters and camp that do not pass through the post at all, and some portion of the money represents the cost of collecting the rates; although, therefore, the establishments are useful to the department, it is impossible to estimate what the value of the service is, and it must be entirely put out of account.

Section XI.—General Review of Progress.

71. On the margin is given a table which shews the yearly progress made by the Department as respects correspondence, revenue from private correspondence and expenditure since the year 1855-56, that being the first complete year after the introduction of a cheap scale of postage in the year 1854.

YEAR.	Comparison of number of letters and newspapers (those of 1855-56 being represented by 100).	Comparison of revenue from private correspondence (that of 1855-56 being represented by 100)	Comparison of expenditure (that of 1855-56 being represented by 100).
1855-56, first complete year of new rates	100	100	100
1867-68, thirteenth ditto	207	237	161
1868-69, fourteenth ditto	228	258	182
1869-70, fifteenth ditto	253	246	190
1870-71, sixteenth ditto	257	235	175
1871-72, seventeenth ditto	269	272	173
1872-73, eighteenth ditto	279	279	177
1873-74, nineteenth ditto	328	284	184
1874-75, twentieth ditto	348	305	189
1875-76, twenty-first ditto	352	326	191
1876-77, twenty-second ditto	368	345	196
1877-78, twenty-third ditto	387	378	206
1878-79, twenty-fourth ditto	394	390	222
1879-80, twenty-fifth ditto	428	417	234
1880-81, twenty-sixth ditto	476	452	252
1881-82, twenty-seventh ditto	507	459	270
1882-83, twenty-eighth ditto	550	478	290

Section XII.—Notices of Post Office Officials.

72. Acknowledgments are due to Mr. Sheridan for valuable assistance rendered in the preparation of a new Post Office Manual; to Mr. Barton Groves for energy in connection with district post extension in British Burma; to Mr. J. H. Cornwal for the success with which the Field Force postal arrangements in Egypt were worked; to Mr. E. Monks for restoring order to the Rangoon Post Office; to Mr. P. Gorman for maintaining postal communication with the Field Force at Kalahandi; and to Rai Luchman Sing, Bahadur, for services during railway interruptions in the Presidency of Bombay.

Appendix No. I.

Statement shewing the Number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes opened and Village Postmen entertained during the year 1882-83, and the total number that stood at the end of the official years 1881-82 and 1882-83.

Names of Postal Circles.	Existing on the 31st March 1882.			Opened or entertained in 1882-83.			Total of 1882-83.			Closed or discontinued in 1882-83.			Balance on the 31st March 1883.			Increase or Decrease.					
	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.		Letter Boxes.		Village Postmen.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.		No.	
Bengal	858	2,493	778	99	394	158	957	2,887	936	50	220	71	907	2,667	865	Increase	49	Increase	174	Increase	87
Madras	728	761	318	63	80	125	791	841	443	2	99	4	789	742	439	,,	61	Decrease	19	,,	121
Bombay	794	1,454	578	152	251	118	946	1,705	696	8	214	74	938	1,491	622	,,	144	Increase	37	,,	44
North-Western Provinces	598	218	3	26	75	3	624	293	6	8	11	2	616	282	4	,,	18	,,	64	,,	1
Punjab	565	241	277	50	60	32	615	301	309	17	38	8	598	263	301	,,	33	,,	22	,,	24
British Burma	28	49	. .	5	16	4	33	65	4	. .	. .	. .	33	65	4	,,	5	,,	16	,,	4
Central Provinces	277	295	257	26	126	26	303	421	263	15	27	16	288	394	247	,,	11	,,	99	,,	10
Oudh	170	99	96	31	16	16	201	115	112	5	10	1	196	105	111	,,	26	,,	6	,,	15
Rajputana	79	43	45	6	2	4	85	45	49	. .	. .	2	85	45	47	,,	6	,,	2	,,	2
Assam	141	94	174	8	13	15	149	107	189	. .	1	2	149	106	187	,,	8	,,	12	,,	13
Behar	278	354	474	34	34	79	312	388	553	3	24	12	309	364	541	,,	31	,,	10	,,	67
Eastern Bengal	160	310	172	65	257	43	225	567	215	2	86	10	223	481	205	,,	63	,,	171	,,	33
Central India	66	52	31	13	21	12	79	73	43	. .	5	2	79	68	41	,,	13	,,	16	,,	10
Sind	77	44	58	25	20	4	102	64	62	2	14	6	100	50	56	,,	23	,,	6	Decrease	2
Railway Mail Service	. .	683	. .	. .	195	. .	. .	878	. .	. .	65	. .	. .	813	. .	. .	. .	,,	130	. .	. .
Total	4,819	7,190	3,241*a*	603	1,560	639	5,422	8,750	3,880	112	814	210	5,310	7,936	3,670*a*	Increase	491	Increase	746	Increase	429

a. The difference between these numbers and those shewn in Appendix IX is due to the inclusion of experimental village postmen in this statement and their exclusion from Appendix IX.

Appendix No. II.

Statement shewing the distance over which mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail Cart, Horses, Camels, Runners, Boats and Steamers, during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83.

Names of Postal Circles.	Railway.								Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, &c.		Runners or Boats.		Sea.		Grand Total.	
	Under Local Control.		Under Inspector General, Railway Mail Service. Served by Mail Guards.		Under Inspector General, Railway Mail Service. Served by Railway Mail Service Sorting Sections.		Total.									
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-88.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Bengal	. .	. .	117	60	557	614	674	674	63	73	4,076	4,172	2,900	3,112	7,713	8,031
Madras	. .	. .	225	233	1,624	1,616	1,849	1,849	101	98	6,504	6,435	3,064	3,064	11,518	11,446
Bombay	. .	. .	23	23	1,500	1,500	1,523	1,523	689	745	6,958	7,337	5,430	5,430	14,600	15,035
North-Western Provinces	. .	. .	183	47	1,047	1,183	1,230	1,230	424	577	1,441	1,403	. . .	. . .	3,095	3,210
Punjab	. .	. .	143	143	934	983	1,077	1,131	930	913	2,094	2,157	. . .	. . .	4,101	4,201
British Burma	163	163	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	163	163	68	68	1,427	1,427	2,914	2,914	4,572	4,572
Central Provinces	. .	. .	60	72	772	823	832	895	220	320	2,490	2,289	. . .	. . .	3,542	3,504
Oudh	. .	. .	22	22	252	252	274	274	164	165	664	725	. . .	. . .	1,102	1,164
Rajputana	. .	. .	19	38	633	633	652	671	. . .	60	1,344	1,239	. . .	. . .	1,996	1,070
Assam	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,539	1,535	. . .	. . .	1,539	1,535
Behar	. .	. .	118	73	593	560	621	633	4	4	795	939	. . .	. . .	1,420	1,576
Eastern Bengal	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	976	1,204	. . .	. . .	976	1,204
Central India	. .	. .	45	12	247	280	292	292	69	70	1,200	1,414	. . .	. . .	1,561	1,776
Sind	10	. .	141	159	407	407	558	566	571	555	813	859	. . .	. . .	1,942	1,580
Total	173	163	1,096	882	8,476	8,856	9,745	9,901	3,303	3,648	32,321	33,135	14,308	14,520	59,677	61,204

Appendix

Statement shewing the estimated number of Letters, Post-cards, Newspapers, Packets, and Parcels in the Post Offices under the Bengal, Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, British Burma, Central Provinces, Oudh, Rajputana, Assam, Behar, Eastern Bengal, Central India, and Sind Postal Circles, during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83.

No. III.

Names of Postal Circles.	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		N.-W. Provinces.		Punjab.		British Burma.	
	Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Letters paid	13,675,273	14,106,260	18,264,939	19,356,054	19,781,201	21,441,039	9,895,542	10,428,389	12,208,051	10,938,841	1,186,381	1,456,324
,, unpaid	5,022,895	4,921,191	2,807,685	2,830,001	4,308,877	4,321,183	4,000,817	4,034,371	2,834,590	2,640,697	665,108	858,063
,, registered	714,774	705,571	621,751	695,899	409,739	457,006	370,631	409,999	308,764	320,991	39,712	39,238
,, insured	29,878	31,286	19,084	22,109	8,213	10,298	8,186	7,743	4,250	6,023	469	495
,, value-payable(a)	. . . .	235	. . . .	182	. . . .	156	. . . .	443	. . . .	498	. . . .	78
,, service privileged	862,260	904,295	4,850	4,458	5,579	5,553	1,305,110	1,385,002	1,152,044	1,111,790	18,380	48,156
Post-cards	3,780,175	5,074,031	3,636,078	4,859,662	4,399,866	6,363,201	3,244,928	4,470,442	2,978,452	3,931,546	60,746	78,422
Total	24,085,255	25,682,810	25,353,787	27,768,365	28,913,475	32,598,436	18,825,214	20,676,389	19,486,151	18,950,383	1,961,796	2,477,776
Newspapers	1,773,326	2,055,784	2,340,637	2,617,858	1,907,803	2,289,098	1,370,784	1,588,871	1,848,647	1,893,620	457,345	473,274
Book and Pattern Packets. unregistered	405,984	496,791	564,133	786,393	382,103	496,948	236,285	333,636	234,043	291,234	44,295	44,817
Book and Pattern Packets. registered	12,410	16,555	11,419	12,853	10,507	13,140	8,995	11,471	8,864	9,960	1,252	1,460
Parcels paid	100,870	96,386	60,590	71,149	89,712	101,053	66,899	76,103	87,574	99,880	8,473	9,907
,, unpaid	56,210	53,837	46,668	50,813	37,725	43,227	44,243	46,068	52,247	47,450	14,418	15,904
,, insured	14,235	16,999	29,565	30,921	22,995	31,129	18,015	20,310	15,121	17,233	2,738	3,259
,, value-payable	13,662	24,194	17,781	32,798	5,709	10,976	19,475	29,982	20,310	29,878	4,176	7,639
Money Orders	441,032	551,083	303,381	363,361	219,671	269,514	279,512	330,870	212,570	238,508	58,826	74,378
Grand Total	26,902,984	28,994,439	28,733,961	31,734,511	31,589,700	35,853,521	20,869,422	23,113,100	21,965,527	21,579,146	2,553,419	3,108,414
Deduct number of letters returned undelivered	429,787	421,303	988,003	1,119,299	1,400,296	1,564,599	666,516	988,980	772,757	579,568	90,259	169,177
Net actually delivered	26,473,197	28,583,136	27,745,958	30,615,212	30,189,404	34,288,922	20,202,906	22,524,120	21,192,770	20,999,578	2,463,160	2,939,237
Add number of articles sent to Dead Letter Offices	419,072	462,699	198,224	232,111	564,533	549,362	421,107	354,184	332,184	245,489	13,093	15,961
Total	26,892,269	29,045,835	27,944,182	30,847,323	30,753,937	34,838,284	20,624,013	22,878,304	21,524,954	21,245,067	2,476,253	2,955,198

Names of Postal Circles.	Central Provinces.		Oudh.		Rajputana.		Assam.		Behar.		Eastern Bengal.		Central India.		Sind.		Total.	
	Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Letters paid	3,965,881	4,379,531	2,181,996	2,294,154	2,374,038	2,441,928	1,575,418	1,755,076	3,076,064	3,340,611	1,676,966	1,959,816	1,566,632	1,678,844	3,100,675	3,099,502	91,529,057	98,676,369
,, unpaid	1,504,400	1,590,201	1,220,273	1,253,593	804,799	786,158	674,129	735,371	2,406,992	2,511,144	984,822	1,040,720	841,325	832,774	671,183	514,103	28,747,293	28,869,570
,, registered	163,051	182,787	56,419	62,910	63,275	65,413	45,781	46,512	170,064	173,740	89,790	67,838	39,107	45,051	67,546	73,834	3,160,404	3,346,789
,, insured	2,320	5,110	808	965	756	1,225	2,842	3,859	2,529	2,164	7,665	4,271	782	704	600	834	88,382	96,086
,, value-payable(a)	. . . .	52	. . . .	104	. . . .	78	. . . .	339	. . . .	235	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	182	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2,579
,, service privileged	343,752	391,098	108,822	219,746	18,094	11,107	51,256	96,099	529,459	496,870	209,432	205,938	182	. . . .	8,048	. . . .	4,615,268	4,717,05
Post-cards	841,195	1,115,414	665,969	855,013	252,789	363,879	359,708	446,786	649,413	840,830	544,789	818,721	221,503	317,732	317,654	368,468	21,953,265	29,844,147
Total	6,820,599	7,664,193	4,234,287	4,586,485	3,513,751	3,669,788	2,709,134	3,084,042	6,834,521	7,365,594	3,513,464	4,097,204	2,669,531	2,875,287	4,172,706	4,096,741	153,093,671	165,553,493
Newspapers	441,207	502,787	365,860	390,133	204,869	221,946	442,067	511,026	482,999	553,027	263,739	308,347	286,838	306,392	334,679	363,524	12,526,800	14,075,677
Book and Pattern Packets. unregistered	111,377	584,708	58,143	72,045	40,280	42,688	52,821	74,460	80,170	102,852	43,461	48,988	23,543	30,060	47,372	53,003	2,318,010	3,027,623
Book and Pattern Packets. registered	2,659	3,728	1,173	1,538	2,112	2,722	2,164	2,685	3,363	3,859	1,799	2,112	1,408	2,086	1,147	1,486	69,272	85,644
Parcels paid	15,408	18,328	17,338	21,248	11,862	14,392	9,516	9,021	20,596	22,552	8,864	10,272	10,820	9,099	13,922	12,905	522,444	572,304
,, unpaid	14,261	16,503	9,568	8,786	11,159	12,576	14,444	15,069	20,284	19,971	8,134	9,985	10,272	10,403	8,895	8,213	348,028	357,805
,, insured	8,577	9,099	9,125	9,073	11,367	17,520	2,659	2,242	4,954	5,214	6,101	5,553	5,527	5,840	2,581	3,050	153,560	177,442
,, value-payable	5,371	10,350	6,414	5,736	3,572	4,563	10,272	15,627	12,045	17,937	3,572	6,468	2,920	3,676	2,659	4,875	128,038	204,587
Money Orders	115,275	135,533	67,601	74,497	52,939	60,187	61,453	79,073	141,934	168,976	76,455	98,130	69,400	74,413	57,747	47,981	2,157,796	2,565,604
Grand Total	7,534,734	8,515,229	4,763,509	5,168,541	3,851,911	4,044,370	3,304,530	3,793,235	7,600,866	8,259,982	3,925,589	4,587,057	3,080,259	3,317,256	4,641,208	4,551,768	171,317,619	186,620,569
Deduct number of letters returned undelivered	457,241	461,464	146,939	126,629	100,740	88,591	84,159	83,037	268,979	234,434	90,168	96,699	130,279	143,549	365,574	274,574	5,991,997	5,841,903
Net actually delivered	7,077,493	8,053,765	4,616,570	5,041,912	3,751,171	3,955,779	3,220,371	3,710,198	7,331,887	8,025,548	3,835,121	4,490,358	2,949,980	3,173,707	4,275,634	4,277,194	165,325,622	180,778,665
Add number of articles sent to Dead Letter Offices	107,073	101,953	72,124	74,494	53,733	78,168	53,037	56,243	148,959	142,686	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	18,364	38,067	2,400,603	2,351,417
Total	7,184,566	8,155,718	4,688,694	5,116,406	3,804,904	4,033,947	3,273,408	3,766,441	7,479,946	8,168,234	3,835,121	4,490,358	2,949,980	3,173,707	4,293,998	4,415,261	167,726,225	183,130,083

(a) The value-payable system was extended to registered letters in October 1882.

Appendix

Statement shewing the Number of Articles received at and disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices at Offices at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore,

		Calcutta.		Madras.		Bombay.		Allahabad.		Lahore.		Nagpore.	
		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.	
		1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Received from Post Offices.	Registered Articles	1,000	1,054	1,564	2,753	3,981	4,616	549	768	611	688	563	738
	Parcels	61	46	44	60	209	248	47	35	45	32	9	1
	Letters	391,999	432,288	163,695	189,397	398,573	390,639	339,221	265,497	285,610	200,978	101,982	97,882
	Newspapers	. . . .	13,215	. . .	12,620	. . .	24,138	. . .	14,204	. . .	14,172	. . .	3,278
	Packets	26,012	16,096	11,016	1,911	26,622	7,502	15,355	1,683	10,175	4,578	2,119	954
	Total	419,072	462,699	176,319	206,741	429,385	427,143	353,172	280,187	301,471	220,388	107,073	101,053
Received from other Dead Letter Offices.	Registered Articles	354	358	987	1,044	487	605	255	209	126	145	70	101
	Parcels	15	11	6	1	17	3	34	15	16	31	1	1
	Letters	111,453	109,622	35,276	35,211	67,676	64,274	166,199	162,063	54,392	48,514	27,710	27,089
	Newspapers	. . . .	7,593	. . .	2,172	. . .	25,172	. . .	5,906	. . .	3,267	. . .	255
	Packets	7,970	3,300	2,248	326	32,773	13,448	4,739	924	3,219	416	132	10
	Total	119,792	120,884	38,517	38,754	100,953	103,502	171,227	169,117	57,753	52,373	27,913	27,456
Total Number of Articles received in the Dead Letter Office.		538,864	583,583	214,836	245,495	530,338	530,645	524,399	449,304	359,224	272,761	134,986	129,409
Deduct—Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices.	Registered Articles	216	229	160	204	1,211	1,512	211	243	158	146	52	60
	Parcels	15	2	8	1	15	5	17	5	8	5	1	1
	Letters	131,147	151,674	27,421	30,076	85,892	92,984	128,884	100,885	71,571	52,509	46,362	41,581
	Newspapers	. . . .	7,525	. . .	7,863	. . .	4,011	. . .	9,938	. . .	4,847	. . .	2,575
	Packets	15,353	10,054	6,573	1,073	4,033	826	10,278	1,801	8,169	5,318	1,819	43
	Total	146,761	169,484	34,162	39,217	91,151	99,338	139,390	112,872	79,906	62,825	48,234	44,200
Balance remaining to be disposed		392,103	414,099	180,674	206,278	439,187	431,307	385,009	336,432	279,318	211,936	86,752	85,209
Articles disposed of by Dead Letter Offices— By re-direction or retransmission to their addressees.	Registered Articles	119	141	34	50	160	214	33	71	38	77	8	4
	Parcels	12	8	. . .	6	70	75	11	5	6	7	1	. . .
	Letters	16,833	15,373	7,518	7,407	52,693	46,270	21,625	17,888	21,905	18,708	5,320	5,769
	Newspapers	. . . .	451	. . .	1,030	. . .	3,636	. . .	970	. . .	1,126	. . .	258
	Packets	1,746	751	1,134	256	4,247	1,798	1,486	318	2,315	823	215	13
	Total	18,710	16,724	8,716	8,749	57,140	51,993	23,155	19,252	24,291	20,831	5,553	6,044
Articles disposed of by Dead Letter Offices— By return to their senders.	Registered Articles	863	1,000	2,087	3,036	2,466	2,423	491	464	493	437	265	489
	Parcels	30	33	25	24	76	7	35	12	21	27	2	. . .
	Letters	245,443	259,243	86,564	103,802	168,299	170,873	258,315	220,330	160,812	132,789	62,471	60,719
	Newspapers	. . . .	12,832	. . .	5,660	. . .	41,565	. . .	8,628	. . .	11,240	. . .	700
	Packets	15,269	8,333	5,350	672	31,011	18,281	5,062	203	11,133	764	301	6
	Total	261,605	281,450	93,429	113,284	201,852	233,149	263,903	229,637	172,459	145,257	63,041	61,914
Articles undeliverable and disposed as dead.	Registered Articles	126	33	270	507	631	1,072	153	109	138	173	208	286
	Parcels	19	14	11	30	65	164	18	28	26	24	6	1
	Letters	110,029	115,620	77,938	83,233	150,395	144,786	96,569	86,457	72,744	45,336	17,728	16,662
	Newspapers	. . . .	...	. . .	230	. . .	98	. . .	574	. . .	226	. . .	. . .
	Packets	1,611	258	207	236	101	45	368	285	347	59	216	2
	Total	111,785	115,925	77,529	84,245	150,192	146,165	97,108	87,543	73,255	45,818	18,158	17,251
GRAND TOTAL		392,103	414,099	180,674	206,278	439,187	431,307	385,009	336,432	279,318	211,936	86,752	85,209
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices to be given to the addressees and returned as undeliverable.	Registered Articles	102	109	122	261	174	209	37	56	42	46	47	77
	Parcels	1	3	3	1	5	1	1	. . .	1	. . .	5	. . .
	Letters	26,948	29,518	6,939	10,250	24,505	30,375	35,598	23,470	20,064	16,146	10,321	10,265
	Newspapers	. . . .	27	. . .	161	. . .	15	. . .	27	. . .	19	. . .	. . .
	Packets	19	5	163	52	. . .	8	46	21	12	36	. . .	. . .
	Total	27,070	29,662	7,277	10,734	24,684	30,608	35,682	23,574	20,119	16,247	10,373	10,342

* The Lahore Enquiry Office was transferred to Umballa on the 1st October 1882.
Note.—In 1881-82, newspapers were included in packets.

No. IV.

Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, Lucknow, Abu, Rangoon, Dinapore, and Kurrachi, by the Enquiry Office at Shillong, and by the Railway Mail Service Enquiry and Ajmere, during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83.

Lucknow.		Abu.		Rangoon.		Dinapore.		Kurrachi.		Enquiry Offices.										Total.			
										Shillong.		Madras.		Bombay.		Allahabad.		Lahore.*		Ajmere.			
Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Proportion.	
1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
71	154	150	287	68	56	269	491	103	291	69	105	4	28	4,722	5,348	485	164	65	38	. . .	8	14,271	17,587	. . .	. . .
9	9	2	4	16	13	6	6	5	1	6	2	. . .	1	1	8	34	75	. . .	8	. . .	2	494	551	. . .	. . .
69,432	70,435	50,536	52,663	12,796	15,687	144,640	137,477	17,349	35,716	50,875	52,777	21,233	24,360	122,936	108,836	59,633	65,784	27,291	23,319	1,279	22,941	2,257,213	2,184,556	. . .	. . .
. . .	2,521	. . .	1,703	. . .	185	. . .	2,980	. . .	1,278	. . .	3,288	. . .	883	. . .	7,965	. . .	7,882	. . .	1,717	. . .	120	. . .	112,149	. . .	. . .
2,612	1,375	1,763	370	213	20	3,144	1,732	907	781	2,087	71	668	98	7,489	62	1,783	152	3,357	19	3	70	128,625	36,574	. . .	. . .
72,124	74,494	52,451	55,027	13,093	15,961	148,059	142,686	18,364	38,067	53,037	56,243	21,905	25,370	135,148	122,219	67,935	73,997	30,713	25,101	1,282	23,141	2,400,603	2,351,417	76·83	76·47
68	71	42	48	1	13	180	121	28	62	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2,598	2,777	. . .	. . .
3	. . .	3	. . .	. . .	. . .	10	7	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	105	69	. . .	. . .
89,085	81,316	39,033	37,749	1,678	2,075	71,378	78,630	4,364	8,449	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	668,244	654,992	. . .	. . .
. . .	1,798	. . .	130	. . .	87	. . .	339	. . .	63	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	46,782	. . .	. . .
1,151	141	72	46	6	12	613	230	67	60	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	52,990	18,813	. . .	. . .
90,307	83,326	39,150	37,973	1,685	2,187	72,181	79,227	4,459	8,634	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	723,937	723,433	23·17	23·53
162,431	157,820	91,601	93,000	14,778	18,148	220,240	221,913	22,823	46,701	53,037	56,243	21,905	25,370	135,148	122,219	67,935	73,997	30,713	25,101	1,282	23,141	3,124,540	3,074,850	100	100
28	51	72	101	. . .	. . .	40	88	17	41	63	79	1	1	50	40	38	. . .	8	7	. . .	3	2,361	2,804	. . .	. . .
3	1	. . .	1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	6	2	. . .	1	. . .	1	5	. . .	. . .	1	. . .	. . .	78	26	. . .	. . .
40,022	38,966	25,424	27,496	897	825	44,061	41,799	9,429	19,459	44,501	49,516	1,552	1,668	24,771	17,182	10,175	9,061	5,000	3,259	64	1,418	697,173	680,297	. . .	. . .
. . .	1,745	. . .	1,599	. . .	4	. . .	2,234	. . .	1,151	. . .	2,682	. . .	145	. . .	970	. . .	964	. . .	371	. . .	33	. . .	48,657	. . .	. . .
1,893	1,012	1,516	271	6	3	2,318	1,346	708	627	1,570	57	144	38	914	41	863	. . .	486	10	1	11	56,674	20,532	. . .	. . .
41,946	41,775	27,012	29,468	903	832	46,455	45,467	10,154	21,278	46,140	52,336	1,697	1,853	25,735	18,233	11,081	10,085	5,494	3,648	65	1,464	756,286	752,315	24·20	24·47
120,485	116,045	64,589	63,532	13,875	17,316	173,785	176,446	12,669	25,423	6,807	3,907	20,208	23,517	109,413	103,986	56,854	63,972	25,219	21,453	1,217	21,677	2,368,254	2,322,535	75·80	75·53
12	9	2	6	. . .	25	7	15	8	29	6	6	3	27	4,672	5,308	447	164	57	31	. . .	6	5,606	6,183	. . .	. . .
. . .	1	1	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	. . .	1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	7	29	75	. . .	7	. . .	2	133	193	. . .	. . .
4,816	6,264	13,163	16,115	740	857	9,621	12,670	1,003	2,037	6,374	3,261	19,681	22,692	98,105	91,655	49,458	56,663	22,291	20,060	1,215	21,523	352,430	365,302	. . .	. . .
. . .	142	. . .	136	. . .	5	. . .	225	. . .	75	. . .	606	. . .	738	. . .	6,995	. . .	6,918	. . .	1,346	. . .	87	. . .	24,744	. . .	. . .
235	221	203	89	6	4	352	269	109	158	517	14	524	60	6,575	21	6,020	152	2,871	9	2	59	29,487	5,015	. . .	. . .
5,063	6,637	13,369	16,346	746	881	9,981	13,179	1,121	2,289	6,897	3,907	20,208	23,517	109,413	103,986	56,854	63,972	25,219	21,453	1,217	21,677	387,656	401,437	16·37	17·29
70	101	92	169	27	24	264	329	88	251	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	7,129	8,732	. . .	. . .
2	2	2	1	6	2	12	4	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	214	112	. . .	. . .
90,411	84,301	45,879	41,008	11,740	14,406	112,159	116,694	8,162	16,357	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,259,587	1,220,612	. . .	. . .
. . .	2,389	. . .	92	. . .	201	. . .	787	. . .	82	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	84,176	. . .	. . .
1,591	242	103	49	95	5	972	219	27	56	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	92,217	28,860	. . .	. . .
92,074	87,035	46,076	41,319	11,868	14,638	113,407	118,033	8,277	16,746	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,359,147	1,342,492	57·39	57·80
29	64	26	59	42	30	132	280	18	42	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,773	2,645	. . .	. . .
7	5	2	2	10	11	3	9	4	1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	174	289	. . .	. . .
23,268	22,220	5,103	5,793	1,097	1,674	59,177	44,044	3,119	6,312	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	616,367	573,337	. . .	. . .
. . .	43	. . .	6	. . .	62	. . .	73	. . .	33	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,354	. . .	. . .
44	41	13	7	112	20	85	28	130	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	3,237	981	. . .	. . .
23,348	22,373	5,144	5,867	1,261	1,797	59,397	45,231	3,271	6,388	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	621,451	578,606	26·24	
120,485	116,045	64,589	63,532	13,875	17,316	173,785	176,446	12,669	25,423	6,807	3,907	20,208	23,517	109,413	103,986	56,854	63,972	25,219	21,453	1,217	21,677	2,368,254	2,322,535	100	1
. . .	6	7	25	1	5	49	102	2	17	. . .	1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	573	174	. . .	. . .
. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	11	6	. . .	. . .
4,455	3,156	3,524	4,209	1,064	1,344	17,431	18,630	866	2,644	1,216	351	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	152,984	150,367	. . .	. . .
. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4	. . .	. . .	. . .	5	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	258	. . .	. . .
10	2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4	1	. . .	2	16	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	300	127	. . .	. . .
4,465	3,164	3,531	4,234	1,065	1,349	17,484	18,738	868	2,663	1,232	357	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	153,868	151,672	8·81	8·70

Appendix No. V.

Statement showing the Number of ordinary Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Postal Circle, and the Gross Value thereof, during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83.

Names of Postal Circles.	½-Anna Post-cards.	1½-Anna Foreign Post-cards.	½-Anna Envelopes.	1-Anna Envelopes.	4½-Anna Envelopes.	½-Anna Labels.	9-Pie Labels.	1-Anna Labels.	1½-Anna Labels.	2-Anna Labels.	3-Anna Labels.	4-Anna Labels.	6-Anna Labels.	8-Anna Labels.	12-Anna Labels.	1-Rupee Labels.	Gross Value.	Discount.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	R	R
Bengal	4,672,660	10,280	6,625,228	19,227	26,549	7,531,355	9,127	1,238,935	60,531	668,132	77,199	470,161	26,455	99,644	1,506	63,426	9,48,402	29,566
Madras	4,201,054	14,073	8,100,541	38,368	44,554	8,586,518	46,390	988,620	58,333	583,714	55,387	267,384	7,185	24,469	1,194	18,889	8,57,701	26,278
Bombay	5,802,564	14,570	11,037,296	19,558	28,955	6,890,888	52,564	1,026,501	80,493	448,914	139,991	379,488	21,969	67,533	3,594	55,460	10,13,214	31,110
North-Western Provinces	3,842,411	9,813	5,557,786	20,139	32,643	3,537,701	39,172	517,017	4,936	370,122	8,522	125,943	1,409	5,186	103	853	4,73,644	14,731
Punjab	3,354,064	10,356	5,079,592	34,061	44,920	2,621,498	48,316	495,797	6,703	270,466	12,323	147,899	1,068	7,194	127	1,593	4,21,459	13,101
British Burma	58,176	2,912	365,975	4,252	8,132	873,636	12,979	193,833	7,726	58,149	30,171	81,463	4,446	14,747	749	13,330	1,12,144	3,483
Central Provinces	862,416	2,337	2,325,718	5,312	9,914	775,696	6,521	136,520	4,295	111,392	9,568	33,439	278	1,679	32	220	1,48,240	4,603
Oudh	734,944	1,488	800,336	1,776	5,752	588,992	16,162	137,527	1,158	65,054	2,358	37,798	85	1,329	42	492	85,473	2,657
Rajputana	283,920	1,088	1,322,796	3,488	3,860	321,714	1,801	51,481	1,874	46,771	2,304	15,090	139	1,142	94	449	71,904	2,364
Assam	344,768	2,782	596,432	3,872	7,015	606,770	...	127,476	2,621	65,399	4,475	43,806	387	2,465	97	935	76,027	2,366
Behar	820,656	2,160	1,779,606	3,232	6,782	1,058,340	5,540	185,547	3,520	187,620	4,264	44,443	312	1,513	4	185	1,52,431	4,752
Eastern Bengal	722,000	304	793,536	688	1,360	765,188	...	99,534	848	74,740	1,972	24,223	240	829	42	262	83,312	2,596
Central India	255,360	1,216	1,017,376	2,480	4,784	383,395	13,389	81,175	604	40,524	2,107	26,663	123	986	15	145	67,958	2,071
Sind	249,788	1,936	1,217,480	11,792	6,145	592,113	7,344	96,038	6,624	50,970	6,549	44,228	588	3,271	92	1,778	92,426	2,827
Total of 1882-83	**26,204,781**	**75,315**	**46,619,698**	**168,245**	**231,365**	**35,133,804**	**259,305**	**5,376,001**	**240,266**	**3,041,967**	**357,190**	**1,742,028**	**64,684**	**231,987**	**7,691**	**158,017**	**46,04,335a**	**1,42,505b**
Total of 1881-82	19,693,190	69,393	42,717,382	143,412	231,618	37,232,857	294,432	5,605,411	66,344	2,718,922	77,048	2,340,806	71,176	326,150	52,591	167,707	45,93,551	1,42,255

	R
a.—Gross value of ordinary postage labels sold as per Appendix V	46,04,335
Ditto ditto ditto X	45,93,025
Difference	11,310
This difference is due to the following causes:—	
Ordinary postage labels used by Presidency Banks and their branches in connection with Government Treasury business adjusted under Government orders as service labels	5,914
Telegraph revenue realized in postage labels	6,268
Balance of Permanent advance for postage stamps held by the Egyptian Field force returned to the Superintendents of Stamps in postage labels and adjusted by deduction from sale of ordinary stamps	1,558
	13,740
Less difference in figures supplied by Civil Account Department and those supplied by Superintendents of Stamps	2,430
Total	11,310

b.—Differs from the adjusted amount (Appendix X) to the extent of R49, which represents the net difference between the figures given respectively by the Civil Accountants General and the Superintendents of Stamps.

Appendix No. VI.

Statement showing the Number of Service Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Postal Circle, and the Gross Value thereof, during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83.

Names of Postal Circles.	½-Anna Post-cards.	9-Pie Soldiers' Envelopes.	½-Anna Labels.	9-Pie Labels.	1-Anna Labels.	2-Anna Labels.	4-Anna Labels.	8-Anna Labels.	Gross Value.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	R
Bengal	72,634	3,328	1,145,780	....	1,593,584	138,412	107,278	36,761	1,99,223
Madras	95,415	3,184	2,430,289	....	1,961,568	147,819	51,969	25,951	2,44,655
Bombay	44,196	5,840	1,798,030	640	2,758,571	224,640	115,210	48,365	3,10,704
North-Western Provinces	75,483	6,976	1,423,028	....	1,379,353	134,849	62,767	23,486	1,76,531
Punjab	68,968	12,304	1,027,022	....	2,108,952	169,894	142,163	77,810	2,61,337
British Burma	7,964	480	162,607	....	251,886	13,137	4,683	1,957	24,766
Central Provinces	15,360	4,800	507,927	....	558,800	43,585	19,650	7,226	65,274
Oudh	15,440	3,648	292,071	...	334,523	31,095	17,025	7,648	42,443
Rajputana	2,720	64	93,118	....	107,199	6 752	2,000	888	11,444
Assam	16,080	....	157,592	....	257,751	13,876	8,119	2,338	26,219
Behar	11,228	....	347,614	....	331,987	20,465	7,754	1,310	36,939
Eastern Bengal	4,224	....	112,664	....	162,548	10,885	4,631	712	16,620
Central India	4,512	4,880	99,639	....	153,964	9,169	3,291	2,007	16,46
Sind	9,724	928	556,221	192	455,747	21,009	9,618	3,513	52,865
Total of 1882-83	**443,949**	**46,432**	**10,153,602**	**832**	**12,416,433**	**985,587**	**556,158**	**239,972**	**14,85,066**
Total of 1881-82	419,933	41,408	9,449,722	2,144	11,666,609	891,451	556,177	214,473	13,91,105

	R
Gross Value of service postage labels sold as per Appendix VI	14,85,066
" " " " X	14,90,802
Difference	5,736
This difference is due to the following causes:—	
Ordinary postage labels used by Presidency Banks and their branches in connection with Government Treasury business adjusted as service labels	5,914
Less difference in figures supplied by the Civil Account Department and those supplied by Superintendents of Stamps	178
Net difference	5,736

Appendix No. VII.

Statement shewing the Correspondence sent to and received from the District Post in each Postal Circle during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83.

Names of Postal Circles.	Articles received from the Imperial Post or from the District Post for delivery by the District Post.								Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial Post or to the District Post.								Articles returned by the District Post to the Imperial Post undelivered.							
	Paid					Unpaid		Total.	Paid					Unpaid		Total.	Paid					Unpaid		Total.
	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters.	Parcels.	Packets.	Letters.	Parcels and re-directed packets.		Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters.	Parcels.	Packets.	Letters.	Parcels and re-directed packets.		Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters.	Parcels.	Packets.	Letters.	Parcels and re-directed packets.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal	11,912	13,609	523,330	1,807	37,611	222,624	1,723	812,616	20,273	9,883	534,935	818	4,361	169,700	263	740,233	279	565	8,408	60	1,183	20,675	83	31,253
Madras	22,564	53,092	1,153,398	3,890	64,133	398,661	1,480	1,697,218	1,966	6,602	374,450	222	4,497	134,175	705	522,617	1,004	7,790	26,946	155	1,167	59,496	167	96,725
Bombay	12,113	16,418	574,971	1,103	17,081	331,885	410	953,981	111	3,114	200,799	10	75	93,519	36	297,664	356	3,341	12,522	38	191	34,734	18	51,200
North-Western Provinces	16,059	13,152	488,399	4,707	23,967	286,111	979	833,374	11,626	5,962	490,331	783	4,406	209,172	288	722,568	685	1,538	9,428	89	1,021	37,407	100	50,268
Punjab	448	1,206	44,183	221	2,573	11,900	114	60,645	367	828	45,609	67	1,321	9,249	102	57,543	21	91	554	10	73	1,811	11	2,571
British Burma	85	716	41,027	431	8,107	28,111	402	78,879	1,097	571	32,950	132	540	13,417	51	48,758	10	62	1,114	21	222	8,125	22	9,576
Central Provinces	1,217	17,173	168,166	1,109	8,031	95,170	456	291,322	3,279	8,129	159,979	421	3,271	70,256	268	245,603	167	1,757	6,002	135	361	17,992	26	26,440
Oudh	10,237	3,174	103,240	1,206	5,021	76,950	194	200,022	2,293	1,334	77,238	203	794	75,862	168	157,892	267	226	1,257	38	89	6,818	8	8,703
Rajputana	81	960	12,144	53	514	4,575	29	18,356	292	602	11,330	36	892	3,948	5	17,105	5	84	263	2	24	504	14	896
Assam	339	925	35,807	208	2,484	24,500	145	64,408	57	584	28,485	40	210	17,684	72	43,2	15	46	721	4	68	4,340	11	5,205
Behar	10,233	8,138	167,313	1,538	14,008	176,986	1,485	379,701	8,023	5,602	187,386	470	1,623	137,346	139	340,589	291	763	3,469	46	467	21,189	52	26,277
Eastern Bengal	1,735	3,789	140,946	507	7,176	66,355	326	220,834	4,562	3,199	134,430	286	1,484	56,531	198	200,690	58	140	2,089	14	269	10,083	22	12,675
Total of 1882-83	**87,023**	**132,352**	**3,452,924**	**16,780**	**190,706**	**1,723,828**	**7,743**	**5,611,356**	**53,946**	**46,410**	**2,277,922**	**3,488**	**23,474**	**990,859**	**2,295**	**3,398,394**	**3,158**	**16,403**	**72,773**	**612**	**5,135**	**223,174**	**534**	**321,789**
Total of 1881-82	68,427	112,171	3,311,053	19,849	169,037	1,986,561	7,126	5,674,224	36,269	38,627	2,208,875	4,474	17,817	1,099,973	1,660	3,407,695	1,986	12,638	67,002	536	3,920	244,120	356	330,558

Appendix No. VIII.

Statement shewing the Offences punishable by law committed by officials of the Post Office during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83.

	Number of ascertained cases of dishonesty on the part of the Post Office Employes.		Total.
	Number of legal convictions.	Number of cases departmentally punished.	
Bengal	25	1	26
Madras	21	7	28
Bombay	14	19	33
North-Western Provinces	23	2	25
Punjab	14	8	22
British Burma	6	3	9
Central Provinces	5	6	11
Oudh	10	4	14
Assam	11	6	17
Behar	13	7	20
Eastern Bengal	7	3	10
Central India	8		8
Sind	2	2	4
Railway Mail Service	5	1	6
Total of 1882-83	164	69	*233
Total of 1881-82	159	58	217

* Exclusive of three cases in which the offenders absconded, three in which the offenders committed suicide, and one case in which the offender resigned the department.

Appendix No. IX.

Statement shewing the Staff of Officers, Clerks, and others of the Post Office Department in British India on the 31st March 1882 and 1883.

	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		North-Western Provinces.		Punjab.		British Burma.		Central Provinces.		Oudh.		Rajputana.		Assam.		Behar.		Eastern Bengal.		Central India.		Sind.		Total.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Director General of the Post Office	1	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	1
Deputy Director General of the Post Office	1	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	1
Assistant Director General of the Post Office	1	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	1
Assistant Director General, Railway Mail Service	1	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	1
Assistant Director General, Foreign Post	1	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	
Comptroller, Post Office	1	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	1
Assistant Comptroller, Post Office	1	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	1
Post Masters General and Deputy Post Masters General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	14
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, including Inspectors of Post Office and Railway Mail Service and Probationers	48	55	42	49	29	34	62	59	33	34	3	3	12	15	11	14	7	8	5	5	17	19	5	8	3	4	6	7	283	314
Postmasters, including Deputy and Sub-Postmasters	787	804	715	727	626	628	581	614	530	528	25	29	225	236	170	181	79	81	127	133	275	295	147	173	65	79	74	68	4,426	4,576
Miscellaneous Agencies such as School-masters, &c.	83	94	. .	10	166	293	. .	. .	39	46	2	2	33	42	. .	15	. .	. .	11	15	1	13	5	48	. .	. .	8	25	338	603
Clerks (English and Vernacular)	1,090	1,262	530	555	743	787	629	667	513	533	43	51	111	115	187	191	155	151	47	49	113	115	63	71	51	53	44	41	4,319	4,641
Village Postmen	774	860	317	439	574	618	3	2	210	299	. .	1	233	244	96	111	45	46	173	187	471	540	167	205	27	41	58	56	3,148*	3,649*
Postmen and other servants	1,775	1,710	1,239	1,343	1,222	1,254	1,488	1,744	708	753	87	98	317	360	266	277	195	198	74	87	264	279	191	222	146	159	133	128	8,105	8,612
Road Establishment consisting of Superintendents, Overseers, mutsuddies, runners, bearers, coachmen, syces, boatmen, mail-guards and others	1,837	1,842	2,575	2,575	1,922	1,987	535	474	1,073	933	10	13	845	683	205	191	458	422	982	970	369	328	826	921	467	499	204	206	12,308	12,034
Total	6,402	6,635	5,419	5,699	5,283	5,602	3,299	3,561	3,097	3,127	171	198	1,777	1,696	936	981	940	907	1,420	1,447	1,511	1,590	1,405	1,639	760	836	528	532	32,948	34,450

* The difference between these numbers and those shown in Appendix I is due to the exclusion of experimental village postmen from this statement and their inclusion in Appendix I.

Appendix No. X.

Comparative Statement shewing the Receipts and Charges of the Post Office Department for the years 1881-82 and 1882-83.

Heads of Receipts.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service.				
Postage on Letters and Banghy Parcels.				
Bengal	5,32,462	5,75,020	42,558	...
Madras	3,47,917	3,67,929	20,012	...
Bombay	4,37,696	5,59,038	1,21,342	...
North-Western Provinces	4,02,053	4,25,122	23,069	..
Punjab	3,76,119	3,58,467	...	17,652
British Burma	1,20,546	1,25,972	5,426	...
Central Provinces	1,50,214	1,59,320	9,106	...
Oudh	1,08,677	1,09,869	1,192	...
Rujputana	94,837	1,02,076	7,239	...
Assam	87,521	1,01,318	13,797	...
Behar	2,12,990	2,20,543	7,553	...
Eastern Bengal	1,00,951	1,11,182	10,231	...
Central India	91,069	96,185	5,116	...
Sind	73,052	65,361	...	7,691
Total	31,36,104	33,77,402	2,66,641	25,343
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	9,01,110	9,36,717	36,607	...
Madras	8,36,200	8,56,588	20,388	...
Bombay	10,18,244	10,09,889	...	8,355
North-Western Provinces	4,64,959	4,73,644	8,685	...
Punjab	4,42,903	4,19,942	...	22,961
British Burma	1.11,002	1,12,144	1,142	...
Crentral Provinces	1,46,174	1,48,240	2,066	...
Oudh	86,700	85,473	...	1,227
Rajputana	67,682	71,904	4,222	...
Assam	74,331	76,026	1,695	...
Behar	1,50,971	1,52,430	1,459	...
Eastern Bengal	83,360	83,312	...	48
Central India	64,699	67,958	3,259	...
Sind	84,465	97,758	13,293	...
Total	45,32,800	45,93,025	92,816	32,591
Deduct—Discount on sale of postage stamps	1,41.515	1,42,554	1,039	...
Net Total	43,91,285	44,50,471	91,777	32,591
Sale of Service Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	1,86,164	2,02,298	16,134	...
Madras	2,20,691	2,45,907	25,216	...
Bombay	2,89,285	3,12,266	22,981	...
North-Western Provinces	1,68,509	1,76,381	7,872	...
Punjab	2,49,090	2,61,337	12,247	...
British Burma	20,431	24,766	4,335	...
Central Provinces	63,264	65,274	2,010	...
Oudh	40,834	42,443	1,609	...
Rajputana	10,813	11,444	631	...
Assam	24,481	26,219	1,738	...
Behar	33,085	36,939	3,854	..
Eastern Bengal	12,969	16,622	3,653	...
Central India	15,573	16,046	473	...
Sind	53,740	52,860	...	880
Total	13,88,929	14,90,802	1,02,753	880

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service—*continued.*				
Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.				
Bengal	3,723	3,516	....	207
Bombay	1,81,107	1,90,947	9,840	....
Total	1,84,830	1,94,463	9,840	207
Payment by Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bombay	679	4,647	3,968	....
Total	1,85,509	1,99,110	13,808	207
Miscellaneous.				
Bengal	(w) 2,257; (s) ... 7,641	(w) 2,388; (s) 73 6,401	....	1,036
Madras	(w) 1,236 9,447	(w) 1,272 3,473	....	5,938
Bombay	(w) 2,082; (s) 8 18,975	(w) 2,172; (s) 15 12,378	....	6,500
North-Western Provinces	(w) 228; (s) ... 6,084	(w) 300; (s) 16 5,798	....	198
Punjab	(w) 60; (s) ... 38,343	(w) 48; (s) 13 11,190	....	27,152
British Burma	(w) 1,284 617	(w) 1,380 690	169	...
Central Provinces	3,458	1,672	....	1,786
Oudh	(w) 1,054; (s) ...	(w) 482; (s) 1	....	571
Rajputana	(w) 1,121; (s) ...	(w) ...; (s) 313	....	808
Assam	(w) 276 622	(w) 300 310	....	288
Behar	(w) 12 1,056	(w) ... 958	....	110
Eastern Bengal	634	438	....	196
Central India	(w) 12; (s) ... 468	(w) 24; (s) 2 308	....	146
Sind	(w) 132 1,693	(w) 132 750	....	943
Total (*a*)	98,800	53,297	169	45,672

(*w*) Window Delivery Tickets.
(*s*) Sale of Service Books.
(*a*) See note in next page.

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Total of Postal Service.				
Bengal	16,33,357	17,27,413	94,056	
Madras	14,15,491	14,75,169	59,678	
Bombay	19,48,076	20,91,352	1,43,276	
North-Western Provinces	10,41,833	10,81,261	39,428	
Punjab	11,06,515	10,50,997		55,518
British Burma	2,53,880	2,64,952	11,072	
Central Provinces	3,63,110	3,74,506	11,396	
Oudh	2,37,265	2,38,268	1,003	
Rajputana	1,74,453	1,85,737	11,284	
Assam	1,87,231	2,04,173	16,942	
Behar	3,98,114	4,10,870	12,756	
Eastern Bengal	1,97,914	2,11,554	13,640	
Central India	1,71,821	1,80,523	8,702	
Sind	2,13,082	2,16,861	3,779	
Total	93,42,142	97,13,636	4,27,012	55,518
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps	1,41,515	1,42,554	1,039	
Net Total	92,00,627	95,71,082	4,25,973	55,518
Deduct—				
Amount credited to London Post Office.				
Bengal	1,07,588	1,11,211	3,623	
Bombay	3,70,113	3,25,819		44,294
	4,77,701	4,37,030	3,623	44,294
Deduct—				
Payment to Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bombay	18,667	27,117	8,450	
Total	4,96,368	4,64,147	12,073	44,294

(*a*) Including Sale Proceeds of the Indian Postal Guides and Postal Rates, and Passage-money in Dâk Boats as follows:—

	Sale of Postal Guides and Postal Rates.		Passage-money in Dâk Boats.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Bengal	245	508	502	659
Madras	176	483	12	
Bombay	159	300	8,466	6,076
North-Western Provinces	186	436		
Punjab	180	463		
British Burma	44	109	424	366
Central Provinces	42	136		
Oudh	50	85		
Rajputana	41	45		
Assam	52	85		
Behar	45	151		
Eastern Bengal	27	85	3	
Central India	32	49		
Sind	38	56		
Total	1,317	2,991	9,407	7,101

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service—*continued.*				
Net Amount.				
Bengal	15,25,769	16,16,202	90,433	
Madras	14,15,491	14,75,169	59,678	
Bombay	15,59,296	17,38,416	1,79,120	
North-Western Provinces	10,41,833	10,81,261	39,428	
Punjab	11,06,515	10,50,997		55,518
British Burma	2,53,880	2,64,952	11,072	
Central Provinces	3,63,110	3,74,506	11,396	
Oudh	2,37,265	2,38,268	1,003	
Rajputana	1,74,453	1,85,737	11,284	
Assam	1,87,231	2,04,173	16,942	
Behar	3,98,114	4,10,870	12,756	
Eastern Bengal	1,97,914	2,11,554	13,640	
Central India	1,71,821	1,80,523	8,702	
Sindh	2,13,082	2,16,861	3,779	
	88,45,774	92,49,489	4,59,233	55,518
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps	1,41,515	1,42,554	1,039	
Net Amount	87,04,259	91,06,935	4,58,194	55,518
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	64,059	25,776		38,283
North-Western Provinces	1,324	50		1,274
Punjab	3,04,456	2,45,713		58,743
Central India	430	3		427
Total	3,70,269	2,71,542		98,727
Military Van Dâk.				
Punjab	39,586	7,194		32,392
Passenger Service.				
North-Western Provinces	854	2,164	1,310	
Punjab	1,96,774	1,86,000		10,774
Total	1,97,628	1,88,164	1,310	10,774
Total of Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	64,059	25,776		38,283
North-Western Provinces	2,178	2,214	36	
Punjab	5,40,816	4,38,907		1,01,909
Central India	430	3		427
Total	6,07,483	4,66,900	36	1,40,619

Appendix No. X —*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service.				
Salaries and Establishments.				
Director General of the Post Office of India	1,08,608	1,07,981	. . . .	627
Comptroller, Post Office	1,74,020	2,04,777	30,757	. . . .
Bengal	9,09,218	9,80,805	71,587	. . . .
Madras	7,76,729	8,11,065	34,336	. . . .
Bombay	9,74,698	10,21,079	46,381	. . . .
North-Western Provinces	5,82,531	6,14,818	32,287	. . . .
Punjab	5,13,234	5,07,086	. . . .	6,148
British Burma	1,18,641	1,29,112	10,471	. . . .
Central Provinces	2,62,244	2,76,936	14,692	. . . .
Oudh	1,31,689	1,44,497	12,808	. . . .
Rajputana	1,25,065	1,29,425	4,360	. . . .
Assam	2,04,206	2,16,615	12,409	. . . .
Behar	2,39,403	2,56,500	17,097	. . . .
Eastern Bengal	1,53,030	1,85,438	32,408	. . . .
Central India	1,00,854	1,08,037	7,183	. . . .
Sind	1,19,953	1,08,690	. . . .	11,263
Railway Mail Service	6,87,870	7,47,301	59,431	. . . .
Total	61,81,993	65,50,162	3,86,207	18,038
Miscellaneous and Contingencies.				
Director General of the Post Office of India	17,946	29,829	11,883	. . . .
Comptroller, Post Office	6,546	19,134	12,588	. . . .
Bengal	(a) 52 1,56,405 (c) 339	(a) 1,738 1,93,036 (c) 244	38,222	. . . .
Madras	(a) 135 (e) . . . 77,534 (c) 100	(a) 26 (e) 1,852 86,764 (c) 241	11,114	. . . .
Bombay	(a) 179 1,23,219 (c) 7,246	(a) . . . 1,22,696 (c) 3,577	. . .	4,371
North-Western Provinces	(a) 34 84,766 (c) 192	(a) 808 1,02,832 (c) . . .	18,648	. . . .
Punjab	(a) 6 (j) 1,112 58,412 (c) 2,363	(a) 31 (j) . . . 55,756 (c) 1	. . . .	6,105
British Burma	(a) . . . 13,573 (c) 64 (e) 2,755	(a) 7 17,732 (c) 86 (e) 2,755	4,188	. . . .
Central Provinces	(a) 7 (h) . . . 48,971 (c) 58	(a) 3 (h) 2,347 52,349 (c) 300	5,963	. . . .
Oudh	(a) 1,528 18,198 (c) . . .	(a) 103 15,624 (c) 1,493	. . . .	2,506
Carried over	6,21,740	7,11,364	1,02,606	12,982

(a) to (j) See explanatory notes on next page.

Appendix No. X —*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Postal Service —*continued.*				
Miscellaneous and Contingencies —continued.				
Brought forward	6,21,740	7,11,364	1,02,606	12,982
Rajputana	16,914 (c) 800	14,365 (c) 90	. . . .	3,259
Assam	20,392 (c) 140	26,288 (c) . . .	5,756	. . . .
Behar	(a) 132 23,493 (c) —40	(a) 153 30,759 (c) . . .	7,327	. . . .
Eastern Bengal	(a) 37 15,693 (c) —56	(a) . . . . 20,627 (c) . . .	4,953	. . . .
Central India	(e) 12,409 11,660 (c) —2,099	(e) 6,381 14,769 (c) 39	. . . .	781
Sind	(a) 3 13,683 (c) 16	(a) . . . 9,565 (c) . . .	. . . .	4,137
Railway Mail Service	(a) 118 (e) 3,32,503 3,22,561 (f) 13,739 (d) 18,135	(a) . . . (e) 3,51,977 3,42,619 (f) 85,811 (d) 40,035	1,33,386	. . .
Total *	14,21,973	16,54,842	2,54,028	21,159

(a) Law charges.
(c) Compensation for loss of insured parcels.
(d) Special Train Hire.
(e) Payments to State Railways.
(f) Haulage of Sorting Carriages.
(h) Kalahandi Expedition.
(j) Wazari Expedition.

* Including Printing Charges

	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Bengal	492	3,243	2,751	. .
Madras	95	945	850	. .
Bombay	6,052	4,666	. .	1,386
North-Western Provinces	18,026	34,177	16,151	. .
Punjab	2,653	661	. .	1,992
British Burma	313	407	94	. .
Central Provinces	38	166	128	. .
Oudh	557	1,142	585	. .
Rajputana	160	. . .	. .	160
Assam	73	. . .	. .	73
Behar	192	795	603	. .
Eastern Bengal	34	115	81	. .
Central India	61	111	50	. .
Sind	221	138	. .	83
Railway Mail Service	14,336	25,257	10,921	. .
	43,303	71,823	32,214	3,694

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service—*continued.*	₹	₹	₹	₹
Mail Cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service).				
Bengal	4,664	5,967	1,303	
Madras	9,492	14,100	4,608	
Bombay	89,617	91,429	1,812	
North-Western Provinces	41,402	26,498		14,904
Punjab	1,45,010	1,21,753		23,257
British Burma	1,680	1,800	120	
Central Provinces	16,414	18,255	1,841	
Oudh	5,990	19,495	13,505	
Rajputana		1,245	1,245	
Behar	565	537		28
Central India	1,322	3,845	2,523	
Sind	14,930	15,137	207	
Total	3,31,086	3,20,061	27,164	38,189
Bounty Money.				
Bengal		19	19	
Madras	26	12		14
Bombay	980	1,265	285	
British Burma	120	118		2
Total	1,126	1,414	304	16
Construction and repairs of Post Office Buildings.				
Bengal	11,077	10,632		445
Madras	229	489	260	
Bombay	614	934	320	
North-Western Provinces	816	1,253	437	
Punjab	47	118	71	
British Burma				
Central Provinces	548	1,003	455	
Oudh	383	483	100	
Rajputana	11	35	24	
Assam	1,375	1,917	542	
Behar	2,893	1,773		1,120
Eastern Bengal	2,183	2,722	539	
Central India	56	73	17	
Sind	—492	530	1,022	
Railway Mail Service	2,847	785		2,062
Total	22,587	22,747	3,787	3,627

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service—*continued.*	₹	₹	₹	₹
Total Postal Service.				
Director General of the Post Office of India	1,26,554	1,37,810	11,256	
Comptroller, Post Office	1,80,566	2,23,911	43,345	
Bengal	10,81,755	11,92,441	1,10,686	
Madras	8,64,245	9,14,549	50,304	
Bombay	11,96,553	12,40,980	44,427	
North-Western Provinces	7,09,741	7,46,209	36,468	
Punjab	7,20,184	6,84,745		35,439
British Burma	1,36,833	1,51,610	14,777	
Central Provinces	3,28,242	3,51,193	22,951	
Oudh	1,57,788	1,81,695	23,907	
Rajputana	1,42,790	1,45,160	2,370	
Assam	2,26,113	2,44,820	18,707	
Behar	2,66,446	2,89,722	23,276	
Eastern Bengal	1,70,887	2,08,787	37,900	
Central India	1,24,202	1,33,144	8,942	
Sind	1,48,093	1,33,922		14,171
Railway Mail Service	13,77,773	15,68,528	1,90,755	
Total	79,58,765	85,49,226	6,40,071	49,610
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	60,169	15,738		44,431
North-Western Provinces	1,114			1,114
Punjab	2,96,260	2,20,062		76,198
Oudh	23			23
Central India	321			321
Total	3,57,887*	2,35,800*		1,22,087
Military Van Dâk.				
Punjab	68,182	10,039		58,143
Passenger Service.				
North-Western Provinces	854	2,164	1,310	
Punjab	1,96,774	1,86,000		10,774
Total	1,97,628	1,88,164	1,310	10,774
Subsidy Payments to the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited	7,12,000	7,12,000		

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	₹	₹
* Purely Bullock Train	3,57,528	2,35,514
Postal Charges debitable to Bullock Train	359	286
Total	3,57,887	2,35,800
		0

Appendix No. X—*concluded.*

Heads of Charges.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Non-Postal Branches—*concluded.*				
Total of Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	7,72,169	**7,27,738**	. . . . .	44,431
North-Western Provinces	1,968	**2,164**	196	. . . .
Punjab	5,61,216	**4,16,161**	. . . . .	1,45,115
Oudh	23	. . . . .	. . . . .	23
Central India	321	. . . . .	. . . . .	321
GRAND TOTAL .	13,35,697	**11,46,003**	196	1,89,890

Appendix No. XI.

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83.

Heads of Receipts.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	₹	₹
I.—Postal Service.		
Cash Receipts	31,36,104	**33,77,402**
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps—Gross value	45,32,800	**45,93,025**
„ Service Postage Stamps	13,88,929	**14,90,802**
Miscellaneous (*i.e.*, sale of waste paper, &c.)	98,800	**53,297**
Total .	91,56,633	**95,14,526**
Deduct—		
Amount of Postage received in India and paid to the Postmaster-General, London	2,92,871	**2,42,567**
Payments to Colonial and other Foreign Administrations .	17,988	**22,470**
	3,10,859	**2,65,037**
Net Receipts .	88,45,774	**92,49,489**
II.—Non-Postal Branches.		
Bullock Train	3,70,269	**2,71,542**
Military Van Dâk, Punjab	39,586	**7,194**
Mail Cart and Parcel Van, Passenger Service	1,97,628	**1,88,164**
Total .	6,07,483	**4,66,900**
III.—Receipts not shewn in Post Office Accounts, but credited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.		
District Post Collections including Zemindari Dâk receipts in Bengal .	45,810	(*a*)**61,580**
Total Receipts .	94,99,067	**97,77,969**

Heads of Charges.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	₹	₹
I.—Postal Service.		
Salaries and Establishments	61,81,993	**65,50,162**
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges	14,21,973	**16,54,842**
Mail Cart (after deducting Passenger Van Service) . . .	3,31,086	**3,20,061**
Bounty money due to ships' Captains for conveyance of mails .	1,126	**1,414**
Construction and repair of Buildings	22,587	**22,747**
Discount on sale of Ordinary Stamps	1,41,515	**1,42,554**
Total .	81,00,280	**86,91,780**
II.—Non-Postal Branches.		
Bullock Train	3,57,887	**2,35,800**
Military Van Dâk, Punjab	68,182	**10,039**
Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	1,97,628	**1,88,164**
Subsidy to B. I. S. N. Co.	7,12,000	**7,12,000**
Total .	13,35,697	**11,46,003**
III.—Charges not dealt with in the Postal Department, but debited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.		
District Post Establishment, including Zemindari Dâks in Bengal .	10,75,250	(*b*)**10,87,620**
Stores from England	2,32,120	(*d*)**2,78,710**
Payments under Postal arrangements with Lords of the Treasury .	7,00,000	(*c*)**7,00,000**
„ to Tigris and Euphrates S. N. Co. for conveyance of mails from Busreh to Bagdad	36,000	**36,000**
Total .	20,43,370	**21,02,330**
Total Charges .	1,14,79,347	**1,19,40,113**

(*a*) District post cess revenue is credited to Provincial rates.
(*b*) The district post is administered by Local Governments and is not under the control of the Imperial Post.
(*c*) India's share of subsidy to the P. & O. Co., for the conveyence of mails between Brindisi and Bombay. *See* paragraph 3 of report.
(*d*) Postage labels, Embossed Envelopes, and Post-cards.

Appendix

Account shewing the Gross Revenue, Cost of Management, and Net Revenue, etc.,

[NOTE.—The financial figures in this table do not include either receipts or disbursements

YEAR.	POSTAGE REVENUE PROPER.			MISCELLANEOUS CASH RECEIPTS.	TOTAL RECEIPTS.	NET RECEIPTS AFTER DEDUCTION OF POSTAGE DUE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	NET RECEIPTS, DEDUCTING ALSO OFFICIAL POSTAGE.	DISBURSEMENTS.	EXCESS OF RECEIPTS.	DEFICIT, IF OFFICIAL POSTAGE BE NOT RECKONED AS A RECEIPT.	PROPORTION OF POSTAGE REVENUE PROPER REALIZED IN CASH.	POSTAL TACLES THE EACH.
	Sale of stamps to public.	Official postage.	Cash on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, &c.									Post Offices.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹		No.
1853-54 . .	. . . .	24,71,176	19,92,870	55,584	45,19,630	45,19,630	20,48,454	24,37,209	20,82,421	3,88,755	. .	. .
1854-55 (estimated).	. . . .	13,00,000	22,72,910	. . .	35,72,910	32,86,910	19,86,910	27,39,376	5,47,534	7,52,466	. .	645
1855-56 . .	8,52,750	16,20,662	7,72,744	60,300	33,06,456	32,11,186	15,90,524	29,44,501	2,66,685	13,53,977	. .	753
1856-57 . .	8,70,610	18,62,006	9,94,934	1,69,710	38,97,260	37,12,850	18,50,844	29,03,289	8,09,561	10,52,445	. .	779
1857-58 . .	8,53,500	18,53,210	8,25,284	1,75,470	37,07,464	35,03,024	17,49,814	35,92,848	10,176	18,43,034	. .	810
1858-59 . .	11,98,870	25,25,189	12,26,002	1,93,230	51,43,291	49,40,141	24,14,952	35,20,092	14,20,049	11,05,140	. .	835
1859-60 . .	14,49,040	27,47,012	12,35,683	92,260	55,23,995	53,39,245	25,92,233	37,37,911	16,01,334	11,45,678	. .	852
1860-61 . .	15,99,349	23,84,734	12,23,880	83,860	52,91,803	51,19,013	27,34,279	38,60,798	12,58,215	11,26,519	. .	889
1861-62 . .	17,59,920	28,68,833	12,54,826	62,760	59,46,339	56,73,679	28,04,846	37,99,755	18,73,924	9,94,909	. .	942
1862-63 . .	18,93,089	31,92,983	13,30,874	56,555	64,73,501	62,13,665	30,20,682	37,37,535	24,76,130	7,16,853	. .	1,011
1863-64 . .	21,00,107	35,58,546	14,43,410	35,588	71,37,651	67,65,591	32,07,045	38,76,162	28,89,429	6,69,117	. .	1,091
1864-65 . .	22,80,090	40,20,822	14,67,745	53,970	78,22,627	74,37,401	34,16,579	39,30,579	35,06,822	5,14,000	. .	1,191
1865-66 . .	24,46,105	50,08,003	14,91,707	47,600	89,93,415	85,67,271	35,59,268	41,88,625	43,78,646	6,29,357	. .	1,538
1866-67 (11 months).	23,18,930	26,56,260	13,96,468	49,336	64,20,994	60,21,873	33,65,613	40,29,481	19,92,392	6,63,868	. .	1,738
1867-68 . .	25,42,261	23,09,839	15,32,952	63,128	64,48,180	60,84,446	37,74,607	47,54,940	13,29,506	9,80,333	. .	2,205
1868-69 . .	28,59,802	27,55,016	16,25,976	44,224	72,85,018	68,60,720	41,05,704	53,70,201	14,90,519	12,64,497	. .	2,589
1869-70 . .	26,90,557	28,87,627	16,13,383	67,550	72,59,117	68,16,010	39,28,383	55,96,779	12,19,231	16,68,396	. .	2,629
1870-71 . .	27,95,220	42,39,124	17,80,090	56,424	88,70,858	79,82,895	37,43,771	51,77,567	28,05,328	14,33,796	. .	2,736
1871-72 . .	28,94,628	34,95,569	18,57,037	46,820	82,94,054	78,34,332	43,38,763	50,97,695	27,36,637	7,58,932	. .	2,884
1872-73 . .	29,70,417	10,63,847	18,86,960	1,08,779	60,30,003	55,16,109	44,52,262	52,32,689	2,83,420	7,80,427	31·86	3,006
1873-74 . .	31,44,210	10,54,294	19,06,351	88,107	61,92,962	55,78,656	45,24,362	54,21,251	1,57,405	8,96,889	31·23	3,178
1874-75 . .	33,77,668	10,82,570	20,25,126	38,974	65,24,338	59,48,732	48,66,162	55,70,868	3,77,864	7,04,706	31·23	3,408
1875-76 . .	35,98,306	11,44,901	21,28,245	36,382	69,07,834	63,35,301	51,90,190	56,39,310	6,95,9	4,48,910	30·97	3,631
1876-77 . .	37,13,288	12,06,884	21,80,904	37,183	71,38,259	66,88,656	54,81,772	57,87,667	9,00,989	3,05,895	30·71	3,852
1877-78 . .	41,22,910	12,86,136	22,44,948	53,815	77,07,839	72,97,171	60,11,035	60,82,704	12,14,467	71,669	29·33	4,107
1878-79 . .	45,00,924	12,63,017	20,91,107	42,720	78,97,768	74,72,592	62,09,575	65,57,308	9,15,284	3,47,733	26·62	4,392
1879-80 . .	48,37,899	13,48,874	20,47,289	63,822	82,97,884	79,89,726	66,40,852	68,93,435	10,96,291	2,52,583	24·86	4,410
1880-81 . .	48,83,567	13,41,149	25,11,030	53,384	87,89,130	85,33,595	71,92,446	74,14,125	11,19,470	2,21,679	28·74	4,521
1881-82 . .	43,91,285	13,88,929	31,36,104	98,800	90,15,118	87,04,259	73,15,330	79,58,765	7,45,494	6,43,435	35·17	4,919
1882-83 . .	44,50,471	14,90,802	33,77,402	53,297	93,71,972	91,06,935	76,16,133	85,49,226	5,57,709	9,33,093	36·24	5,310

Column 2.—These figures represent the net proceeds of the sale of ordinary postage stamps after deducting the sale discount.

Column 3.—The great differences observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, which was charged at full letter rates up to 1865-66, at the same rates as ordinary correspondence (letters and newspapers, &c.) from that year on to 1872-73, after which a low privileged rate of 1 anna for each letter not exceeding 10 tolas (about 4 ozs.) was conceded, thus reducing immensely the postage income.

Column 8.—The figures in this column are useful as showing the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in respect of official correspondence explained in the note referring to column 3.

No. XII.

of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 to 1882-83.

on account of conveyance of passengers or any of the Non-Postal Branches].

RECEPTACLES OPEN AT END OF YEAR.		POSTAL LINES.					TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTICLES GIVEN OUT FOR DELIVERY.						ARTICLES FINALLY UNDELIVERED AFTER PASSING THROUGH THE DEAD LETTER OFFICES.		NUMBER OF REGISTERED PERIODICALS AT THE END OF EACH YEAR.	EUROPEAN LETTERS.		INDIAN SHARE OF LOSS UPON SUBSIDY TO THE P. & O. CO., i.e., OF SUBSIDY AFTER DEDUCTION OF SEA POSTAGE RECEIPTS.
Letter-boxes.	Village Postmen.	Railway.	Mail cart, horses, camels, &c.	Runner or boat lines.	Sea.	Total Mileage.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Money Orders.	Total.	Number.	Percentage total in column 26.		Sent to Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	Received from Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
							Three digits omitted in these five columns.											
No.	No.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	£
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	17,260	1,824	296	93	. .	19,473						
. .	. .	. .	6,127	24,467	. .	30,594	26,392	2,629	463	133	. .	29,618						
. .	. .	146	5,697	30,470	. .	36,313	29,503	3,133	477	172	. .	33,286						
. .	. .	No information available for this year.					33,863	3,772	492	173	. .	38,302						
. .	. .	273	5,508	31,152	. .	36,933	37,453	5,272	533	177	. .	43,441						
. .	. .	532	5,766	33,232	. .	39,530	45,743	6,326	625	243	. .	52,938						
. .	. .	711	5,862	32,765	. .	39,338	42,637	5,262	564	268	. .	48,733						
. .	. .	1,046	5,740	36,784	. .	43,570	42,981	4,652	563	292	. .	48,490						
. .	. .	1,798	4,722	39,034	. .	45,554	42,347	4,229	561	321	. .	47,459						
. .	. .	2,382	5,247	34,318	5,137	47,084	44,246	4,558	556	341	. .	49,702						
. .	. .	2,473	5,156	33,853	5,137	46,619	46,907	4,648	556	349	. .	52,462						
. .	. .	2,904	5,319	33,320	5,332	46,875	51,069	4,917	591	391	. .	56,968						
. .	. .	3,275	4,967	33,311	5,444	46,997	54,797	5,134	579	402	. .	60,913						
. .	. .	3,658	4,851	33,976	5,444	47,929	54,057	4,825	562	403	. .	59,849						
. .	. .	3,995	5,140	34,930	5,613	49,678	62,567	5,411	651	525	. .	69,154						
. .	. .	4,235	5,460	34,973	5,613	50,281	68,891	5,773	699	623	. .	75,987						
1,422	. .	4,433	5,333	35,498	5,613	50,877	76,867	6,165	764	736	. .	84,534	. . .	. .	..	. . .	. . .	73,110
1,608	. .	4,993	4,175	36,911	6,184	52,263	77,303	6,565	694	1,127	. .	85,689	. . .	. .	..	. . .	. . .	69,150
1,885	. .	5,063	4,278	35,929	6,367	51,637	80,636	6,840	675	1,409	. .	89,561	. . .	. .	430	. . .	. . .	68,110
3,299	. .	5,368	3,915	33,400	6,367	49,056	83,127	7,928	653	1,448	. .	93,157	. . .	. .	478	. . .	. . .	61,072
3,554	. .	5,738	4,003	32,947	11,928	54,616	98,531	8,762	605	1,336	. .	109,235	1,035,440	·94	542	. . .	. . .	54,770
3,938	1,463	6,138	4,226	31,847	13,687	55,898	104,353	9,365	792	1,608	. .	116,119	922,001	·79	610	. . .	. . .	57,170
4,447	1,695	6,549	4,176	32,632	13,687	57,044	107,576	9,423	851	1,618	. .	119,470	781,487	·66	633	. . .	. . .	53,125
5,454	1,950	6,938	4,323	33,422	13,687	58,370	110,051	9,880	990	1,619	. .	122,541	691,261	·56	644	(a) 2,678,592	(a) 2,548,795	66,685
5,574	2,242	7,338	3,781	33,157	13,687	57,963	115,089	10,999	909	1,827	. .	128,826	667,170	·51	683	2,626,264	2,978,519	70,749
6,167	2,601	8,123	3,269	32,875	13,687	57,954	118,599	10,276	998	2,023	. .	131,899	635,901	·48	..	2,862,213	2,873,819	71,051
6,426	2,702	8,606	3,042	32,284	14,308	58,240	128,567	11,251	1,074	2,085	. .	142,977	658,068	·46	..	3,021,980	3,035,403	88,160
6,720	2,833	9,455	3,020	31,977	14,308	58,760	143,538	11,942	1,080	2,105	. .	158,666	673,108	·43	..	2,797,421	3,138,473	71,851
7,190	3,241	9,745	3,303	32,321	14,308	59,677	153,093	13,527	1,152	2,387	2,645	171,804	621,451	·36	..	3,243,047	3,170,123	70,000
7,936	3,670	9,901	3,648	33,135	14,520	61,204	165,553*	14,076*	1,312	3,113	2,566	186,620	578,606	·31	..	3,272,930	3,176,986	70,000

Column 12.—The figures in this column shew the proportion of the cash collections in column 4 to the total postal revenue of columns 2, 3, and 4. The comparison commences with the year 1872-73, when the official postage rate was reduced (see note on column 3) and the whole collected in stamps.
Columns 21 to 26.—Three digits are omitted from the figures in these columns.
Columns 27 and 28.—These figures cannot be given prior to 1873-74, owing to a difference in the system of statistical record.
Column 29.—The registration of newspapers only commenced in the year 1871-72 and ended in 1877-78.

a. Revised so as to include letters to Gibraltar, Malta, and places east of Suez.

* Including post-cards from 1879-80.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1884 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 882 AND 883 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 7th JUNE 1884.

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. (Kavarn, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cortaloo, Murhwa, Nurlee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			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.	S. C.
RAJPOOTANA.	Erinpura	16	8 16	8 17	4 26	0 26	0 29	0	...	0	7	7	9	0 20	0 20	0 21	0 20	0 21	0	21	10	10	20	5	12	16	170	0 160	0	3 0 4	3 0 0	2 13 9	0 13 0	0 13 0	
	Strohee	14	8 14	8 15	0 25	0 26	0 28	0	6	0	8	7	8	0 18	0 18	0 18	...	...	...	21	0	20	18	12	16	4	160	0 160	0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 12 5	0 12 5	
	Abu	13	8 13	8 12	10 20	8 20	4 21	0	6	0	7	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	16	18	8	17	4	160	0 160	0	3 1 6	3 2 9	3 3 8	0 13 8	0 13 8	
	Anadra	15	0 15	0 14	8 23	8 23	8 24	0	6	0	8	8	9	0 18	0 18	...	...	...	...	18	8	17	18	8	17	4	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 3 4	0 12 2	0 12 2	
	Bélmere	13	12 13	8 15	4 ...	... ...	... ...	5	5	6	8	8	8	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	21	12	22	8	8	19	6	300	0 310	0	2 2 0	2 2 5	3 4 8	0 17 4	0 17 4	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15	8 16	0 16	16 25	8 21	4 21	4	5	0	6	8	7	0 18	0 17	4 17	0 17	0 18	4 17	8	18	8	27	4	17	8	94	0	...	2 2 0	2 11 0	2 6 0	0 17 6	0 15 2	

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE 4th QUARTER OF 1883.

No. 485 R. T., dated Simla, June 2, 1884.

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

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 623 R.T., dated 2nd June 1883.
" " " " " 172 R.T., dated 25th February 1884.

Read also—

Returns of accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ended 31st December 1883.

OBSERVATIONS.—As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, with an increase of 369 miles or 3·68 per cent. in the open mileage, and of 72,564 miles or 0·76 per cent. in the train-mileage, the number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, &c., shows an increase of 30 or 4·77 per cent. The variations occur chiefly on the following Railways:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
East Indian		26
South Indian	39	
Great Indian Peninsula	29	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	14	
Indus Valley and Kandahar		61
Rajputana-Malwa	41	
Northern Bengal		17
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	9	

2. On the East Indian and Indus Valley and Kandahar Railways the decreases mainly occurred under "trains running over cattle on the line," the numbers being 6 and 27 against 18 and 70 respectively. It is noticed that there was not a single case recorded on the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway of "derailment of goods train or parts of goods train, engine, &c.," during the quarter under review, whereas in the corresponding previous quarter there were 9 such accidents on this railway.

3. Of the increase of 39 accidents on the South Indian Railway, 29 were reported under the head of "cattle accidents," and 8 under "fire in trains."

4. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway the number of accidents under "goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" increased from 9 to 14, and that under "trains running over cattle on the line," from 6 to 24.

5. On the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway the number of cases classified as "other accidents" increased from 12 to 24.

6. The increase on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway principally took place under "trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points" and "failure of couplings," the numbers being 10 and 16 against 1 and 7 respectively.

7. On the Northern Bengal Railway there was a decrease of 6 accidents under each of the heads "goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" and "trains running over cattle on the line."

8. The increase in the number of accidents on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Railway appears chiefly under "failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" against *nil* under that head in the corresponding quarter of 1882.

9. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were, among passengers, 3 injured against 1 injured, and among servants, 1 killed and 4 injured against 2 killed and 6 injured.

10. The following table exhibits the number of accidents u nder the different classes, and the number of persons killed and injured thereby:—

Description.	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	11	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	14	. .	. .	1	1	1	1
Collisions between light engines	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	13	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	70	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	20	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	4	. .	2	. .	1	. .	3
Trains running over cattle on the line	220	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Trains running over obstructions on the line	22	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	1
Trains running through gates at level crossings	13	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	1
The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	22	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	58	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
The failure of tyres	5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Ditto of axles	8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Ditto of couplings	29	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Broken rails	17	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	11	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Slips in cuttings or embankments	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Fire in trains	54	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Other accidents	57	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	1
Total	659	. .	3	1	4	1	7

11. The cattle accidents decreased from 235 to 220. As already noticed, there were decreases of 12 and 43 respectively on the East Indian Railway, including the State Branch lines worked by it and on the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway; and increases of 29 and 15 respectively, on the South Indian and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways. Of the total number, 55 or 25 per cent. took place on the South Indian Railway, and 43 or 20 per cent. on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

12. The cases of "failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" numbered 58, of which 22 occurred on the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway, and 15 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

13. The number of cases of "failure of couplings," recorded during the quarter, amounted to 29 of which 16 were against the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. The number of cases of "broken rails" was also the largest on this line, being 11 out of a total of 17.

14. The number of accidents from "fire in trains" was very nearly the same as in the corresponding quarter of 1882, *viz.*, 54 against 53, the largest number having been recorded, as in the corresponding previous quarter, against the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway.

15. The miscellaneous accidents increased from 39 to 57. There were 24 such accidents on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and 16 on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.

16. The number of cases in which "goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c.," left the rails was 70 against 68, and of this number more than half occurred on the Madras, Great Indian Peninsula, and Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways.

17. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were—

	Killed.	Injured.
From falling between carriages and platforms	. .	1
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	2	3
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	4	22
Other accidents	. .	2
Total	6	28

18. 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	9	10
Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.	4	8
Coming in contact with overbridges, &c., during the travelling of trains	. .	2
Coming in contact, while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines	2	. .
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	4	11
Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting	1	4
Whilst working at cranes or capstans	. .	4
Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings	. .	4
Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work	3	. .
Whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line	8	6
Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.	. .	2
Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings	2	2
Falling or being caught between vehicles or platforms	1	1
Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.	. .	3
By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.	1	1
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	1	5
Miscellaneous	4	15
Total	40	78

19. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 2 were killed whilst passing over the line at level-crossings; 22 were killed and 40 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 5 committed suicide; and 6 were killed and 4 injured from miscellaneous causes.

20. The following table shows the total number of persons killed and injured from causes connected with the working of trains, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1882:—

	4TH QUARTER, 1882.		4TH QUARTER, 1883.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers.				
From causes beyond their own control	. .	1	. .	2
From misconduct or want of caution	5	30	6	29
Servants.				
From causes beyond their own control	7	16	5	14
From misconduct or want of caution	30	77	36	68
Others.				
Whilst passing at level-crossings	1	1	2	. .
Trespassers, including suicides	28	10	27	14
Other persons	3	2	6	4
TOTAL	74	137	82	131

21. In addition to the above, 9 persons are reported to have been killed and 41 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 95 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations, from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

RESOLUTION.—The attention of the authorities concerned should be drawn to the increase in the number of cattle accidents on the South Indian Railway, of "goods train or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and of the "failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" and "failures of couplings" on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

ORDER—Ordered, that this Resolution, together with the Abstract Returns compiled by the Government of India, be forwarded to the Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, and British Burmah.
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 the information of Her Majesty's Government.

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

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

Statement showing the dates on which the Returns of Accidents on the undermentioned Railways for the Fourth-Quarter of 1883 were received by the Government of India.

Number.	Railways.	Date of Receipts.	Remarks.
1	Cawnpore-Achnera	21st January 1884.	
2	Oudh and Rohilkhand	25th " "	
3	Great Indian Peninsula	29th " "	
4	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	29th " "	
5	Gaekwar of Baroda's	29th " "	
6	Bhavnagar-Gondal	29th " "	
7	Wardha Coal	31st " "	
8	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	31st " "	
9	Mysore	8th February 1884.	
10	Jodhpore	9th " "	
11	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	9th " "	
12	Punjab Northern	11th " "	
13	Deoghur	11th " "	
14	Madras	11th " "	
15	South Indian	11th " "	
16	Calcutta and South-Eastern	16th " "	
17	Nalhati	16th " "	
18	Tirhoot	16th " "	
19	Northern Bengal	16th " "	
20	Kaunia-Dharlla	16th " "	
21	Nizam's	16th " "	
22	Rajputana-Malwa	19th " "	
23	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	25th " "	
24	Indus Valley and Kandahar	26th " "	
25	Darjeeling-Himalayan	21st March 1884.	
26	East Indian	24th " " †	† Tables 1 to 4.
27	Eastern Bengal	28th " " †	

TABLE No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Fourth 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.						RAILWAY SERVANTS OR SERVANTS OF CONTRACTORS.						OTHER PERSONS.								TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
			From Causes beyond their own Control.		From their own Misconduct or want of Caution.		Total.		From Causes beyond their own Control.		From their own Misconduct or want of Caution.		Total.		Whilst passing over Railways at Level-Crossings.		Trespassers and Suicides.		* Miscellaneous not included in preceding columns.		Total.			
			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
(a) 1,653	East Indian	1882	...	...	2	13	2	13	1	5	8	14	9	19	...	...	11	1	1	2	12	3	23	35
(b) 1,653		1883	...	...	2	7	2	7	2	4	8	14	10	18	1	...	10	3	2	1	13	4	25	29
	GUARANTEED.																							
861	Madras	1882	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	8	1	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	9
861		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
(c) 655	South Indian	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
655		1883	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
(d) 1,457¼	Great Indian Peninsula	1882	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	2	5	12	5	14	1	...	3	1	...	...	4	1	9	19
1,455¼		1883	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	11	13	11	13	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	3	13	18
(e) 460½	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1882	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	6	9	6	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	11
461		1883	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	1	4	4	5	5	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	6	11
(f) 192½	Eastern Bengal	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	1	9	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	2	4	11
(g) 212		1883	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	2	6	2	6	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	3	11
(h) 663½	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1882	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	6	1	8	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	10
(i) 708		1883	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	3	10	3	12	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	4	15
547	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1882	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	7	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	3	10
547		1883	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.																							
...	Deoghur	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Assam (j)	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Darjeeling-Himalayan	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	3
	IMPERIAL STATE.																							
417¼	Punjab Northern	1882	...		...	2	...	2	1	...	2	2	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	5
		1883	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	6
(k) 660	Indus Valley and Kandahar	1882	...	...	1	3	1	3	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	6	...
660		1883	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	4	3
(l) 1,138¾	Rajputana-Malwa	1882	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	3	4	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	5	6
(m) 1,228¾		1883	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	4	6	4	6	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	6	10
45	Wardha Coal	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	PROVINCIAL STATE.																							
43	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1882	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
56		1883	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
27½	Nalhâti	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27½		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
230	Northern Bengal	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
239		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Kaunia-Dharlla	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
32¼		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	Tirhoot	1882	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
166		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	2	1
(n) 115½	Cawnpore-Achnera	1882	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
115½		1883	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	2
113½	Nágpur and Chhattísgarh	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
149		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1
161	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	1	4	4
161		1883	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	5
	NATIVE STATES.																							
193	Bhavnagar-Gondal	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59¼	Gaekwar of Baroda's	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59¼		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121	Nizam's	1882	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
121		1883	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	2
86	Mysore	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
86		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Jodhpore	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,018½	TOTAL ...	1882	...	1	5	30	5	31	7	16	30	77	37	93	1	1	28	10	3	2	32	13	74	137
10,387¾		1883	...	2	6	29	6	31	5	14	36	68	41	82	2	...	27	14	6	4	35	18	82	131

(a) Includes the Patna-Gya, Dildarnagar-Ghazipore, and Sindia State Railways, and 3 miles Barh Branch of the Tirhoot State Ry.
(b) Includes the Patna-Gya, Dildarnagar-Ghazipore and Sindia State Railways.
(c) Excludes figures of the Pondicherry Line.
(d) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Berar and Bhopal State Railways.
(e) Includes the Patri Branch worked by the Company.
(f) Includes the Damukdia Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway and Bongong section of the B. C. Ry.
(g) Includes the Damukdia Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway and Dum-Dum and Bongong section of the Bengal Central Railway.
(h) Excludes 13 miles between Ghaziabad and Delhi.
(i) Excludes 13 miles from Ghaziabad to Delhi, but includes the length of the Rupar Branch line, worked by the Company.
(j) Return not received.
(k) Includes 7 miles from Mooltan to Mozufferabad Junction of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.
(l) Includes the Muttra-Achnera line, worked as a branch of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
(m) Includes the Rewari-Ferozepore and Muttra-Achnera lines, worked as branches of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
(n) Muttra-Hattras and Cawnpore-Farukhabad Railways.

TABLE

No. 2.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Fourth 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 classifying, as far as practicable, the Nature and Causes of the Accidents occasioning the Death or Injury.

| RAILWAYS. | PASSENGERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	..	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	..	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	25	...	...	...	1	...	1	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	1	...	1	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	219,967,904							50,823,570							42,239,472(a)							101,216,759						
,, of Servants employed	27,100							5,771							7,274							22,508						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	2,415,449							476,267							403,074(a)							1,986,244						

(a) These figures do not include traffic on Pondicherry railway in French Territory.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth 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.							ASSISTED COMPANIES. DEOGHUR.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	.	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	24	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	38	...	1	1	1	1	2	8	...	2	...	1	...	3	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	56,974,725							28,902,686							61,515,144							36,168,163							139,782						
,, of Servants employed	5,692							6,814							16,048							4,803							65						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	457,690							211,599							651,937							443,658							5,397						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1883, &c. —*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	ASSISTED COMPANIES—*concluded.* ASSAM. (a)							DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN.						
	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.
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	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	...	.....						287,862						
„ of Servants employed	...	.....						692						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	...	.....						29,417						

	IMPERIAL STATE. PUNJAB NORTHERN.							INDUS VALLEY AND KANDAHAR.							RAJPUTANA-MALWA.						
	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.
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	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles				23,889,660							20,264,769							83,725,183			
„ of Servants employed				3,154							4,838							11,723			
Train-mileage of all descriptions				224,237							385,813							1,146,324			

(a) Return not received.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1883, &c. —*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	IMPERIAL STATE—*concluded.* WARDHA COAL.							PROVINCIAL STATE—*continued.* 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.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles				784,559							3,462,815			
„ of Servants employed				418							406			
Train-mileage of all descriptions				18,253							30,302			

	PROVINCIAL STATE—*continued.* NALHATI.							NORTHERN BENGAL.							KAUNIA-DHARLLA.						
	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.
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles				670,083							9,798,862							397,628			
„ of Servants employed				160							1,936							157			
Train-mileage of all descriptions				10,178							182,496							6,056			

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1883, &c. —*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

PROVINCIAL STATES—*(concluded).*

	TINNEVELLY.							CAWNPORE—ACHNERA.							NAGPUR AND CHHATTISGARH.							RANGOON AND IRRAWADDY VALLEY.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles			5,966,962						5,832,510							3,829,295							13,958,014					
„ of Servants employed			2,598						618							1,895							1,164					
Train-mileage of all descriptions			97,087						46,806							56,880							122,844					

	NATIVE STATES. BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.							TOTAL ALL RAILWAYS.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	1	1	1	1
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	3
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	1	...	1
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	1
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	1	...	...	...	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	659	...	3	1	4	1	7
Number of Passenger miles			7,919,119							790,722,118				
„ of Servants employed			661							128,132				
Train-mileage of all descriptions			48,253							9,579,051				

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1883, &c. —*concluded.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

NATIVE STATES—*concluded.*

	GAEKWAR OF BARODA'S.							NIZAM'S.							MYSORE.							JODHPORE.						
	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles			1,420,735						6,475,886							3,790,656							309,314					
„ of Servants employed			207						716							618							96					
Train-mileage of all descriptions			12,997						79,624							26,339							3,830					

	TOTAL ALL RAILWAYS.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		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	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	14	...	...	1	1	1	1
4. Collisions between light engines	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	4	...	2	...	1	...	3
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	220	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	22	...	...	...	1	...	1
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	13	...	...	...	1	...	1
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	57	...	1	...	...	...	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	659	...	3	1	4	1	7
Number of Passenger miles			790,722,118				
„ of Servants employed			128,132				
Train-mileage of all descriptions			9,579,051				

TABLE

No. 4.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA during the Fourth Quarter of 1883, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and the SERVANTS Killed or Injured thereby.

Number of RAILWAY

RAILWAYS.	1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line.	3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails.	6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	20. Broken rails.	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	4	1	...	1	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	25	...	...	...	1	...	1	1,653	2,788,116	2,415,449	219,967,904	1,687	1,461	139,122	...	...	...	...
GUARANTEED.																																											
Madras	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	17	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	861	1,088,885	476,267	50,823,570	1,265	553	59,029	...	...	...	...
South Indian	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	55	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	9	...	3	80	...	...	...	1	...	1	655 (a)	1,208,225 (a)	403,074 (a)	42,239,472 (a)	1,845	615	64,488	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	4	1	1	14	1	...	24	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	7	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,455½	1,748,587	1,986,244	101,216,759	1,202	1,365	69,553	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	24	38	...	1	1	1	1	2	461	2,083,756	457,690	56,974,726	4,520	993	123,589	...	0·479	...	0·917
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	2	...	1	...	3	212	814,852	211,599	28,932,686	3,853	998	136,333	...	2·454	...	0·069
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	2	...	...	16	8	...	6	1	2	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	3	16	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	708	1,025,711	651,937	61,515,144	1,449	921	86,886	...	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	681,336	443,658	36,168,163	1,246	811	66,121	...	...	...	...
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																																											
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6½	34,875	5,397	139,782	5,365	830	21,505	...	...	...	...
Assam (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	9,360	29,417	287,862	187	588	5,758	...	...	...	...
IMPERIAL STATE.																																											
Punjab Northern	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	420½	456,589	224,237	23,889,660	1,086	533	56,812	...	...	...	...
Indus Valley and Kandahar	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	27	2	...	7	22	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	1	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	660	365,573	385,813	20,264,769	554	585	30,704	...	...	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa	...	2	...	...	...	2	10	2	43	4	2	5	15	...	...	4	...	16	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,228¾	1,363,504	1,146,324	83,725,183	1,110	933	68,138	...	...	...	...
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	31,476	18,258	784,559	699	406	17,435	...	...	...	...
PROVINCIAL STATE.																																											
Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	270,364	30,302	3,462,815	4,828	541	61,836	...	...	...	...
Nalhâti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	27½	30,872	10,178	670,083	1,133	374	24,590	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	239	209,968	182,496	9,798,862	879	764	40,999	...	...	...	...
Kaunia-Dharlla	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	32½	23,781	6,056	397,628	737	188	12,330	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	152,400	97,087	5,966,962	918	585	35,946	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	115½	230,738	46,806	5,822,510	1,998	405	50,411	...	...	...	...
Nágpur and Chhattísgarh	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	171,826	56,880	3,829,295	1,153	382	25,700	...	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	518,816	122,844	13,958,014	3,222	763	86,696	...	...	...	...
NATIVE STATES.																																											
Bhavnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	172,832	48,253	7,919,119	896	250	41,032	...	...	...	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59½	73,497	12,997	1,420,735	1,240	219	23,979	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	117,765	79,624	6,475,886	973	658	53,520	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	94,405	26,339	3,790,656	1,098	306	44,077	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	17,663	3,830	309,314	980	202	16,280	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 1883 ...	...	11	14	5	13	70	20	4	220	22	13	22	58	5	...	8	...	29	...	17	11	2	54	4	57	659	...	3	1	4	1	7	10,387¼	15,785,772	9,579,051	790,722,118	1,520	922	76,124	...	0·190	...	0·004
TOTAL 1882 ...	1	9	23	1	11	68	8	...	235	27	7	18	43	2	1	10	1	27	1	21	8	13	53	7	39	629	...	1	2	6	2	7	10,018¼	14,372,221	9,506,487	734,138,631	1,434	949	73,282	...	0·640	...	0·010

(b) Return not received.

(a) Exclusive of the Pondicherry Railway in French Territory.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. VII OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 19th May 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 17th May 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 19th May 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 17th May 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
24th May 1884	Eastern Bengal(a) .	172	88,499	515	176	68,110	386	6,63,705	552	4,64,957	393	. . .	1,98,748
17th ditto .	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,32,977	243	547	1,38,931	254	10,15,247	265	8,96,178	244	. . .	1,19,069
24th ditto .	Sind, Punjab, & Delhi .	741	1,98,100	267	754	2,05,610	273	16,00,229	311	15,86,673	314	. . .	13,556
17th ditto .	Madras . . .	861	1,33,648	155	861	1,20,989	141	9,35,833	155	8,85,920	153	. . .	49,913
17th ditto .	South Indian . .	655	79,465	121	654	92,787	142	5,44,114	119	6,00,431	137	56,317	. . .
24th ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	10,30,685	707	1,458	9,01,514	618	72,66,922	712	64,07,367	655	. . .	8,59,555
17th ditto .	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . .	461	3,32,224	721	461	3,32,085	720	21,88,323	678	23,23,167	749	1,34,844	. . .
	TOTAL .	4,895	19,95,598	408	4,911	18,60,026	379	1,42,14,373	415	1,31,64,693	399	. . .	10,49,680
	State.												
31st May 1884	East Indian . .	1,509	10,93,797	725	1,509	9,58,353	635	74,50,500	705	64,33,956	635	. . .	10,16,544
24th ditto .	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	56	5,217	93	56	5,250	94	39,684	118	40,088	106	404	. . .
24th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	1,637	60	27	1,436	53	11,960	63	9,373	52	. . .	2,587
24th ditto .	Northern Bengal .	255	35,562	155	249	38,430	154	2,86,629	178	2,49,040	153	. . .	37,589
24th ditto .	Kaunia-Dharla . .	32	2,234	70	32	2,930	92	14,881	66	17,552	82	2,671	. . .
24th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	166	18,690	113	193	23,907	124	1,19,983	106	1,54,919	120	34,936	. . .
29th Mar. 1884	Patna-Gya . . .	57	8,608	151	. .	(b) . . .	. .	78,421	197	(b) . . .	. .	. . .	. . .
24th May 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera .	138	11,513	83	206	15,526	75	78,473	81	96,744	70	18,271	. . .
24th ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,510	126	12	1,560	130	9,357	111	9,009	112	. . .	348
24th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	3,09,056	277	1,119	2,86,020	256	19,53,651	250	21,08,910	281	1,55,259	. . .
24th ditto .	Rewari-Ferozepore .	89	8,625	97	140	22,720	162	30,231	49	1,29,684	136	99,453	. . .
17th ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	11,846	263	45	13,474	299	1,21,126	385	96,947	321	. . .	24,179
24th ditto .	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	50,052	336	149	53,903	362	3,39,039	325	3,31,019	351	. . .	8,020
24th ditto .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . .	161	30,643	190	208	40,255	194	2,59,862	231	3,40,366	244	80,504	. . .
24th ditto .	Sindia	75	5,913	79	75	7,798	104	47,593	91	56,525	112	8,932	. . .
24th ditto .	Punjab Northern .	422	67,173	135	447	58,837	132	4,43,482	150	4,14,151	138	. . .	29,331
24th ditto .	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	1,12,988	171	660	1,44,670	219	8,94,168	194	10,18,384	230	1,24,216	. . .
24th ditto .	Amritsar-Pathankot .	. .	. . .	. .	51	3,064	60	. . .	. .	20,768	61	20,768	. . .
	TOTAL .	3,436	6,71,267	195	(c)3,669	7,19,780	196	47,28,540	197	50,93,479	207	(d)4,43,360	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
24th May 1884	Bengal Central . .	35	2,150	61	126	10,112	80	14,788	60	54,224	67	39,436	. . .
17th ditto .	Assam . . .	. .	. . .	. .	70	3,822	55	. . .	. .	23,607	67	23,607	. . .
24th ditto .	Southern Mahratta .	. .	. . .	. .	41	1,482	36	. . .	. .	18,136	66	18,136	. . .
17th ditto .	Bengal & N.-Western .	. .	. . .	. .	73	2,170	30	. . .	. .	(e)12,232	25	12,232	. . .
	TOTAL .	35	2,150	61	310	17,586	57	14,788	60	1,08,199	55	93,411	. . .
	Native States.												
17th May 1884	Bhavnagar-Goudal .	193	34,022	176	193	41,752	216	2,29,698	170	2,50,822	194	21,124	. . .
24th ditto .	Jodhpore . . .	19	1,108	58	19	1,170	62	5,885	44	8,079	63	2,194	. . .
24th ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	15,798	131	121	24,066	199	1,07,658	127	1,51,144	186	43,486	. . .
17th ditto .	Mysore . . .	86	5,434	63	86	5,461	64	35,053	58	38,640	67	3,587	. . .
	TOTAL .	419	56,362	135	419	72,449	173	3,78,294	129	4,48,685	160	70,391	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL .	10,294	38,19,174	371	(c)10,818	36,28,196	335	2,67,86,495	372	2,52,49,012	348	. . .	d14,59,069
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	1,20,53,923	167	1,16,14,546	160	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	1,47,32,572	205	1,36,34,466	188	. . .	d10,19,69

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal-Centra Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Exclusive of the mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(d) Exclusive of the figures of the Patna-Gya State Railway.
(e) Total receipts from 2nd April to 17th May 1884.

SIMLA,

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

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 two months of the official year 1884-85, and of the thirteen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE TWO MONTHS APRIL, AND MAY.																								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.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72 .	1,66	11,62	3,51	16,79	1,46	4,93	88	7,27	18	15	24	57	57	2,06	2,88	5,51	6,99	19,49	13,52	37,13	4,12	19,49	23,61	13,52	37,13	1871-72.
1872-73 .	2,17	9,94	4,21	16,32	1,91	7,09	98	8,98	18	16	72	1,06	66	2,19	2,23	5,08	9,76	20,25	16,36	41,20	4,59	20,25	24,84	16,36	41,20	1872-73.
1873-74 .	1,57	9,48	2,67	13,72	1,68	5,94	86	7,78	15	9	22	46	78	2,11	2,71	5,60	10,46	18,42	15,50	38,02	4,10	18,42	22,52	15,50	38,02	1873-74.
1874-75 .	1,61	10,45	2,21	14,30	1,16	5,08	88	7,12	22	8	22	52	56	2,39	2,08	5,03	8,79	19,10	12,34	35,76	4,32	19,10	23,42	12,34	35,76	1874-75.
1875-76 .	1,67	12,73	2,95	17,35	1,23	6,50	2,31	10,04	18	20	54	92	63	2,33	2,79	5,75	11,94	22,47	20,53	47,50	4,50	22,47	20,97	20,53	47,50	1875-76.
1876-77 .	2,28	10,33	1,73	14,34	1,41	6,75	38	8,54	23	9	7	39	95	2,13	1,31	4,39	9,7	20,22	11,99	38,95	5,84	20,22	26,06	11,99	38,95	1876-77.
1877-78 .	2,61	12,61	2,20	17,42	1,89	8,17	43	10,49	45	15	12	72	92	1,41	34	2,67	9,20	23,42	10,23	40,50	6,85	23,42	30,27	10,23	40,50	1877-78.
1878-79 .	2,31	12,38	1,98	16,67	1,55	7,80	.49	9,84	39	9	8	56	1,02	1,85	82	3,69	10,60	23,33	11,31	41,36	6,72	23,33	30,05	11,31	41,36	1878-79.
1879-80 .	1,75	11,13	1,37	14,25	1,75	6,38	55	8,68	46	11	7	64	85	1,38	73	2,96	12,07	19,94	12,54	38,60	6,12	19,94	26,06	12,54	38,60	1879-80.
1880-81 .	2,26	8,39	1,02	11,67	1,68	7,60	44	9,72	88	16	7	1,11	95	1,67	1,68	4,30	11,24	19,11	12,31	38,04	6,62	19,11	25,73	12,31	38,04	1880-81.
1881-82 .	2,52	9,27	4	13,76	1,89	7,56	51	9,96	84	22	10	1,16	75	1,64	1,55	3,94	13,84	19,99	15,37	42,66	7,30	19,99	27,29	15,37	42,66	1881-82.
1882-83 .	2,55	4	2,26	4,85	2,07	—36*	45	2,16	62	2	16	80	86	...	67	1,53	15,45	7,90	17,18	24,79	7,90	—29*	7,61	17,18	24,79	1882-83.
1883-84 .	2,51	...	3,09	5,60	1,99	12	29	2,40	74	...	12	86	84	...	1,00	1,84	15,18	7,73	16	25,88	7,73	16	7,89	17,99	25,88	1883-84.
1884-85 .	2,17	7	1,59	3,83	2,01	11	43	2,55	89	2	13	1,04	89	1,42	1,51	2,34	10,88	7,47	26	20,64	7,73	26	12,91	20,64	1884-85.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

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

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 10th June 1884.

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 JUNE 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain appears to have fallen generally throughout the country during the week under report.

In the Madras Presidency rain fell in all districts, being heaviest in Malabar. In Mysore the fall is in some places still insufficient for standing crops; but Coorg has received an adequate supply. Rain has fallen throughout the Bombay Presidency, except in one district and has been especially heavy in Kanara; it has also fallen in varying quantities throughout the Berars, Central India, and Rajputana. In the Central Provinces there has been heavy rain at Khandwa, and the weather continues generally favourable to agricultural operations.

In British Burma several districts have had a plentiful supply, and the same may be said of many places in Bengal. In the latter province, however, more rain is still wanted in the Chota Nagpur and Behar districts. In Assam good rain fell in all districts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the fall was heavy in Kumaon, and slight showers also occurred in most other parts of the Province. From the Punjab most districts report slight showers.

The latest weather telegrams, dated 19th instant, of the Meteorological Department report the continuance of rain in most places in the Punjab, Bengal, and the Central Provinces. In Bombay, Madras, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain has also fallen in several places.

There is not much change to record in agricultural operations. Harvesting is going on in Madras and transplanting of rice in Bengal. In the latter province paddy and *cheena* (millet) are reported from some places to have yielded a fair outturn and jute and sugarcane are doing well. In Assam the *aus* crop is being reaped and the prospects of tea are generally good. Ploughing and sowing for the *kharif* are in progress in Bombay, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces, and the Nizam's territories. In Bombay a scarcity of drinking-water, and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh a scarcity both of drinking-water and fodder, is still felt in places. In Central India and Rajputana agricultural prospects are on the whole good. In British Burma ploughing for the next rice crop is in active progress in most districts.

The public health is generally good, though cholera and small-pox are prevalent in most provinces.

Prices are on the whole stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(June 18th)		
Bellary ...	·52 (average)	Cultivation of sugarcane and paddy commenced. Sporadic cholera in the west, 17 deaths.
Kurnool ...	·33 (average)	Cultivation not progressing in parts for want of rain. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	·68	Small-pox and fever in parts; cholera slight in one taluk.
Kistna ...	·23 (average)	Small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in places; 1 death from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·28 (average)	Standing crops fair, but want of rain felt in parts; harvest paddy, yield below average. Small-pox prevalent; 3 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·89 (average)	Standing crops generally good, but dry crops attacked by insects and suffering from want of rain in parts; harvest paddy and *cholum*, yield about average. Fever in two taluks.
Tanjore ...	·01 (average)	Standing crops generally good, in parts not flourishing for want of rain; harvest paddy, cotton, and indigo, yield below average. 466 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·24 (average)	Small-pox prevalent; 1 death from cholera.
Malabar ...	4·56 (average)	First crop paddy partly benefited by recent rain. Small-pox slight in nine taluks; fever in two; 9 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	·21	First crop paddy failing for want of rain. Fever and small-pox in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(June 18th)		
Karachi ...	Tatta, ·17	Weather sultry; rain expected in Karachi. River at Kotri on 15th, 14 feet 9 inches against 12 feet 4 inches on same date last year. One case of small-pox in Karachi on 11th imported from Hyderabad district, none since; disease in twelve villages in districts; 14 fresh cases, no deaths; 14 remaining sick. Cattle-disease in four talukas; loss of 4 cows and bullocks and 12 buffaloes in Tatta. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 30 and 32, in Manjhand 28, 29 and 40, in Tatta 26, 30 and 33, and in Jati 20, 30 and 32 pounds per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Weather close; rain expected. River at Kotri on 16th, 11 feet 11 inches against 12 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Small-pox in nine, fever in two, and cattle-disease in one taluka. Wheat 20, *bajri* 34, *juari* 37½, red rice 26, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	·23	Total rainfall ·33; manuring operations continue. Cholera in Parantij—6 cases, 3 fatal. Wheat 29 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda ...	·30	Weather cloudy. Cholera abating in Baroda, 10 deaths; it has appeared in Sauli Mahal; small-pox in Dammagar Mahal. Preparation for *kharif* sowing commenced. Prices—*bajri* 32 and rice 22 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat ...	·36	Preparations for *kharif* continue. Cholera in Olphad—3 cases, 2 fatal. *Juari* 30 and *nagli* 40 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	Good showers in places.	More rain wanted; public health generally good; small-pox in parts of Nasik and Sinnar; 1 death by lightning. Insects like locusts reported in Niphad. *Bajri* 28½, wheat 34½, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	4·64; rain daily, except on 13th; heavy on 16th and 17th.	Total rainfall since 1st January 4·67, being 6·48 below average; abnormal temperature 2° warm to 3° cool; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind strong from south-east on 13th to 17th.
Poona ...	Showers throughout the district; maximum 1·30 at Bhimthadi, minimum ·09 at Khed.	More rain wanted. Prices—*bajri* 34 and *juari* 35, in Poona *bajri* 25 and *juari* 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	1·79 Karjat; ·98 Shrigonda; ·94 Newasa; ·92 Jamkhed; ·65 Sangamner; slight rain in other talukas.	Sowing of first *kharif* crops delayed for want of sufficient rain Cholera in Akola—1 attack, but no death. Slight cattle-disease in Newasa. *Juari*—maximum 60 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 35 in Karjat; *bajri*—maximum 48 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 36 in Nagar.
Sholapur ...	·17 Sholapur; ·84 Madha; ·44 Barsi; 2·11 Karmala; ·09 Pandharpur; ·39 Sangala; 1·85 at Malsiras.	More rain wanted. *Juari* 40 pounds 13 tolas and *bajri* 42 pounds 22 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain throughout the district; maximum at Kalghatgi and Mundargi, nearly 3·0, minimum at Hangal 10.	More rain urgently wanted in Dharwar, Navalgund, Gadag and Bankapur. Sowing operations commenced in Mundargi, Ranibennur, Karajgi, Kalghatgi and Kod, and retarded in others; drinking-water still scarce in Dharwar, Navalgund, Gadag, and Bankapur. Cholera in Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag, Ranibennur, Karajgi, and Ron; small-pox decreasing; fever in two talukas. Rice 27 to 40 and *juari* 49 to 77 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 12·50; Honore, 11·35; Akola, 9·25; Kumta, 3·43; Mundgod, ·97; Yellapur, ·96; Siddapur, ·87; Sirsi, ·17.	Monsoon set in. Small-pox—8 deaths in Kumpta, 6 in Honore, and 1 in Siddapur. Sugarcane plants healthy. Sowing seed for monsoon crop. Common rice at Karwar 12 seers, district average 15 seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	·24	General health good. Weather very hot and cloudy. Fever and small-pox less prevalent. *Bajri* 31 and *juari* 39 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Rain in almost all districts; more urgently wanted in parts of Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Satara, and Dharwar. Scarcity of drinking-water still continues in four talukas of Dharwar. *Kharif* sowings in progress in several districts. Cholera in parts of eleven districts; small-pox in 15 and fever and cattle-disease in a few talukas.
Bengal—(June 18th)		
Chittagong ...	3·27	Weather unsettled and hot. Prospects of crops favourable; *amun* being transplanted. Prices stationary. Cholera and cattle-disease linger.
Dacca ...	1·96	Sowing of *roachia* paddy commenced; prospects of crops good. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·59	Early paddy and sugarcane doing well; *amun* being sown on low lands; high lands are being prepared. Common rice selling at from 13 to 16 seers per rupee. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	3·62	Weather hotter than last week. *Aus* being weeded; *amun* sowing progressing; jute and sugarcane doing well. Public health good.
Rajshahye ...	1·77	*Boreh* paddy yielded a fair outturn; prospects of standing crops good. Health improved.
Burdwan ...	·34	Ploughing general, and sowing of paddy going on; sugarcane being transplanted; more rain wanted; prospects of crops good.
Rungpore ...	7·28	Weather tempestuous, cloudy, and cool. Rice selling at Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 per maund. Public health fair.
Bhagalpur ...	1·89	Ploughing and sowing going on vigorously; prospects of crops improved; rice 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah ...	1·27	Prospects of crops good; weeding and transplanting going on. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Public health good.
Patna ...	1·29	Paddy and *murwa* are being sown. Cholera still reported.
Durbhunga ...	·22	More rain wanted for transplanting paddy; *bhadoi* crops doing well. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and cloudy; rain much wanted. Prices continue high. A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported from certain places, otherwise public health good.
Cuttack ...	2·02	Paddy sowing progressing, but requires more rain. Common rice selling at from 16 to 20 seers per rupee in the town. Public health generally good.
		General Remarks.—Rain fell everywhere during past week and the fall was heavy in many districts, but rain is still much needed, specially in the Chota Nagpore districts, where it was insufficient, and in some of the Behar districts. Cultivation is generally going on actively; prospects of crops good; *boro* paddy and *cheena* are reported from some places to have yielded a fair outturn. Prices have been falling slightly, except in those districts where special causes exist. Cholera and small-pox still reported, but the former is bad in the Patna district.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (June 17th)	No rain	Heat excessive. Cholera, small-pox, and fever slight. Prospects of sugarcane crop favourable. Prices steady.
Allahabad („ „)	One slight shower	Weather very hot, occasional dust-storms, but no sign of monsoon. Prices nearly stationary, with tendency to fall. Cholera and small-pox much decreased; general health good.
Gorakhpur („ 16th)	.....	East winds and cloudy weather. Early rice sown. A little cholera. Prices steady.
Jhansi („ 17th)	Sadr, ·7; Man ·2 on the 12th.	Prices fluctuating. Health good. Scarcity of fodder and water still felt in spite of local showers.
Agra („ 16th)	Rain in three parganas—·1 to ·2.	Fever and small-pox in two parganas; a very little cholera in city and one pargana. Prices stationary.
Bareilly („ 17th)	A slight shower or two	Great heat. Ploughing begun. Prices pretty steady. Health of people and cattle good.
Meerut („ „)	·1; Sirdhana, ·8; Baghpat, ·6; Hapur, ·2; Ghaziabad, ·2; and Mowana, ·10.	Weather very variable and hot. Supplies sufficient. Prices steady. Health generally good.
Kumaon („ „)	Good rain all over the district on 10th and 11th.	Rains appear to be commencing. Crop prospects much improved. Some cholera in Eastern Kumaon; a few cases of typhus and small-pox in other parts. Prices stationary. Cattle-disease still prevalent.
Lucknow („ „)	.....	East wind, with sky often cloudy, but no rain; intense heat. Land being manured and tilled for *kharif*. Health of people and cattle generally good. Markets well stocked; prices steady.
Partabgarh („ 13th)	.....	Slight fall in price of grain. Sugarcane coming on well; also early sown *makai* and *juar*. Complaints of scarcity of water. Small-pox still bad.
Sitapur („ 17th)	.....	Wind has varied during week, but now has an easterly tendency. Agricultural operations have begun, and *kodo* and the poorer kinds of rice are being sown on the low lands.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Irrigation of sugarcane going on. Cholera and small-pox in parts of district. Condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ 16th)	.....	Heat intense; weather cloudy; wind variable. Cholera in some places in the district. Scarcity of water continues. Prices remain steady.
Cawnpore („ „)	·10 on 12th in pargana Sarh Salempur.	Weather very warm and occasionally cloudy. Markets well supplied. Sporadic cholera and small-pox continue. Some cattle-disease in pargana Rasulabad.
Farukhabad („ 17th)	.....	Weather close and sultry throughout the week; this morning cloudy, with east wind. No sickness. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Good rain has fallen in Kumaon and occasional showers in most other parts of the province; heat continues great. *Kharif* ploughings have commenced. Prices continue nearly stationary and markets well stocked. Scarcity of water and fodder is still felt in some localities. Cattle-disease is reported in a few districts. Cholera and small-pox are abating, and the public health is generally satisfactory.
Punjab—(June 17th)		
Delhi ...	·50	Small-pox abating. Prices stationary.
Hissar ...	Slight rain at Jhajjar	Health good, but ordinary fever prevails in Hissar. Cattle suffering. Crop prospects unchanged. Prices steady.
Umballa ...	1·01	Health good. Preparations for *kharif* sowings continue. Prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	·50	Health good, but small-pox continues in villages adjacent to Sadr. Rinderpest prevailing in two villages. Prices stationary.
Amritsar ...	·10	Health good. *Rabi* outturn good. Prices nearly steady.
Sialkot ...	·50	Small-pox in city slightly increasing. *Rabi* harvest completed. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	·30	Health good. *Rabi* harvest completed, yield good. Prices fluctuating.
Lahore ...	·20	Health good. Prices steady.
Rawalpindi ...	·30	Health good. Fall in prices of wheat and Indian-corn; prices of grain rising.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health good. *Kharif* sowings nearly completed. Prices almost stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·50	Health good. Crop prospects slightly improved. Prices stationary.
Peshawar ...	.....	Slight fever. Prices falling.
		General Remarks.—The rainfall has been all but general. Small-pox continues in the villages adjacent to Jullundur and in the Sialkot city; it has disappeared from the Sirsa district and is abating in Delhi; there is slight fever in Hissar and Peshawar, and cholera still prevails in the Kangra district; elsewhere the health of the province is good. *Kharif* sowings are in progress. Prices of food-grains are on the whole stationary.
Central Provinces—(June 18th)		
Nagpur ...	1·69	Weather cloudy and close. Ground being prepared for *kharif* sowings. Small-pox and cattle-disease prevail especially in Katol. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	·19	Weather cloudy and occasionally gusty. *Kharif* ploughings continue. Health good. Wheat 27 and rice 13 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *contd.*		
Saugor ...	·59	*Kharif* ploughing in hand. Small-pox decreasing. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	·69	Ploughing progressing. Cattle-disease and small-pox continue. Prices slightly fallen.
Hoshangabad ...	·67	Weather hot and cloudy. Ploughings continue. Small-pox—39 cases, 3 deaths. Wheat 22 and rice 15 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	2·57; heavy rain on 13th and 16th.	Weather cloudy. Ploughings continue. *Juari* 24½, rice 12½, and wheat 22½ seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	·78	Rice sowings commenced in places. Small-pox in Drug. Rice 23½ and wheat 29 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (June 19th)	·34	Weather hot and cloudy, with occasional storms. Prospects and health good. Common rice 28 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Temperature reduced by late rain, which has been general. Fields under preparation for *kharif* sowing. Small-pox prevails but slightly.
British Burma— (June 18th)		
Akyab ..	8·23	Total rainfall 31·88. Slight small-pox; no deaths reported.
Rangoon ...	6·91	Total rainfall 19·83. Slight small-pox and cholera in town.
Bassein ...	3·21	Total rainfall 14·07. Slight small-pox.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	5·89	Total rainfall 20·07. Ploughing progressing.
Toungoo ...	1·93	Total rainfall 13·05.
Kyoukphyoo (June 14th)	5·0	Total rainfall 13·42. Ploughing commenced.
„ („ 17th)	5·62	Total rainfall 19·04. Ploughing progressing.
Sandoway ...	.....	No report received.
Pegu ...	4·4	Total rainfall 17·92. Fever prevalent. Ploughing commenced.
Tharrawaddy ...	2·65	Total rainfall 16·15. Slight small-pox. Ploughing commenced here and there.
Prome ...	0·65	Total rainfall 7·52. Some cholera and small-pox.
Thonegwa ...	2·81	Total rainfall 26·88. Some small-pox and cholera. Ploughing commenced.
Henzada ...	·51	Total rainfall 14·91. Small-pox prevalent. Slight cholera.
Thayetmyo ...	0·90	Total rainfall 5·91. Slight small-pox and cholera.
Shwaygyin ...	6·95	Total rainfall 20·56.
Tavoy ...	4·30	Total rainfall 24·12.
Mergui (May 31st)	3·05	Total rainfall 14·58.
„ (June 7th)	4·10	Total rainfall 18·68.
		General Remarks.—Slight small-pox and cholera in most districts. Rainfall seasonable. Ploughing commencing in several districts.
Assam—(June 18th)		
Gauhati (June 17th)	3·71	Weather hot. River rising. Small-pox still reported from Shastra Barpeta. Prospects of *aus* good and being reaped; sugarcane doing well; prospects of tea fair; public health fair; a few sporadic cases of cholera.
Cachar ...	2·95	Weather very warm. Prospects of *aus* crops good; reaping of the same commenced in some places; cultivation of *sail* and *asra* crops progresses. Favourable weather for tea, but short outturn up to date. Common rice 14½ seers per rupee. 32 deaths from cholera and 3 from small-pox reported from Sadr and Lakhipur.
Sylhet ...	2·53	Prospects of tea and crops generally good. Public health somewhat improved.
Dibrugarh ...	6·19	Weather hot. Lands being prepared for *sali dhan*. Tea backward. Cholera reported.
Mysore and Coorg— (June 18th)		
Bangalore } Mysore } ...	·11	Rain has also fallen in parts of the province; in others the small rainfall up to date is beginning to be felt. Crops generally in good condition; ploughing operations continue; prospects fair. Public health good.
Mercara ...	4·27	The monsoon rains which were greatly needed for all crops set in on the 13th. Small coffee berries are forming, but the bushes are lightly laden, consequent on previous partial failure of blossom showers.
Berar & Hyderabad— (June 18th)		
Amraoti ...	·93	Weather hot and cloudy. *Kharif* preparations progressing. Wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	·4	Preparations of land for *kharif* sowings continue.
Hyderabad ...	·15 (average)	Total rainfall from 1st January 3·77; rain wanted to commence *kharif* sowings. General health good. Prices—wheat 14½, coarse rice 11½, white *juari* 16¼, yellow *juari* 20½, and *tur* 20½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (June 18th)		
Indore ...	0·55	The weather latterly has been very cloudy and some rain has fallen; the heat has increased. Health good. Prospects continue good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	0·83	Total rainfall ·93. Health good. Weather seasonable.
Sutna ...	Some slight showers	Weather hot and close. Health good. Prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— *contd.*		
Neemuch ...	0·7	Weather very hot and somewhat cloudy. Public health good.
Goona ...	0·3	Weather cloudy. Health good.
Agar ...	0·12	Weather cloudy. Health good. Prospects good.
Sehore ...	0·5	Weather hot. Prospects good. Public health good.
Nowgong ...	0·34	Weather hot and cloudy. Public health good.
Manpur ...	.....	No report received.
Rajputana—		
Abu (June 18th)	·91	Heavy clouds; weather close; indications of rain.
Sirohi („ 15th)	·18	Tanks dry and many wells nearly so. Health good. Thunder-storm; cooler; weather windy.
Marwar („ 13th)	.....	Water obtained in Jodhpur city from Ranisagur tank and wells. Health good. Storm during week; no indications of rain. Prices stationary.
Meywar („ 15th)	Drops	Tanks and wells fair. Health good. Weather cloudy.
Harowti („ 14th)	Deolee, ·02; Kotah, ·25; Tonk, ·43; Shahpura (previous week), ·28.	Weather cloudy and close. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 13th)	.....	Weather windy and cloudy; occasional thunder-storm. Health good.
Ajmere („ 17th)	No rain	Weather cloudy and damp. Health fair.
Jeypore („ „)	·02	Weather cloudy. Cholera to slight extent continues. Prices firm.
Ulwur („ „)	Slight rain in parts	Weather windy and warm; passing clouds. Health good. Prices stationary.

Circular No. 72 Met.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology),—dated Simla, the 20th June 1884.

Read the following:—

Supplementary Memorandum by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India on the Himalayan snowfall of the season 1883-84.

RESOLUTION.

In a note dated 30th April, I gave a brief account of the state of the Himalayan snows up to the end of March. The later information since received shows that repeated falls in April and May, from Kulu westward, added considerably to the accumulation of the previous months; and at the present time the unmelted residue is apparently much in excess of what is usual at this season. The weather in the North-Western Himalaya has been in general remarkably cool. The following is a summary of the reports.

Murree Hills.—The Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Rawalpindi reports that no snow fell at Murree, or on the hills adjacent to Kahuta, in the months of April and May. This report refers apparently only to hills below 8,000 feet, as there was certainly fresh snow at elevations but little greater than this in the early part of April.

Kashmir.—A very interesting report, dated 13th May, from Colonel J. C. Berkeley, on special duty in Kashmir, communicates the observations of several gentlemen travelling in the interior of the country. "The writers are unanimous in opinion as to the extreme severity of the weather for the time of year. There can be no doubt that the snowfall has been unusually late and heavy. During the last few days several severe storms have passed over the valley, and snow has fallen on the upper ranges. The Pir Panjal is still covered with snow, though it is generally free from it by the middle of April. The weather here is cold and unsettled." The following extracts from correspondence are communicated with the letter:—

31st March. Astor.—Major Hutchinson writes: "Very heavy fall of snow yesterday and to-day."

31st March. Sooroo.—Mr. Eyre writes: "I have been here three days, and it has snowed every day.

10th April. Unwan Nullah, Wardwan.—Mr. Rowe writes: "The weather and snow have been very bad, and there is absolutely no chance of sport in the large nullahs owing to the depth of snow."

12th April. Astor.—Lieutenant Maxse writes: "We have been marching in snow for the last 16 days, and at present snow is falling thick. All natives say they never saw so much snow as there is this year; and at Gurdu (?), where there were 6 feet of snow, we were told that at this time last year crops were sown. Colonel Simpson, who started 12 days before us, was stopped at the Dori Kam Pass, his coolies leaving their loads."

21st April. Sookais, Wardwan.—Lieutenant Heygate writes: "I have got so far on my way to Sooroo; but the snow is tremendous. I never saw so much at this time of year."

21st April. Phoo Nullah.—Mr. Eyre writes: "Such snow. I can do nothing at present."

25th April. Mopana.—Major Wilson writes: "I am going to try Minurgh (?) Nullah as soon as the snow melts sufficiently."

7th May. Deas.—Lieutenant Merewether writes: "There is a good deal of snow still, which makes it rather cold at night."

In a subsequent letter (of doubtful date, but probably written about the 1st or 2nd June) Colonel Berkeley adds: "I have heard from Leh and places on the road to that place that there has been fresh snowfall, and that the winter has been unusually late and severe.

"On the 19th May fresh snow fell on hills not far from, and well within sight of, this house (Srinagar); hills not apparently more than 8,000 or 9,000 feet high, and from which all snow had disappeared for some time. On the same day the thermometer in my verandah registered 48° at 4 P.M. There was heavy rain in the valley on and for several days previous to the 19th.

"Since the 19th the weather has been fine, and it is getting warmer daily.

"From all quarters I hear that the snowfall has been unusually heavy and late. It is said here that the condition of vegetation, &c., is just a month more backward than usual."

Chamba.—Major C. H. Marshall writes on the 9th May: "We have been having very queer weather during the month,—heavy storms of rain, hail, and thunder. The actual rainfall has been light all the same. I only got news from Pangi last week. The snow on the other side of the first snowy range was much heavier than it was the winter before, when the deepest snow lay on this side. The passes were not open till the 1st May. We have had no heavy spring snow, though there has been fresh snow as late as the 25th April."

Kulu.—The Assistant Commissioner of Kulu (under date 6th May) forwards reports of the snowfall in April, received from the Tehsildars of Kulu and Plach. "The snowfall on the 7th and 8th was heavy and general, extending down to about 9,000 feet. Snow fell on several dates during the month on the upper ranges. A report on the snowfall in Lahoul during the winter, received from Thakur Harichand, is also forwarded, from which it will be seen that the winter has been a very severe one, and that owing to the snow being still on the ground, the cattle are suffering very much from want of fodder. Generally throughout Kulu the winter has been a very late one, and the spring rains and snows have been frequent and heavy. The consequence is that there is still a great deal more snow about than is usual at this time of year. The weather during the past few days has changed very suddenly, and the heat in the valleys is very great, while the snow is disappearing rapidly."

Lahoul.—The above report, in so far as it refers to Lahoul, is to exactly the same effect as that of the Revd. A. Heyde, quoted in the previous memorandum. A letter from this latter gentleman, dated Kyelang, 3rd May, gives the following interesting information: "What snow we had in April (nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches of snow-water; equal to about 6 feet of snow), nearly all fell in the first half (of the month); in the second half the sky was often quite clear. Dry winds prevailing during the latter half of the month in the afternoon for an hour or two, but seldom strong. * * * The movement of the clouds above the hills was also generally very slow. The snow disappears very slowly from the hillsides, more so than has been the case in other years at this time.

"During March and April the natives frequently complained that the sun was less powerful than it usually is at this time of the year; and I myself think not quite without reason. Something appears to exist in the higher strata of the atmosphere, which obscures the brightness and diminishes the heat of the sun to some extent; which something, I think, must be indicated by that curious circle around the sun, which I have mentioned more than once (in former letters). Since about a fortnight the circle appears to be less sharply defined than formerly, looking as if it were going to disappear."

Bisahir and Spiti.—The following report on the amount of snow on the passes in March has been received since the publication of the previous memorandum:—

	March 1884.	Total to end of March.	
Spiti Pass ...	4 feet	... 24 feet,	estimated.
Rupon Ghatti ...	4 „	... 22 „	„
Burun Ghatti ...	5 „	... 37 „	„
Nilang Ghatti ...	6 „	... 51 „	„
Shatul Pass ...	5 „	... 35 „	„
Sundur Ghatti ...	4 „	... 28 „	„

Hill States of North-Western Provinces.—The Civil Surgeon, Mussoorie, reports that no fresh snow was observed to fall upon the ranges visible from Mussoorie during the month of April, but that slight fresh snow was observed on the further ranges on the 9th May.

The Senior Assistant Commissioner of Kumaon, writing from Almora on the 20th May, states that "there have been slight falls of snow on all the higher ranges down to about 13,000 feet during April and to the 10th May. The snow that fell melted off rapidly, and must have been small in quantity. I have myself just returned from Darma and Byans, and it appeared to me—and the inhabitants of those places themselves admitted—that the fall of snow during the last winter had been very light. This was evident from the small quantity of snow lying above the villages in Darma on the north-eastern side of the Punjachuli Range, at heights of from 10,000 to 12,000 feet; as usually at this time of year, snow is found in large quantities down to the banks of the rivers coming from the glaciers and below these villages. The same is reported from the Milum side.

"The Pass *viâ* Byans into Thibet was reported open by the 10th May, and had been traversed by the Huniyas. This is exceptionally early. Before I left Darma and Byans, the snow was melting and the rivers were rising rapidly, while the people said it was unusually warm."

Sikkim.—Mr. Oldham, the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, reports on the 3rd May that the fall of snow on the Jelep, Nathu, Cho, Donkia, and Tanka passes during the month of April was slightly more than that for the corresponding month of last year.

Summary.—From the above it must be concluded that on the inner ranges extending to the north-west of the Sutlej Valley, the snowfall has been unusually heavy, and has continued till late in the season. It is doubtful whether it is even yet over. The *Pioneer* of the 5th June contains a paragraph from a correspondent, apparently in Kangra, stating that "heavy snow was falling on the range beyond Palanpur (Dhaoladhar?) all Tuesday (the 3rd June?); and in all probability the cold showery weather lately experienced at Simla has precipitated fresh snow on the ranges of Kulu. To the south-east of the Sutlej, on the other hand, the fall has continued light, and even the higher ranges have less than the usual amount of snow.

In respect of the probable effect of these conditions on the rainfall of the coming season, our present experience is so small that it is necessary to speak with diffidence. That the prognostics as regards North-Western India are somewhat unfavourable must be admitted; and guided by the experience of the last eight years, I look for either a somewhat retarded or a weak and interrupted monsoon in the earlier months in part or parts of North-Western India, extending possibly, but by no means necessarily, to the northern portion of the Bombay Presidency and Rajputana. This is the area that experience has shown to be most subject to the anomalous prevalence of dry westerly winds in the monsoon, as it is that of their normal prevalence in the spring. But it is not likely that the whole of this area will be simultaneously affected, and it is equally unlikely that the conditions now existing will operate through the whole of the monsoon. In many respects the present season resembles the first part of 1876.

The distribution of the heavy snowfall is different from that of last year. It was then restricted to the first or outer snowy range. It now comprises Kashmir, Chamba, and the Hill States north of the Sutlej. That this difference in the seat of the operative cause will result in a different distribution of the effect is most probable; but as it is only during the last two years that any but the most meagre information has been forthcoming as to the condition of the Himalayan snows, it is obviously impossible to do more than to indicate this probability in the most general terms.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above memorandum be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations and to the Foreign Department.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 18th June, 1884.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.

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., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

RANGOON WATER-WORKS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT introduced the Bill to confer powers and impose duties on the Municipal Committee for the Town of Rangoon in respect to the

construction and maintenance of Water-works and the supply of water in that Town, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Gibbs and Barkley and the Mover. He said:—

"This small Bill occupies part of the same ground which is occupied by the Burma Local Self-government Bill, and the provisions of the two Bills will have to be adjusted to each other. The precise mode in which the adjustment should be made will be a matter for the consideration of the Committee to which the Bill will be referred."

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 Administration might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

VALIDATION OF MARRIAGE LICENSES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill for the validation of certain licenses to solemnize marriages granted to Ministers of Religion under Act XXV of 1864, 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 local official Gazettes, in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SINDH INCUMBERED ESTATES BILL, 1884.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1881, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"When I had the honour to introduce this Bill in November, 1882, I explained that it had for its object a very small amendment of what was obviously an omission in the definition of the word 'zamíndár' in the original Act of 1876, by which the heir of a jághírdár who had ceased himself to be a jághírdár and was for all practical purposes a zamíndár yet could not come under the definition of 'zamíndár' as given in the Act because his estate had not paid revenue previous to the passing of the Act. The present Bill was originally drafted merely with the object of remedying this defect, and was sent to the Bombay Government for criticism. The Government of Bombay, in replying, said that the Bill would meet that purpose perfectly well, but added that they had several other points upon which they would soon have to come up again with a view to the further amendment of the Bill. In considering this it appeared to us in Select Committee very undesirable to tinker an Act of this kind frequently, and accordingly we requested the Bombay Government to consider the other points upon which the Bill seemed to require amendment, and to send their views to us, so that we might be in a position to amend the Bill once for all. That has now been done, and that is the reason for the delay that has occurred in the matter and which has caused the Bill to hang fire.

"The points on which the Bombay Government suggested that the Bill should be amended have all been noticed in the Report of the Select Committee, and it will be obvious to anybody reading that Report that those points are none of them of great importance, and that we are only amending methods of procedure and leaving the scope of the Bill as it stood before.

"The first point is the amendment of the definition of 'zamíndár,' which, as I have explained, will now let in not only those heirs of jághírdárs but also the zámíndárí tenants of ex-jághírdárs who would otherwise have been excluded. The other alteration made in the definition is one which I fear has given the Legislative Department a good deal of trouble. It refers to the method of dealing

with joint-proprietors' estates. The question is a difficult one, and is fully explained in the Report of the Select Committee. The outcome of the deliberations of the Select Committee has been this, that the property of joint-proprietors paying an aggregate revenue of Rs. 300 may come under the Act, but in dealing with proprietors the law will deal with them as individuals; that is to say, in order to render an application for bringing under the Act one of these joint undivided estates, successful, all the proprietors will have to be represented, and, if successful, then the property, whether separate or joint, of each proprietor will be liable to come under the scheme of liquidation. This is in accordance with the ordinary law, and really it is the only way out of the difficulty, for it would be monstrous that a man who has separate and joint property should be at liberty to get the benefit of the Act for his separate estate while his joint property should not be available for the satisfaction of his creditors, or that his joint property should be administered under the Act and his separate property be left at his own disposal. Practically, therefore, we leave matters very much as they were, except that we remove all doubts as to the possibility of bringing a joint estate paying Rs. 300 as its aggregate revenue under the Act.

"The next point on which the Bill has been amended is that the protection given to estates brought under the Act may now be given, if the Commissioner desires, from the day of the inquiry made upon the application, instead of waiting till the inquiry is completed and the order of management passed. This seemed obviously necessary, and the Bombay Government recommend it. The protection will bar revenue-process as well as civil process. We have also allowed six months as the period within which persons who have under the old law not been able to come in under the Act, but who under the new definition of 'zámíndár' will be at liberty to come in, may bring their applications instead of leaving the time indefinite. We have also decided that an order of management once passed shall be conclusive as to its own validity. This appeared to be very desirable, and the necessity for it was recently illustrated by the case of a man whose estate had been brought under management, and it appeared that although, as it stood in the books of Government, the estate was rightly brought under management, yet in reality the owner had parted with a portion of his estate but had not registered the transfer. Discoveries of this kind might render the whole process of liquidation null and void. It is, therefore, obviously more convenient that the scheme of liquidation once begun should be completed, and, with the consent of the Bombay Government, we have decided that this is the best way out of the difficulty. We have also provided that a liquidation-scheme may be amended at any time, saving the rights of the creditor; that is to say, that money adjudged to be due to any creditor must, under the liquidation-scheme, be paid during the period of liquidation.

"There is only one other point to which I need refer. It is a condition of some of the jághírs in Sindh that a definite fractional share of the jághír shall be resumed on the death of the incumbent, but it is left to the heir of the incumbent to decide what portion of the estate shall represent the fractional share that is to lapse. Of course, in the case of such estates being brought under liquidation, this custom must cause great difficulty to the manager in leasing or otherwise disposing of the land, because he does not know what land he has to deal with. To meet this difficulty we have arranged that, if an estate is brought under management of this kind, the manager shall, after consulting the persons interested, decide what portion of the land will come under the resumption-clause. He will then be at liberty to deal with the rest without any difficulty arising from that cause."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Salt Act, 1882. He said:—

"The reasons for making the Motion which I have the honour to bring forward are explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and it is scarcely necessary for me to add much to what is said in that Statement. I may, however, briefly explain that it is thought desirable, on grounds which it is at present unnecessary to enter into, to exclude Sindh from the operation of the Salt Act, and to legislate in Bombay with the object of making one Act applicable both to the Province of Sindh and to Bombay itself; and therefore it has been thought necessary to take measures to prepare for the repeal of so much of the Indian Salt Act as applies to the Province of Sindh. Opportunity has been taken of this necessity to clear up a point on which some doubt has recently been thrown with regard to the importation of salt into Sindh. Under the Inland Customs Act of 1875, a notification was issued by which the Governor General in Council prohibited the transit of salt into any part of Sindh unless under certain conditions. Section 27 of the Indian Salt Act of 1882 provides that 'the Governor General' in Council may, from time to time, by rule, prohibit absolutely, or subject to conditions, the importation of salt into, or the transit of salt over, the said territories' (including Sindh) 'or any part thereof.' It was held by the Judicial Commissioner of Sindh that the notification, to which I have referred, was inconsistent with section 27 of the Indian Salt Act, in so far as 'it prohibits the transit into Sindh of salt from foreign territory, whereas the section empowers the Governor General in Council to prohibit absolutely or conditionally the importation of salt into, and the transit of salt over, the territories referred to in it, and that importation applies only to salt brought as merchandise for the purpose of commerce and in merchantable quantities, not to small quantities brought for other purposes.' When this ruling was brought to the notice of the Government of India, it was of opinion that the interpretation given to the Act was neither in itself correct, nor consistent with the intentions of those who framed the Act; and as a temporary measure the Government issued a notification, laying down, in supersession of the notification of the 13th November, 1880, to which I have referred, that the Governor General in Council was pleased to prohibit absolutely the importation into, or the transit over, the Province of Sindh, or any part thereof, of salt produced or manufactured in foreign territory or in any Native State, or brought from foreign territory or from a Native State. Advantage has been taken of the present occasion to insert in the Bill, which I have now the honour to ask leave to introduce, the word 'bringing' instead of the word 'importation,' so as for the future to place the matter on a definite basis, and to exclude the possibility of further doubt arising."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 25th June, 1884.

SIMLA;
The 20th June, 1884.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 26.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

OF INDIA.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penisillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penisillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penisillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	10 5	...	...	...	15 6	16 3	17 13	16 5	17 2	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	8 6	13 10	13 10	11 5	23 11	25 14	24 13	27 11	27 11	21 13
	Godavery	10 13	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	10 14	16 0	16 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Kistna	13 5	15 6	8 13	...	...	...	15 11	15 6	14 0	16 5	16 5	14 11	20 5	19 3	21 13	...	...	...
	Nellore	12 10	12 10	7 3	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 13	15 0	15 8	16 0	22 10	22 2	20 3	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	14 5	14 0	14 11	...	...	...	11 8	11 2	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	26 2	26 2	28 6	29 0	27 8	30 6
	Anantapur	13 0	12 8	13 6	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	11 13	15 2	15 2	12 5	31 14	31 6	30 14	29 10	29 2	30 2
	Bellary	17 5	17 5	18 3	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	37 2	39 2	41 3	22 10	22 10	30 2
	Kurnool	14 0	12 2	15 3	...	...	...	11 6	11 0	11 0	12 2	11 6	11 13	30 2	28 13	32 3	27 8	32 8	27 8
	Madras	10 8	10 8	11 5	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	15 2	15 2	15 8	23 0	23 0	21 10	27 11	27 11	26 6
	Chinglepunt	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 3	15 6	15 8	15 8	16 10	...	...	...	21 2	...	21 2
	North Arcot	9 5	9 5	9 11	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 6	17 5	17 5	17 14	29 2	29 2	29 2	29 11	29 11	23 0
	South Arcot	9 6	9 11	10 14	...	...	...	13 14	11 3	16 8	14 14	14 6	17 2	...	...	30 3	24 10	23 14	26 3
	Tanjore	11 13	12 2	11 0	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	17 6	...	...	...	31 13	38 3	38 3	29 0	28 5	31 14
	Trichinopoly	9 10	9 10	10 10	...	...	...	15 2	15 3	15 8	15 10	15 13	15 14	...	...	...	23 14	29 0	30 8
	Madura	13 5	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	14 11	14 5	16 13	15 3	15 3	17 11	...	...	32 6	29 6	29 6	30 14
	Tinnevelly	8 14	8 14	9 14	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	19 14	14 13	14 13	20 2	...	...	...	23 5	23 5	...
	Coimbatore	14 13	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 14	14 8	14 8	14 14	25 3	25 3	26 2	29 6	29 6	27 0
	Nilgiris	9 14	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	10 6	11 3	11 3	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	18 8	18 8	21 0
	Salem	14 6	15 5	13 10	...	...	...	14 10	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 14	29 2	25 8	28 14	26 8	24 10	24 10
	South Canara	10 5	10 5	9 0	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 11	12 11	12 11	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	9 0	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	14 10	14 10	14 10	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay	10 9	11 0	10 3	19 2	17 11	23 8	7 4	7 4	7 8	12 0	11 0	13 1	18 14	18 9	18 14	16 8	14 10	15 15
	Ahmedabad	13 0	13 8	11 8	25 0	25 0	17 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	17 8	17 0	17 0	15 0
	Kaira	13 5	11 14	11 7	24 10	26 11	21 5	8 14	9 7	9 11	11 7	11 14	14 4	20 0	20 0	17 12	18 13	18 5	14 4
	Surat	10 5	11 2	11 6	11 5	11 4	12 8	7 5	7 6	7 9	8 3	8 4	8 7	15 3	19 4	19 1	13 2	14 2	14 3
	Broach	12 0	12 0	12 10	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 14	12 12	12 12	13 7	16 0	16 0	17 9	13 12	13 12	14 1
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	10 5	9 12	10 8	10 8	...	8 3	8 3	8 2	9 0	9 0	10 0	16 13	16 13	18 10	12 14	12 14	15 0
	Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	10 8	10 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	18 12	18 12	15 12	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	10 12	12 12	12 10	18 12	18 12	18 9	15 14	15 14	16 0
	Násik	17 0	17 0	14 4	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	11 0	11 0	13 6	...	...	22 6	15 5	15 5	15 5
	Ahmednagar	15 5	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 3	10 6	11 0	12 0	17 6	16 14	21 14	16 14	16 6	17 3
	Poona	12 10	12 10	12 10	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	9 13	10 7	10 7	11 0	15 4	13 1	19 7	13 13	13 4	16 2
	Sholápur	15 13	16 5	14 8	...	...	...	10 6	10 11	10 7	11 5	11 9	11 5	18 15	18 2	26 12	22 1	21 9	22 1
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	22 0	22 8	20 0	18 0	19 8	17 8	7 12	7 12	6 12	11 8	11 0	12 0	29 8	29 8	29 0	26 0	27 8	27 0
	Satara	14 11	14 11	12 1	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	8 14	10 0	10 0	11 7	15 4	15 4	16 5	14 14	14 14	15 8
	Belgaum	19 1	20 7	18 13	15 0	14 13	14 0	14 0	14 1	11 10	14 8	14 9	12 2	21 0	21 9	20 4	20 1	21 0	21 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	26 0
	Ratnágiri	10 9	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	9 14	12 0	14 2	18 10	15 10	20 13	12 14	13 8	14 11
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	13 0	13 0	...
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	11 0	11 0	11 6	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 6	13 5	13 5	15 0	22 13	22 0	22 13	18 0	18 0	16 0
	Aden	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 3	6 3	7 0	9 5	9 5	12 7	8 0	8 0	11 3	
	Asirgarh	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 7	13 4	13 4	15 0	21 0	21 8	18 8	25 0	25 0	21 0
	Baroda	10 8	11 1	10 5	11 6	15 3	14 0	7 9	7 9	8 3	10 8	10 8	11 10	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 5	16 5	13 6
	Diss	15 8	15 8	13 15	6 10	6 10	6 14	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 0	19 8	19 8	19 3	20 8	20 8	18 3
	Nimach	19 0	19 0	15 0	33 0	34 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	10 8	10 8	10 0	30 0	30 0	18 8	16 0	16 8	12 0
	Nasirabad	18 0	18 0	16 8	23 8	24 11	24 3½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	24 7½	24 8	23 8	17 8	17 13½	18 0½
	Rájkot	15 8	15 8	14 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 8	8 0	8 0	11 4	20 8	20 8	17 10	16 8	16 8	14 0
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 8	14 8	13 12	25 8	24 8	24 8	10 0	10 0	13 4	11 4	11 4	17 8	22 12	22 12	32 0	26 8	22 12	30 4
	Karachi	14 0	13 10	13 13	19 0	18 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	18 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	16 0	18 0	16 0	22 0	25 0	30 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	17 8	22 0	22 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	24 0
	Shikarpur	14 0	14 6	14 2	23 0	25 6	25 0	11 6	11 12	12 7	12 0	14 4	17 8	21 8	21 4	29 12	26 4	26 4	28 0
	Sukkur	16 0	18 0	13 8	24 0	24 0	29 8	10 0	11 0	12 8	13 0	14 0	19 8	23 8	23 0	29 8	23 0	23 0	26 8
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 3	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 12
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal.	Burdwan	15 12	18 0	14 8	26 0	27 8	30 0	13 8	13 2	19 8	17 4	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	16 8	16 8	14 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	15 8	15 8	19 0	18 0	17 8	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	16 8	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 12	14 0	18 0	15 0	15 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	18 0	17 8	13 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	14 8	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	14 0	14 4	13 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	26 6	35 3	35 3	40 0	40 0	36 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13
	Vizagapatam	28 5	28 5	20 3	45 10	44 8	32 13	93 5	93 5	87 8	15 3	15 3	14 10	14 0	14 0	14 5
	Godavery	32 13	32 13	29 2	42 0	42 0	31 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	12 8	14 10	14 10	12 8
	Kistna	28 14	30 2	24 14	33 10	32 8	25 10	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	15 3	15 3	15 3
	Nellore	25 8	25 8	27 5	29 14	29 14	23 2	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13
	Cuddapah	31 8	30 0	30 0	36 2	36 2	33 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	17 8	16 10	16 10	17 2
	Anantapur	33 14	34 14	31 0	45 6	45 6	38 2	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5
	Bellary	31 0	36 14	34 14	34 11	33 10	33 10	94 13	94 13	94 13	15 8	15 3	15 13	15 3	14 14	15 8
	Kurnool	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	27 0	167 3	164 11	190 8	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Madras	28 2	28 2	27 6	27 11	27 11	27 5	85 0	85 0	83 13	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 6	16 6	16 8
	Chinglepunt	27 6	27 6	24 11	27 5	26 8	27 5	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 5	17 0	17 0	16 14
	North Arcot	34 3	35 14	32 8	30 8	31 8	31 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13
	South Arcot	29 0	24 10	27 0	33 6	29 5	30 10	213 13	213 13	201 11	19 5	19 5	18 6	18 6	18 0	18 0
	Tanjore	36 3	36 3	36 3	32 6	30 11	30 10	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 10	15 10	15 10	15 10	14 11
	Trichinopoly	35 6	35 6	32 11	32 5	33 14	32 5	97 3	97 3	97 3	16 10	16 3	17 13	16 3	15 13	17 0
	Madura	34 2	34 2	39 8	37 6	39 3	40 8	116 10	116 10	121 8	17 5	16 13	17 5	16 13	16 6	16 13
	Coimbatore	26 13	26 13	...	39 3	39 3	39 10	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 13	17 13	18 11	17 6	17 6	18 5
	Nilgiris	30 5	30 5	29 8	37 0	37 0	32 5	97 3	97 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10
	Salem	21 10	21 10	21 10	24 2	23 3	24 14	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	South Canara	34 3	32 8	32 8	39 6	40 6	39 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	17 8	14 10	15 6	16 14	13 8	14 5
	Malabar	21 2	21 2	15 13	23 3	23 3	22 3	109 5	109 5	109 5	14 14	14 14	15 14	13 13	13 13	14 14
Bombay.	Bombay	20 6	20 6	22 10	26 14	26 14	25 8	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	13 8
	Ahmedabad	13 6	12 11	16 8	17 13	17 5	15 12	62 6	62 6	62 6	12 9	12 9	16 12	12 9	12 9	14 6
	Kaira	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Surat	20 0	20 0	...	15 4	17 12	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Broach	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	70 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9
	Tanna (Salsette)	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8½	14 8½	15 9	14 8½	14 8½	15 0
	Colába (Alibág)	25 11	25 11	25 11	12 4	12 4	13 4	85 0	85 0	71 1	15 12	15 12	14 5	14 0	14 0	13 4
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	14 8	14 8	15 0
	Násik	...	...	...	21 7	21 7	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 14	15 14	15 14
	Ahmednagar	22 4	22 4	23 0	16 5	16 5	17 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	12 14	12 14	15 8	12 11	12 11	15 5
	Poona	...	...	...	22 0	22 5	18 2	79 5	79 5	79 12	14 9	14 11	14 14	14 5	14 6	14 10
	Sholápur	15 6	15 6	15 6	18 6	18 6	16 2	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 11	14 11	14 11	14 7	14 7	14 7
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	...	...	...	25 9	25 9	21 0	80 0	88 4	91 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 4
	Satara	...	...	...	23 0	23 8	19 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 2	11 12½	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 12
	Belgaum	...	...	...	21 7	20 13	16 14	122 10	122 10	122 10	15 3	15 3	13 13	14 9	14 9	13 2
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 8	23 2	20 4	22 0	21 13	16 8	65 0	65 0	65 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0
	Ratnágiri	31 0	31 0	33 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 7	9 7	10 3	9 0	9 0	10 0
	Kanara (Karwar)	15 14	16 7	21 2	18 14	18 14	14 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	14 14	14 15	14 6	14 4	14 4	14 4
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	19 0	19 0	18 0	13 8	14 0	13 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 0
	Aden	22 0	22 0	26 10	19 0	19 0	22 13	160 0	160 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4
	Asirgarh	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0
	Baroda	...	...	...	20 8	21 0	17 12	150 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Diss	17 8	17 8	...	15 12	16 5	15 2	80 0	80 0	...	14 10	14 10	14 9	14 9	14 9	14 9
	Nimach	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	17 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0
	Nasirabad	...	...	...	25 8	26 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0
	Rájkot	...	...	...	22 15½	22 14½	25 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	16 0½	16 0½	16 2	15 0	15 0	15 9½
	Upper Sindh Frontier	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	16 2	60 0	60 0	90 0	44 0	44 0	65 0	32 0	32 0	50 0
	Karachi	70 0	60 0	...	20 12	22 12	22 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	12 12½*	12 12½*	12 12½*	12 12*	12 12*	12 8
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	6 0	11 0	9 8	18 0	17 0	18 0	90 0	90 0	105 0	17 11	17 11	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0
	Shikarpur	0 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8*
	Sukkur	...	...	...	19 8	21 0	22 2	245 0	260 0	280 0	14 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 14
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	...	...	...	22 0	23 8	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	13 0
	Western Districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	14 12	14 12	13 8	14 12	14 12	13 8
Bengal.	Burdwan	...	...	...	18 12	22 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 15 4	2 14 8	3 1 0	13 0a	13 4	12 4
	Bancoorah	...	...	...	18 4	18 0	18 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 3 6	12 12b	12 12	12 0
	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 5 3	12 0c	12 0	11 4
	Midnapore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	12 12d	12 12	13 0
	Hooghly	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9
	Howrah	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	13 0	13 0	13 0

Prices per md. of 40 seers.

₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.							
2 15 4	2 14 8	3 1 0	13 0a	13 4	12 4	Burdwan	Bengal.	Madras.	Provinces.
3 2 0	3 2 0	3 3 6	12 12b	12 12	12 0	Bancoorah			
3 2 6	3 2 6	3 5 3	12 0c	12 0	11 4	Beerbhoom			
2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	12 12d	12 12	13 0	Midnapore			
2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9	Hooghly			
3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah			

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 12-4 seers, and Ranegunge 13-4 seers.
b The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11 to 16 seers per rupee.
c The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 10-8 to 13-4 seers per rupee.
d In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Ghattal 14-6 seers and Contai 10-8 seers.
e The retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Serampore 13 seers, Jehanabad 13-8 seers, Bhuddressur 13-4 seers, Baidyabatty 13-12 seers, Chanditola 12-8 seers and Babugunge Jhikrapota, and Beloor 13-9 seers.
* In common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1884—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts.*																															*Central Districts.*	BENGAL—*continued.*
	Calcutta	16 0	16 0	14 4	16 0	17 0	18 13	8 0	8 0	10 5	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	19 6	18 10	18 10	18 13	100 0	100 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Calcutta	
	24-Pergunnahs	14 4	14 8	13 5	18 4	17 12	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 4	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 8	17 8	100 0	90 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	12 13*p*	12 13	13 5	24-Pergunnahs	
	Nuddea	16 12	16 12	14 8	20 0	20 0	22 15	12 5	12 5	15 4	13 5½	13 5½	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5½	21 5½	20 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	...	3 2 0	11 10½*q*	11 10½	11 10½	Nuddea	
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	17 0	14 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	180 0	200 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 8*h*	10 8	11 0	Khoolna	
	Jessore	16 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	10 12*i*	10 12	10 12	Jessore	
	Moorshedabad	19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	16 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	10 9*j*	10 0	12 8	Moorshedabad	
	Dinagepore	13 8	16 0	12 12	13 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	13 0	18 0	16 1	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 7 0	12 0*k*	11 0	11 0	Dinagepore	
	Rajshahye	20 5	19 0	17 4	32 0	32 0	35 0	12 0	11 8	13 8 to 16 0	13 2	13 0	16 8 to 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 8 3	12 6*l*	12 0	11 4	Rajshahye	
	Rungpore	16 0	16 0	11 7	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 14	13 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	11 14*m*	11 14	11 14	Rungpore	
	Bogra	12 12	16 8	15 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 8	15 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	15 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	3 5 4	3 8 0	3 8 8	12 0	11 4	9 12	Bogra	
	Pubna	24 0	24 0	18 12	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	15 0	15 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	12 6*n*	12 6	11 4	Pubna	
	Darjeeling	8 0	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	5 0	5 8	6 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	128 0	120 0	128 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0*o*	8 0	8 0	Darjeeling	
	Jalpáiguri	11 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 8	16 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4*p*	12 4	11 0	Jalpáiguri	
	Eastern Districts.																															*Eastern Districts.*	
	Dacca	17 0	17 0	14 4	26 0	26 0	19 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 8*q*	12 8	12 8	Dacca	
	Furreedpore	20 0	20 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	37 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	13 0*r*	12 0	12 0	Furreedpore	
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	13 0*s*	13 0	13 0	Backergunge	
	Mymensingh	14 0	13 8	12 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	14 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 1 0	3 5 0	12 12*t*	13 0	12 0	Mymensingh	
	Chittagong	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	...	3 14 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	10 0*u*	10 0	9 0	Chittagong	
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	10 0*v*	10 0	10 0	Noakholly	
	Tipperah	16 0	14 8	12 12	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	17 4	17 4	16 13	19 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	12 12	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	12 0*w*	11 0	13 0	Tipperah	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	12 4	10 0	12 4	13 5	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 4 0	8 0	8 0	6 1	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hill Tipperah	
	Behar.																															*Behar.*	
	Patna	21 0	20 0	17 8	24 0	23 0	32 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	29 8	100 0	100 0	180 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	Patna	
	Gya	15 8	16 8	22 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	10 8	10 0	12 8	12 0	12 4	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 4	28 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	11 0*x*	11 0	12 0	Gya	
	Shahabad	18 0	18 8	17 0 to 18 0	22 0	23 0	29 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	16 0 to 17 0	...	20 0	30 0	21 0	24 0	...	24 0	24 0	24 0 to 28 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 0*y*	12 0	12 8	Shahabad	
	Durbhunga	15 8	15 3	18 0	21 6	...	35 0	9 5	8 14	13 0	13 10	13 11	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 3	20 15	25 0	176 0	176 0	160 0	3 1 1	3 5 0	3 10 0	13 8*z*	12 1	10 0	Durbhunga	
	Mozufferpore	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0*z1*	12 0	12 0	Mozufferpore	
	Sarun	18 8	17 8	17 0	22 0	22 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	11 8*z2*	11 0	11 0	Sarun	
	Chumparun	15 8	16 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	11 0	12 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	11 8*z3*	11 0	11 8	Chumparun	
	Monghyr	17 13	19 11	19 3	21 0	22 4	28 5	11 9	10 12	15 12	12 9	12 9	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 1	26 0	27 4	126 0	126 0	126 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 2 6	12 1*z4*	12 1	13 0	Monghyr	
	Bhágalpur	17 10	17 10	16 6	21 7	21 7	30 5	11 6	11 6	16 6	13 14	13 14	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 7	20 13	25 4	151 8	151 8	189 6	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 6	12 10*z5*	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur	
	Purneah	18 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	10 8*z6*	10 8	10 0	Purneah	
	Maldah	20 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	17 0	13 8	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	160 0	200 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Maldah	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	15 8	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	...	9 0*z7*	9 8	10 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
	Orissa.																															*Orissa.*	
	Cuttack	15 12	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 2	18 6*	18 6	24 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	22 5	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Cuttack	
	Pooree	13 12	13 2	11 13	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	23 10	23 10	23 10	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	21 0	19 11	80 0	80 0	105 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 11 0	16 0*z8*	16 0	14 0	Pooree	
	Balasore	16 0	16 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	13 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	...	9 0*z9*	8 8	8 0	Balasore	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																															CHOTA NAGPUR.	
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																															*South-Western Frontier Agency.*	
	Hazáribágh	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 8	18 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	3 11 0	3 10 3	...	10 0*z10*	11 0	11 0	Hazáribágh	
	Lohardugga	14 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	15 0	130 0	120 0	120 0	4 10 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	8 0*z11*	10 0	9 8	Lohardugga	
	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Singbhoom	
	Manbhoom	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	140 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	10 10*z12*	10 8	10 0	Manbhoom	

* In the interior the price of common rice ranged from 26 seers 4 chittacks to 32 seers 13 chittacks per rupee.

f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 11 seers, and Barrackpore 12-13 seers.

g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 11-8 seers, and Ranaghat 12-12 seers.

h In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was:—At Satkhira and Bagirhat 11 seers per rupee.

i In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenidah and Magurah 12 seers, Narail 14 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.

j In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 10-8 seers, and Kaudy 12 seers.

k The retail prices of salt per rupee were—At Nitpore 10 seers and Raigunge 11-8 seers.

l In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was:—Nattore and Nowgong 12 seers.

m In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nilphamari and Gaibanda 12 seers and Kurigram 13 seers.

n The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 13 seers per rupee.

o The retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers and Siliguri 10 seers per rupee.

p The retail price of salt at Falacotta in Alipore sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.

q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10-10½ seers and Naraingunge 13 seers.

r In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo, Madaripore, and Bhanga 12 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.

s In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 11 seers.

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

u The retail prices of salt per rupee were—At Kumeriah 9 seers, Hathazaree 8 seers, and Cox's Bazar 9 seers.

* In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

w In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 12-4 seers and Chandpore 12-8 seers.

x The retail price of salt at Nowada sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.

y In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 11-8 seers and Bhabhua 10-8 seers.

z In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tajpore 11-8 seers and Madhubani 11 seers.

z1 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Seetamarhee 10 seers and Muzeepore 10-8 seers.

z2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11 seers, Gopalgunge 12 seers.

z3 In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

z4 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Boguserai 11 seers and Jamui 12 seers.

z5 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Madhupura 10 seers, and Soopole 11 seers.

z6 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kissengunge 9 seers, and at Raneegunge in Arrareah sub-division 11 seers.

z7 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur 13 seers, Rajmehal 11 seers, and Godda 12 seers.

z8 The retail price of salt at Khorda sub-division was 16 seers per rupee.

z9 The retail price of salt at Bhadruck was 8 seers per rupee.

z10 The retail price of salt at Chattra and Kharrackdiha was 11 seers per rupee.

z11 The retail price of salt at Daltongunge in Palamow sub-division was 8-8 seers per rupee.

z12 The retail prices of salt were at Ragunathpore 12 seers and Govindpore 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1884—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	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 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Assam.	Sylhet	12 8	12 8	13 4	...	...	...	11 0	11 4	14 0	15 0	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 1 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	12 8	12 4	11 12	Sylhet	Assam.
	Cachar	8 0	10 10	10 0	10 10	12 13	16 0	11 13	10 10	12 13	13 5	15 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	Cachar	
	Goálpárá	21 4	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 12	10 0	13 0	11 8	13 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 1 0	3 6 0	12 4	12 4	11 0	Goálpárá	
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 6 0	8 0	8 0	6 6	Gáro Hills	
	Kámrúp	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	11 12	16 0	16 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	Kámrúp	
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Darrang	
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	100 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Nowgong	
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	200 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Sibságar	
	Lakhimpur	10 0	9 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	Lakhimpur	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0 0	16 0 0	13 0 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	Nága Hills	
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	18 8	18 8	18 8	26 0	26 0	31 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.
	Saháranpur	21 8	21 8	21 8	25 13	26 14	34 6½	7 8½	7 8½	8 9½	9 11	9 11	12 14½	23 10½	23 11	25 13	26 14	26 14	26 14	21 8	24 10½	24 11	129 0	129 0	150 8	13 2½	13 2½	12 14½	12 14½	12 14½	12 11	Saháranpur	
	Muzaffarnagar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Muzaffarnagar	
	Meerut	20 0	20 0	17 8	26 0	27 0	30 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	29 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Meerut	
	Bulandshahr	20 8	21 12	21 0	27 8	27 8	29 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 5	8 0	11 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
	Aligarh	19 4	19 4	18 0	26 8	26 8	27 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	22 8	26 8	28 0	24 8	24 8	18 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	Aligarh	
	Kumaun	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	Kumaun	
	Garhwál	15 0	13 8	18 0	17 8	17 0	20 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	22 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	...	280 0	320 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 2	8 2	8 0	Garhwál	
	Bijnor	19 6	19 2	21 2	24 12	25 14	33 3	9 2	9 0	10 6	10 6	10 2	11 13	21 6	21 6	29 4	...	...	21 6	21 0	22 0	23 12	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 8	12 8	12 8	Bijnor	
	Moradabad	20 15	20 15	21 4	29 4	29 4	32 8	8 0	8 7	10 10	12 8	12 8	13 12	30 8	30 8	29 6	25 0	26 12	18 2	21 9½	21 0	24 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 11	11 11	11 1½	11 6	11 6	10 12½	Moradabad	
	Budaun	20 11	22 8	20 11	27 9½	31 8	31 15	8 6	8 6	8 6	12 0	12 0	14 1½	26 6	26 6	...	25 3	25 3	...	...	...	...	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 11	11 11	11 1½	12 3	12 3	12 3	Budaun	
	Bareilly	20 5	20 10	19 6	30 0	28 12	26 14	5 0	5 0	7 8	11 14	11 14	13 2	30 0	28 12	28 12	26 4	25 0	20 0	21 14	21 14	23 2	150 0	150 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 3	12 3	12 3	Bareilly	
	Sháhjahánpur	23 0	23 4	21 9	34 8	34 4	32 0	8 4	8 0	9 12	13 12	14 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	11 8	Sháhjahánpur	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	21 14	23 12	23 0	32 8	27 8	35 0	8 2	8 2	10 0	12 8	11 14	14 0	31 4	33 12	...	25 0	25 0	...	21 4	21 4	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 14	11 14	13 8	11 9	11 9	12 8	Tarái Pergunnahs	
	Muttra	19 0	19 0	18 8	25 8	25 8	27 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	21 8	22 8	27 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Muttra	
	Agra	18 0	18 4	17 8	24 8	24 8	24 8	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	22 4	22 8	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Agra	
	Farukhabad	21 5	21 8	19 9	30 8	30 13	27 10	6 14	7 0	7 5	12 8	12 9	12 8	...	...	24 15	27 2	27 1	21 1	24 4½	24 14½	24 12	145 0	145 0	150 0	12 4	12 4	12 4½	11 9	11 9	11 9	Farukhabad	
	Mainpuri	20 8	21 0	18 12	26 0	26 8	26 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Mainpuri	
	Etáwah	20 8	20 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	21 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	...	25 8	22 0	...	23 0	24 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Etáwah	
	Etah	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Etah	
	Jalaun	22 8	22 8	20 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	30 0	31 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jalaun	
	Jhánsi	23 8	22 8	23 1	30 0	28 5	35 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	29 8	29 0	35 0	20 8	20 8	...	27 4	26 8	31 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	Jhánsi	
	Lalitpur	28 0	26 2	22 4	36 0	38 0	41 4	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	35 8	34 0	38 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	33 12	32 4	33 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Lalitpur	
	Cawnpore	21 8	22 0	19 0	29 0	30 0	29 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	14 8	28 0	29 0	30 0	28 0	29 0	25 0	27 0	29 0	29 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	Cawnpore	
	Fatehpur	19 0	19 0	17 8	26 0	27 0	27 0	9 0	9 0	11 4	12 12	13 12	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 12	28 4	28 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur	
	Bánda	26 8	27 0	25 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	14 8	35 0	35 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	...	37 0	37 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	Bánda	
	Allahabad	19 6	19 8	17 12	28 0	27 4	29 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	14 8	14 0	15 8	28 8	29 0	29 8	26 8	28 0	30 0	28 0	28 4	29 8	120 0	130 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 0	11 0	Allahabad	
	Hamírpur	25 4	25 5	20 0	23 0	...	...	8 12	9 0	10 0	11 13	11 4	...	31 0	31 0	24 0	...	...	...	31 2	34 8	32 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 11	11 4	12 2	10 1	10 12	11 0	Hamírpur	
	Jaunpur	21 14	21 14	20 8	28 4	28 4	32 12	7 1	7 1	7 12	12 0	12 0	14 13	...	...	...	21 3	21 3	...	24 0	24 0	28 15	130 0	130 0	148 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 10	10 10	10 10	Jaunpur	
	Gorakhpur	20 11	19 13	18 14	25 3	25 3	27 0	11 11	12 9½	13 8	14 5½	14 5½	16 3	25 3	23 6½	32 6½	12 9½	15 3	...	25 3	25 3	29 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9½	10 9½	11 0	10 6½	10 6½	10 13	Gorakhpur	
	Basti	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Basti	
	Azamgarh	18 1	19 4	18 7	25 7	26 4	25 13	10 5	10 5	10 5	12 9	11 13	14 12	...	...	...	20 10	20 10	20 10	21 6	22 14	25 13	177 8	177 8	147 8	11 2	11 2	9 14	10 8	10 8	10 8	Azamgarh	
	Mirzapur	16 8	16 0	17 8	23 0	22 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Mirzapur	
	Benares	18 2	18 2	16 13	24 6	25 0	26 0	8 11	8 11	11 6	12 7½	12 3	17 5½	25 8	26 9	30 6	22 4	22 4	39 4	22 12	23 1	25 8	100 0	100 0	110 0	10 11	10 15½	9 6½	10 2	10 2	10 2	Benares	
	Gházipur	19 5	19 5	20 9½	25 1½	25 1½	28 5	7 1½	7 1½	9 0	11 9	11 9	16 1½	...	...	29 10	21 14	21 4	27 0½	24 7	24 7	29 10	128 12	128 12	128 12	10 15½	10 15½	10 1½	10 5	10 5	10 5	Gházipur	
	Balia	19 5	19 5	19 6	24 6	24 6	28 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 2	14 2	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 14	11 8	11 4	11 12	11 12	11 4	Balia	
	Pilibhít	21 0	21 4	21 6	31 4	32 0	35 4	10 0	10 0	13 12	12 8	12 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	21 12	23 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Pilibhít	
Oudh.	Sultánpur	22 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	14 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 4	12 4	11 12	11 0	12 0	Sultánpur	Oudh.
	Partábgarh	22 12	23 5	21 5	31 10	30 15	33 12	13 12	14 0	16 0	14 0	14 10	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 12	25 3	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	10 12	11 4	10 11	Partábgarh	
	Fyzabad	21 0	20 0	18 0	26 4	26 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 4	13 8	17 0	...	26 0	36 0	23 0	23 8	...	25 12	25 4	28 14	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	Fyzabad	
	Kheri	22 8	22 0	23 12	33 0	32 0	36 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	...	40 0	50 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Kheri	
	Lucknow	21 10½	21 10	18 4	29 0	30 0	30 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	11 8	18 0	27 0	27 0	35 0	28 0	29 0	22 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	115 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Lucknow	
	Bára Banki	21 0	22 0	18 4	29 0	30 0	30 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	11 8	18 0	27 0	27 0	35 0	28 0	29 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	130 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bára Banki	
	Bahraich	23 0	22 0	20 0	33 0	32 0	42 0	12 12	12 12	11 0	14 0	14 0	17 8	29 0	30 0	38 0	...	...	24 0	32 0	33 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	Bahraich	
	Rái Bareli	21 12	21 0	19 8	28 0	28 8	27 12	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	16 0	...	30 0	...	...	...	26 0	25 8	25 8	25 0	220 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Rái Bareli	
	Sitapur	25 9½	24 13	23 0	38 0	35 0	35 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	32 0	33 0	33 0	30 0	32 0	27 8	28 3	27 8	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	Sitapur	
	Gonda	24 0	24 0	21 8	28 8	32 0	42 0	12 8	12 12	13 8	15 6	15 6	15 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 4	11 4	11 1½	Gonda	
	Unáo	22 0	22 8	19 4	27 0	27 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	27 8	28 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	Unáo	
	Hardui	22 8	23 0	17 13	34 11	33 12	23 7	5 10	5 10	6 9	11 4	11 4	13 2	...	...	26 4	...	...	23 7	25 5	23 7	20 10	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 14	9 14	9 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	Hardui	
Punjab.	Gujránwála (a)	24 4	25 0	24 4	40 0	40 0	45 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	35 0	35 0	36 0	26 0	26 0	35 0	35 0	36 0	38 8	90 0	90 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála (a)	Punjab.
	Lahore (b)	25 0	25 0	23 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	30 0	32 0	43 0	27 0	30 0	28 0	35 0	36 0	38 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore (b)	
	Ferozepore (c)	22 8	22 0	22 0	36 0	38 0	45 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	50 0	...	...	36 0	34 0	34 0	43 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	14 8	14 8	13 12	14 0	14 0	13 8	Ferozepore (c)	
	Sirsa (d)	19 0	19 0	24 0	30 0	32 0	44 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	24 0	28 0	45 0	20 0	21 0	32 0	30 8	31 0	41 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	Sirsa (d)	
	Hissar (e)	17 0	18 8	20 0	25 8	26 8	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	23 0	24 0	33 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	25 8	26 8	32 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	Hissar (e)	
	Rohtak (f)	19 0	19 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	27 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	12 0	12 8	Rohtak (f)	
	Gurgaon (g)	20 0	20 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gurgaon (g)	
	Delhi (h)	20 8	19 8	20 8	26 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 4	22 4	25 8	90 0	90 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	12 8	12 8	11 0	Delhi (h)	
	Karnal (i)	21 0	21 0	21 0	29 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	12 8	12 8	11 0	Karnal (i)	
	Umballa (j)	21 15	22 0	24 0	28 8	28 0	37 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	27 15	27 8	33 0	200 0	200 0	140 0	14 0	14 0	14 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	Umballa (j)	
	Ludhiana (k)	25 0	24 8	26 8	34 0	34 0	43 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	43 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	31 0	30 8	38 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	14 8	14 14	14 0	14 8	14 0	Ludhiana (k)	
	Simla (l)	17 8	17 0	18 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	20 0	19 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 4	10 10	10 5	10 8	10 0	Simla (l)	

(a) Wheat rising; gram falling.
(b) Bajra, jowar, gram, and maize rising.
(c) Wheat falling; barley rising.
(d) Barley, bajra, jowar, and gram rising.
(e) Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar, gram, and gur rising.
(f) Gram and salt rising.
(g) Gur rising.
(h) Jowar and maize rising; wheat, gram, and gur falling.
(i) Barley rising; gur falling.
(j) Barley and gram falling; wheat rising.
(k) Salt rising; wheat and gram falling.
(l) Gram and wheat falling; rice, maize, gur, and salt rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1884—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	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 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuguee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuguee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuguee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.						
Punjab—*continued*.	Kángra (*a*)	18 0	19 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	25 0	120 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	12 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Kángra (*a*)	Punjab—*continued*.
	Jullundur (*b*)	25 8	25 8	25 0	32 0	36 0	44 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	32 0	45 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	30 0	31 8	35 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	14 12	14 12	14 8	14 4	14 4	14 4	Jullundur (*b*)	
	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	25 4	25 0	26 0	35 8	37 0	45 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	...	30 8	33 0	35 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	
	Gurdáspur (*d*)	29 0	29 0	32 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	30 0	33 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Gurdáspur (*d*)	
	Amritsar (*e*)	25 8	25 0	24 8	37 0	39 0	39 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 6	13 8	35 0	38 0	41 0	28 0	29 0	25 8	...	34 8	35 8	39 4	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 0	15 0	14 14	Amritsar (*e*)	
	Siálkot (*f*)	26 0	25 8	26 8	40 0	40 0	42 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	39 0	35 0	35 0	39 0	...	33 0	34 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	15 8	Siálkot (*f*)	
	Gujrát (*g*)	31 0	28 12	28 8	58 0	49 0	46 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	43 0	42 8	50 0	...	37 0	36 8	35 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	15 14	15 8	16 0	Gujrát (*g*)	
	Jhelum (*h*)	27 0	27 0	28 0	42 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	37 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	35 0	41 0	...	30 0	30 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	16 4	16 4	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	Jhelum (*h*)	
	Ráwalpindi (*i*)	32 0	31 0	28 0	46 0	44 8	44 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 12	50 0	50 0	32 0	48 0	45 0	46 0	...	34 8	36 0	35 8	110 0	130 0	92 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ráwalpindi (*i*)	
	Shahpúr (*j*)	30 0	29 0	31 0	38 0	45 0	53 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	37 0	38 0	42 0	37 0	38 0	48 0	...	36 0	38 8	47 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpúr (*j*)	
	Jhang (*k*)	22 0	22 0	22 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	...	...	...	19 0	10 0	11 0	26 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	29 0	29 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	14 10	14 8	14 8	14 4	Jhang (*k*)	
	Montgomery (*l*)	20 0	20 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	5 8	26 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	32 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Montgomery (*l*)	
	Mooltan (*m*)	17 8	17 8	16 4	26 0	27 0	39 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	...	26 0	26 0	29 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	15 4	15 4	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 8	Mooltan (*m*)	
	Muzaffargarh (*n*)	20 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	19 0	23 0	22 12	23 0	23 0	25 0	...	21 0	24 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	*	*	*	9 0	14 0	14 0	Muzaffargarh (*n*)	
	Dera Gházi Khán (*n*)	19 6	19 6	18 12	25 0	26 14	35 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	8 12	28 0	28 12	40 0	25 0	25 0	38 12	...	22 13	25 0	23 2	125 0	125 0	100 0	28 12	28 12	26 4	27 8	27 8	25 0	Dera Gházi Khán (*n*)	
	Dera Ismail Khán (*o*)	25 5	21 3	22 10	38 2	37 4	33 0	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 6	32 8	33 2	41 4	26 4	27 8	35 10	...	31 15	31 9	31 3	125 0	125 0	119 0	42 8	44 6	50 0	40 0	41 14	48 2	Dera Ismail Khán (*o*)	
	Bannu (*p*)	35 0	32 8	35 0	48 12	47 8	48 12	...	...	...	9 6	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	35 0	40 0	42 8	...	45 10	42 8	37 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	Bannu (*p*)	
	Kohát (*q*)	30 10	31 14	21 10	48 7	45 14	47 2	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	15 5	...	...	...	35 11	34 6	43 6	...	33 2	34 6	28 11	114 12	114 12	114 12	61 3	61 3	91 12	58 11	58 11	63 12	Kohát (*q*)	
	Peshawar (*r*)	28 0	27 8	24 4	41 8	51 5	41 0	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 8	57 0	57 0	50 0	40 0	39 0	31 0	...	26 0	29 4	25 10	112 0	118 0	86 0	39 0	41 10	54 10	38 0	40 0	52 0	Peshawar (*r*)	
	Házára (*s*)	29 0	29 0	...	46 0	43 8	50 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	...	...	26 8	30 8	...	110 0	110 0	140 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	12 0	Házára (*s*)	
Central Provinces.	Saugor	28 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 12	9 12	10 12	9 8	9 8	10 8	Saugor	Central Provinces.
	Damoh	32 8	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 12	10 8	10 0	10 8	10 0	Damoh	
	Jubbulpore	24 0	24 0	19 8	27 0	28 0	26 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	12 8	13 0	16 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	18 0	19 0	18 8	...	39 0	34 0	38 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 12	11 4	11 8	11 4	11 8	Jubbulpore	
	Mandla	32 0	32 0	25 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	18 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 0	45 0	42 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	9 8	Mandla	
	Seoni	27 0	26 8	22 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	17 8	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	27 0	26 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	10 8	10 12	11 4	10 4	10 8	11 0	Seoni	
	Narsinghpur	22 8	22 0	18 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 2	28 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Narsinghpur	
	Hoshungabad	20 4	20 4	14 5	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 0	10 11	11 14	10 2	...	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	28 1	28 4	21 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	11 8	11 0	11 10	10 10	Hoshungabad	
	Nimár	22 11	21 10	16 0	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	14 14	14 14	15 11	23 7	23 7	19 11	28 0	28 0	19 11	...	25 13	25 13	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 14	13 13	13 0	12 12	12 12	Nimár	
	Betúl	24 0	23 8	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	17 0	23 0	24 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	Betúl	
	Chhindwára	25 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	19 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	Chhindwára	
	Wardha	26 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	7 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	26 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	22 8	18 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 6	12 0	Wardha	
	Nágpur	22 12	22 12	17 4	...	...	...	9 12	9 4	9 12	14 12	14 12	16 0	28 12	28 12	29 12	...	...	...	...	22 12	21 12	22 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 12	11 12	12 4	Nágpur	
	Chánda	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 0	24 0	26 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	28 0	24 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Chánda	
	Bhandára	24 8	24 0	21 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	20 8	22 8	22 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	26 4	25 0	159 0	159 0	...	11 0	11 8	11 8	10 12	11 0	11 0	Bhandára	
	Bálaghát	23 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	28 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Bálaghát	
	Raipur	30 0	32 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 0	22 8	24 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	30 0	64 0	64 0	60 0	10 8	11 0	11 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	Raipur	
	Bilaspur	45 0	47 8	32 0	...	...	...	28 8	28 8	32 0	34 0	34 0	45 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 0	42 0	35 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	Bilaspur	
	Sambalpur	24 12	24 8	21 0	...	...	...	23 8	26 4	36 12	26 4	28 4	52 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	120 0	190 8	190 8	200 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	Sambalpur	
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																																	*Arakan Division.*	British Burma.
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Akyab	
	Northern Arakan																																	Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	11 13	...	14 13	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 3	...	Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandoway	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sandoway	
	Pegu Division.																																	*Pegu Division.*	
	Rangoon Town	12 6	16 4	15 0	...	...	...	11 4	12 6	12 0	12 6	14 2	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 10	20 0	19 7	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	...	...	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1	...	...	46 9	...	...	7 7	...	...	5 3	...	...	Pegu	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	35 11½	7 14	7 14	18 14½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	14 9½	535 11	513 11	535 11½	...	...	...	29 12	27 7	35 11½	Tharrawaddy	
	Prome	18 3	16 3	12 2	...	...	...	11 3	11 10	12 3	11 15	12 7	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9	15 9	15 9	139 11	139 11	139 11	28 6	28 6	25 5	18 10	18 10	16 9	Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																																	*Irrawaddy Division.*	
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	13 2	10 14	15 4	15 11	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	11 4	11 9	238 12	238 12	265 7	28 6	26 2	28 9	24 14	22 7	31 4	Bassein	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 15	15 10	13 0	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
	Thonegwa	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo	9 4	9 4	13 6	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 11	12 7	12 7	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 7	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 5	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																																	*Tenasserim Division.*	
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	12 8	12 2	12 2	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 8	30 8	32 5	20 15	20 15	22 12	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
	Tavoy	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Tavoy	
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	21 12	16 10	16 10	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	36 8	36 8	24 5	29 3	29 3	16 4	Mergui	
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	24 0	24 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	14 1	14 1	...	Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 1	9 1	9 9	9 9	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	250 0	25 4	29 8	29 8	14 2	14 2	18 14	Shwaygyin	
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Salween	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	Bolarum																																	Bolarum	
	Chudderghat																																	Chudderghat	
	Amráoti	23 0	22 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	24 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	20 0	19 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	64 0	13 0	13 8	14 8	12 8	12 0	13 0	Amráoti	
	Akola	21 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	20 0	...	21 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	Akola	
	Ellichpur	20 0	19 8	15 0	7 0	7 8	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 12	24 0	24 0	14 12	16 0	22 0	...	16 0	17 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Ellichpur	
	Buldána	23 0	23 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	23 8	23 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	...	22 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldána	
	Wún	22 0	20 0	18 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	11 8	11 8	13 8	26 0	27 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	18 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	Wún	
	Basim	24 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	5 4	13 0	12 0	13 8	25 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	22 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	Basim	

* No wholesale salt sold.

(*a*) Wheat, rice, gram and salt (wholesale) rising. (*b*) Barley, gram, maize, and gur rising. (*c*) Barley and gram rising; wheat falling. (*d*) Gram rising, (*e*) Wheat and maize falling; barley, rice, bajra, jowar, and gram, rising. (*f*) Wheat and gur falling; gram rising. (*g*) Wheat, barley, bajra, gram, and salt falling. (*h*) Barley, bajra, and jowar falling. (*i*) Wheat, barley, and bajra falling; gram and firewood rising. (*j*) Barley, bajra, jowar, and gram rising; wheat falling. (*k*) Jowar rising; gur falling. (*l*) Jowar, gur, and gram falling.

(*m*) Barley and maize rising. (*n*) Barley, jowar, and gram rising. (*o*) Wheat, barley, and gram falling; bajra, jowar, and salt rising. (*p*) Wheat, barley, gram, and maize falling; rice and bajra rising. (*q*) Wheat, gur, and gram rising; barley and bajra falling. (*r*) Wheat and bajra falling; barley, gram, maize, salt, and firewood rising. (*s*) Barley and maize falling; bajra, gram, and salt rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1884 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	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 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Mysore	Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur	Mysore
Coorg	Coorg	8 12	8 13	9 6	10 2	10 5	10 4	12 14	13 14	14 1	18 3	18 13	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 5	31 4	25 15	23 4	23 10	28 6	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 10	12 0	10 2	10 12	11 2	10 2	Coorg	Coorg
Rajpootana	Jeypore	17 4	17 0	16 8	23 0	24 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	19 0	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	22 4	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	14 8	15 4	15 4	14 4	Jeypore	Rajpootana
	Kishengurh	16 0	17 0	16 0	22 0	22 8	23 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	21 8	17 8	25 8	17 8	16 0	18 4	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	18 12	18 12	19 6	25 0	24 6	26 14	10 0	10 0	12 8	11 4	11 4	13 12	23 12	24 6	26 14	21 4	21 4	23 0	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	26 8	...	...	...	14 0	13 14	14 3	13 12	13 12	13 8	Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	18 0	18 4	20 5	23 8	23 13	27 14	7 7	7 7	8 10	10 8	10 8	10 10	22 0	22 0	25 0	18 2	19 1	21 8	...	...	...	22 10	22 9	27 7	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 12	14 12	14 12	15 4	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 7	18 11	20 14	24 3	24 3	30 9	7 6	7 6	7 13	8 5	8 6	11 0	23 3	23 3	28 4	22 3	22 12	25 8	...	...	...	20 13	21 7	28 0	...	...	...	12 4	12• 4	13 6	12 0	12 0	13 0	Bhurtpore (City)	
	Ajmere	15 8	15 8	15 0	22 0	21 8	22 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	21 8	20 8	22 12	80 0	80 0	60 0	16 8	16 8	17 0	15 0•	15 0	15 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	22 11	22 4	18 6	30 12	30 2	25 3	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	13 0	28 0	28 0	24 12	22 0	22 0	18 2	...	...	...	28 8	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	13 12	14 0	14 0	13 10	13 10	13 12	Deoli Cantonment	
																													R a. p.	*R a. p.* per md.	*R a. p.*					
	Erinpura	16 5	16 8	16 6	25 2	26 0	27 6	...	...	...	8 1	7 7	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	21 12	21 10	20 6	170 0	170 0	160 0	3 0 4	3 0 4	2 13 9	13 0	13 0	13 0	Erinpura	
	Sirohee	14 8	14 8	14 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	Sirohee	
	Abu	13 8	13 8	12 4	20 8	20 8	19 8	6 0	6 0	6 14	7 8	7 8	8 4	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 2	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	16 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 8 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	Abu	
	Anadra	15 0	15 0	13 10	23 8	23 8	22 8	6 8	6 8	7 4	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	16 12	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	17 0	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	14 4	14 4	12 4	Anadra	
	Bálmere	13 12	13 12	15 4	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	5 12	7 8	7 8	8 8	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	27 4	...	...	...	15 0	13 12	15 8	300 0	300 0	310 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	2 5 0	16 0•	17 0	17 4	Bálmere	
	Jeysalmere	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jeysalmere	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	20 0	18 8	19 8	22 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	24 0	†	†	†	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 5 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
																													S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	17 9½	17 3	12 14½	24 3½	24 3½	16 6½	9 6	9 12½	10 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 7½	21 1½	16 0½	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 1½ *R a. p.*	11 11½ *R a. p.* per md.	9 15½ *R a. p.*	11 11½	11 5½	9 9	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh („)																																		Partábgarh („)	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 0	15 8	15 0	20 0	25 8	21 4	5 0	5 0	6 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	17 8	17 8	18 12	17 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	16 2	18 12	18 12	94 0	94 0	...	2 11 8 S. Ch.	2 11 0 S. Ch.	2 10 0 S. Ch.	14 12	15 0	15 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
	Bikaneer	13 0	12 5	11 3	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	3 8	6 11	6 11	6 8	...	...	...	15 4	15 5	19 14	...	...	...	16 1½	16 9	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
	Boondee	28 12	26 12	20 8	42 8	42 8	30 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	38 8	38 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 8	38 8	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 12	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	Boondee	
	Kotah	26 0	26 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	34 0	34 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Kotah	
	Tonk	21 8	21 0	19 9	29 12	31 0	28 5	6 8	6 8	7 9	8 8	8 8	9 11	29 12	31 8	28 10	23 8	23 4	...	...	...	...	28 8	28 0	28 10	110 0	110 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	14 12	12 12	12 13	14 7	Tonk	
	Jhallawar	23 12	23 0	20 10	38 4	36 6½	23 10	...	...	...	10 3½	10 3½	8 14	31 14	31 0½	24 2	15 14	16 1½	18 6	...	...	...	31 6½	31 15	26 2	...	...	...	11 5	11 1	11 5	11 1	10 2	9 14	Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	21 6	19 12	18 2	26 6	26 0	22 12	9 0	9 0	13 4	12 12	12 13	16 2	27 8	27 1	20 3	19 0	18 12	21 0	...	...	...	25 12	25 12	23 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 8½	13 8	14 1	13 5½	13 5	13 13	Shahpoora	
	Dholpur	18 0	18 2	18 8	23 10	24 12	26 4	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 8	11 4	21 15	24 2	24 10	21 6	23 2	22 0	...	...	...	20 4	21 11	26 8	...	...	...	12 15	13 8	13 8	12 2	12 10	12 10	Dholpur	
Central India.	Indore	21 14	19 12	13 10	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 6	10 14	10 14	10 0	28 3	29 1	17 12	18 3	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	23 10	23 8	17 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 6	12 0	11 6	12 0	11 6	Indore	Central India.
	Gwalior	17 8	17 7	16 11	21 15	22 8	23 12	7 9	7 5	7 5	9 15	9 2	9 8	21 15	22 13	24 15	18 15	18 15	19 3	...	...	...	19 5	19 9	22 14	127 12	127 12	127 12	11 14	11 14	...	11 7	11 7	11 7	Gwalior	
	Goona	27 0	26 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	35 0	35 0	33 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	33 0	32 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Goona	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	27 0	27 0	23 3	38 12	35 0	41 14	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 8	18 0	19 0	•	•	35 2	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	35 0	34 8	36 5	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 5	11 5	12 1	10 12	10 12	11 5	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* Not sold.

† Eight pies per bundle.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF APRIL AND 1st HALF OF MAY 1884 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 792, 793, 840, 841, 882 AND 883 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 10th AND 24th MAY AND 7th JUNE 1884.

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.	Grant Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight. S. C.	Grant Millet (Cholum, Jowar). *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight. S. C.	Grant 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.
	1st half of April 1884.																		
Mysore	Bangalore	11 10	10 14	11 13	12 11	12 0	12 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 10	0 10	0 10	2 28	7 26	9 30	14 ...	... ...	... ...
	Kolar	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Tumkúr	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Mysore	12 8	12 8	12 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	11 14	11 14	11 14	12 14	12 14	14 14	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Shimoga	15 12	13 10	14 11	... ...	15 12	15 10	12 18	15 10	12 18	14 18	14 16	13 42	0 42	0 37	13 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Kadur	10 0	10 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	2nd half of April 1884.																		
Mysore	Bangalore	12 0	11 10	12 2	13 0	12 11	15 10	12 3	10 12	12 0	11 11	11 11	11 11	2 25	2 28	7 30	5 ...	... ...	... ...
	Kolar	... ...	... ...	... ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Tumkúr	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Mysore	10 8	12 8	12 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	11 14	11 14	13 0	12 14	12 14	14 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Shimoga	14 11	15 12	14 11	... ...	15 12	15 10	12 18	15 10	12 18	14 18	14 16	13 42	0 42	0 36	12 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Kadur	10 0	10 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	1st half of May 1884.																		
Rajpootana	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	23 12	22 8	18 12	... ...	... ...	... ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 4	17 8	17 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Partábgarh („)	19 11	18 7	15 71	... ...	... ...	... ...	9 6	9 6	10 0	11 14	12 8	10 15	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Bikaneer	12 5	11 14	11 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	3 11	3 9	3 8	6 11	6 8	6 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	15 5	15 5	11 9

Provinces.	Districts.	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.
	1st half of April 1884.						
Mysore	Bangalore	12 4	12 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 12
	Kolar	12 4	12 4	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 3
	Tumkúr	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Mysore	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	11 0
	Shimoga	11 0	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 0
	Kadur	... ...	... ...	... ...	10 ...	... ...	... ...
	2nd half of April 1884.						
Mysore	Bangalore	12 4	12 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 12
	Kolar	12 4	12 4	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 3
	Tumkúr	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Mysore	10 8	10 8	9 12	10 0	10 0	11 0
	Shimoga	11 0	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 0
	Kadur	... ...	... ...	... ...	10 ...	... ...	... ...
	1st half of May 1884.						
Rajpootana	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	... ...	... ...	... ...	11 ...	11 ...	12 ...
	Partábgarh („)	... ...	... ...	... ...	17 ...	13 ...	17 ...
	Bikaneer	... ...	... ...	... ...	11 ...	8 ...	11 ...

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

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1884 —*continued*.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1883. S. Ch.	Gram. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Gram. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883. S. Ch.	Firewood. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Firewood. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883. S. Ch.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883. S. Ch.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883. S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued*.	Kángra (*a*)	... ...	... ...	... ...	23 0	24 0	25 0	120 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	12 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Jullundur (*b*)	... ...	... ...	... ...	30 0	31 8	35 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	14 12	14 12	14 8	14 4	14 4	14 4
	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	... ...	... ...	... ...	30 8	33 0	35 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12
	Gurdáspur (*d*)	... ...	... ...	... ...	30 0	33 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0
	Amritsar (*e*)	... ...	... ...	... ...	34 8	35 8	39 4	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 0	15 0	14 14
	Siálkot (*f*)	... ...	... ...	... ...	33 0	34 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	15 8
	Gujrát (*g*)	... ...	... ...	... ...	37 0	36 8	35 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	15 14	15 8	16 0
	Jhelum (*h*)	... ...	... ...	... ...	30 0	30 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	16 4	16 4	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Ráwalpindi (*i*)	... ...	... ...	... ...	34 8	36 0	35 8	110 0	130 0	92 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Shahpúr (*j*)	... ...	... ...	... ...	36 0	38 8	47 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Jhang (*k*)	... ...	... ...	... ...	29 0	29 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	14 10	14 8	14 8	14 4
	Montgomery (*l*)	... ...	... ...	... ...	30 0	29 0	32 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Mooltan (*m*)	... ...	... ...	... ...	26 0	26 0	29 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	15 4	15 4	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 8
	Muzaffargarh (*n*)	... ...	... ...	... ...	21 0	24 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	*	*	*	9 0	14 0	14 0
	Dera Gházi Khán (*n*)	... ...	... ...	... ...	22 13	25 0	23 2	125 0	125 0	100 0	28 12	28 12	26 4	27 8	27 8	25 0
	Dera Ismail Khán (*o*)	... ...	... ...	... ...	31 15	31 9	31 3	125 0	125 0	119 0	42 8	44 6	50 0	40 0	41 14	48 2
	Bannu (*p*)	... ...	... ...	... ...	45 10	42 8	37 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	60 0	60 0	100 0
	Kohát (*q*)	... ...	... ...	... ...	33 2	34 6	28 11	114 12	114 12	114 12	61 3	61 3	91 12	53 11	53 11	63 12
	Pesháwar (*r*)	... ...	... ...	... ...	26 0	29 4	25 10	112 0	118 0	86 0	39 0	41 10	54 10	38 0	40 0	52 0
	Házára (*s*)	... ...	... ...	... ...	26 8	30 8	...	110 0	110 0	140 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	12 0
Central Provinces.	Saugor	30 0	29 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 12	9 12	10 12	9 8	9 8	10 8			
	Damoh	39 0	34 0	38 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 12	10 8	10 0	10 8	10 0			
	Jubbulpore	29 0	28 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 10	11 10	11 12	11 4	11 4	11 8			
	Mandla	80 0	80 0	25 0	45 0	45 0	42 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	9 8	
	Seoni				29 0	27 0	26 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	10 8	10 12	11 4	10 4	10 8	11 0
	Narsinghpur				31 0	28 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 0
	Hoshangabad				28 2	28 2	21 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 10
	Nimár				25 13	25 13	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 14	13 13	13 0	14 0	13 0	12 12
	Betúl				23 0	24 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	10 8	11 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0
	Chhindwára	17 0	17 0	12 8	27 0	27 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0
	Wardha	19 0	19 0	19 0	22 8	18 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 6	12 0	10 0
	Nágpur				22 12	21 12	22 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 12	11 12	12 4
	Chánda				25 0	28 0	24 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Bhandára				25 8	26 4	25 0	159 0	159 0	...	11 0	11 8	11 8	10 12	11 0	11 0
	Bálaghát				26 0	26 0	28 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0
	Raipur				26 0	26 0	30 0	64 0	64 0	60 0	10 8	11 0	11 8	10 0	10 0	11 0
	Biláspur	80 0	80 0	120 0	38 0	42 0	35 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0
	Sambalpur	... ...	... ...	... ...	19 8	19 8	20 0	125 0	125 0	120 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	9 0	9 0
Burma.	*Arakan Division.*															
	Akyab	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return	received		
	Northern Arakan	... ...	... ...	... ...	4 0	4 0	...	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 3	...
	Sandoway	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return	received	
	Pegu Division.															
	Rangoon Town	... ...	... ...	... ...	19 10	20 0	19 7	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10
	Pegu	... ...	... ...	... ...	10 1	...	46 9	...	...	...	7 7	...	...	5 3	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	... ...	... ...	... ...	8 14	8 14	14 9½	535 11	518 11	535 11½	...	...	...	29 12	27 7	35 11½
	Prome	... ...	... ...	... ...	15 9	15 9	15 9	139 11	139 11	139 11	28 6	28 6	25 5	18 10	18 10	16 9
	Irrawaddy Division.															
	Bassein	... ...	... ...	... ...	13 12	11 4	11 9	238 12	238 12	265 7	28 6	26 2	28 9	24 14	22 7	21 4
	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	25 5	18 15	18 15	18 15
	Tenasserim Division.															
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	... ...	... ...	... ...	12 2	12 2	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 8	30 8	32 5	20 15	20 15	22 12
	Tavoy	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return	received	
	Mergui	... ...	... ...	... ...	7 0	7 0	...	24 0	24 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	14 1	14 1	...
	Toungoo	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	250 0	25 4	29 8	29 8	14 2	14 2	18 14
	Shwaygyin	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return	received	
	Salween	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return	received		
	Bolarum	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amráoti	11 0	11 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	64 0	13 0	12 8	14 8	12 8	12 0	12 0
	Akola	... ...	... ...	... ...	20 0	20 0	18 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	10 0
	Ellichpur	... ...	... ...	... ...	16 0	17 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0
	Buldána	... ...	... ...	... ...	22 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Wún	... ...	... ...	... ...	22 0	22 0	18 4	200 0	200 0	300 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0
	Básim	... ...	... ...	... ...	20 0	22 0	22 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0

* No wholesale salt sold.

(*m*) Barley and maize rising. (*n*) Barley, jowar, and gram rising. (*o*) Wheat, barley, and gram falling; bajra, jowar, and salt rising.
(*p*) Wheat, barley, gram, and maize falling; rice and bajra rising. (*q*) Wheat, gur, and gram rising; barley and bajra falling.
(*r*) Wheat and bajra falling; barley, gram, maize, salt, and firewood rising. (*s*) Barley and maize falling; bajra, gram, and salt rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1884 —*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	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 1883.	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 1883.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.						
Mysore	Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur	Mysore
Coorg	Coorg	8 12	8 13	9 6	10 2	10 5	10 4	12 14	13 14	14 1	18 3	18 13	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 5	31 4	25 15	23 4	23 10	28 6	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 10	12 0	10 2	10 12	11 2	10 2	Coorg	Coorg
Rajpootana	Jeypore	17 4	17 0	16 3	23 0	24 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	19 0	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	22 4	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	14 8	15 4	15 4	14 4	Jeypore	Rajpootana
	Kishengurh	16 0	17 0	16 0	22 0	22 8	23 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	21 8	17 8	25 8	17 8	16 0	18 4	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kishengurh	
	Kerrowlee	18 12	18 12	19 6	25 0	24 6	26 14	10 0	10 0	12 8	11 4	11 4	13 12	23 12	24 6	26 14	21 4	21 4	23 0	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	26 8	...	...	...	14 0	13 14	14 3	13 12	13 12	13 8	Kerrowlee	
	Ulwur	18 0	18 4	20 5	23 8	23 13	27 14	7 7	7 7	8 10	10 8	10 8	10 10	22 0	22 0	25 0	18 2	19 1	21 6	...	...	...	22 10	22 9	27 7	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 12	14 22	14 12	15 4	Ulwur	
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 7	18 11	20 14	24 3	24 3	30 9	7 6	7 6	7 13	8 5	8 6	11 0	23 3	23 3	28 4	22 3	22 12	25 8	...	...	...	20 13	21 7	28 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 6	12 0	12 0	13 0	Bhurtpore (City)	
	Ajmere	15 8	15 8	15 10	22 0	21 8	22 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	21 8	20 8	22 12	80 0	80 0	60 0	16 8	16 8	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ajmere	
	Deoli Cantonment	22 11	22 4	18 6	30 12	30 2	25 3	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	13 0	28 0	28 0	24 12	22 0	22 0	18 2	...	...	...	28 8	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	13 12	14 0	14 0	13 10	13 10	13 12	Deoli Cantonment	
																													R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.					
	Erinpura	16 5	16 8	16 6	25 2	26 0	27 6	...	...	...	8 1	7 7	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 11	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	21 12	21 10	20 6	170 0	170 0	160 0	3 0 4	3 0 4	2 13 9	13 0	13 0	13 0	Erinpura	
	Sirohee	14 8	14 8	14 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	Sirohee	
	Abu	13 8	13 8	12 4	20 8	20 8	19 8	6 0	6 0	6 14	7 8	7 8	8 4	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 2	...	...	...	18 8	16 8	16 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 8 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	Abu	
	Anadra	15 0	15 0	13 10	23 8	23 8	22 8	6 8	6 8	7 4	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	16 12	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	17 0	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	14 4	14 4	12 4	Anadra	
	Bálmere	13 12	13 12	15 4	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	5 12	7 8	7 8	8 8	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	27 4	...	...	...	15 0	13 12	15 8	300 0	300 0	310 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	2 5 0	16 0	17 0	17 4	Bálmere	
	Jeysalmere	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Jeysalmere	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	20 0	18 8	19 8	22 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	24 0	†	†	†	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 5 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
																													S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	17 9½	17 3	12 14½	24 3½	24 3½	16 6½	9 6	9 12½	10 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 7½	21 1½	16 0½	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 1½	11 11½	9 15½	11 11½	11 5½	9 9	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
																													R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.					
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	Partábgarh („)																																		Partábgarh („)	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 0	15 8	15 0	20 0	25 8	21 4	5 0	5 0	6 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	17 8	17 8	18 12	17 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	18 2	18 12	18 12	94 0	94 0	...	2 11 3	2 11 0	2 10 0	14 12	15 0	15 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
																													S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
Central India	Bikaneer	13 0	12 5	11 3	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	3 8	6 11	6 11	6 8	...	...	...	15 4	15 5	19 14	...	...	...	16 1½	16 9	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	Central India
	Boondee	28 12	26 12	20 8	42 8	42 8	30 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	38 8	38 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 8	38 8	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 12	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Boondee	
	Kotah	26 0	26 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	34 0	34 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Kotah	
	Tonk	21 8	21 0	19 9	29 12	31 0	28 5	6 8	6 8	7 9	8 8	8 8	9 11	29 12	31 8	28 10	23 8	23 4	...	...	...	...	28 8	28 0	28 10	110 0	110 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	14 12	12 12	12 13	14 7	Tonk	
	Jhallawar	23 12	23 0	20 10	38 4	36 6½	23 10	...	...	...	10 3½	10 3½	8 14	31 14	31 0½	24 2	15 14	16 1½	18 6	...	...	...	31 6½	31 15	26 2	...	...	...	11 5	11 1	11 5	11 1	10 2	9 14	Jhallawar	
	Shahpoora	21 6	19 12	18 2	26 6	26 0	22 12	9 0	9 0	13 4	12 12	12 12	16 2	27 8	27 1	20 3	19 0	18 12	21 0	...	...	...	25 12	25 12	23 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 8½	13 8	14 1	13 5½	13 5	13 13	Shahpoora	
	Dholpur	18 0	18 2	18 8	23 10	24 12	26 4	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 8	11 4	21 15	24 2	24 10	21 6	23 2	22 0	...	...	...	20 4	21 11	26 8	...	...	...	12 15	13 8	13 8	12 2	12 10	12 10	Dholpur	
	Indore	21 14	19 12	13 10	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 6	10 14	10 14	10 0	28 3	29 1	17 12	18 3	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	23 10	23 8	17 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 6	12 0	11 6	12 0	11 6	Indore	
	Gwalior	17 8	17 7	16 11	21 15	22 3	23 12	7 9	7 5	7 5	9 15	9 2	9 8	21 15	22 13	24 15	18 15	18 15	19 3	...	...	...	19 5	19 9	22 14	127 12	127 12	127 12	11 14	11 14	...	11 7	11 7	11 7	Gwalior	
	Goona	27 0	26 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	35 0	35 0	33 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	33 0	32 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Goona	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	27 0	27 0	23 3	38 12	35 0	41 14	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 8	18 0	19 0	*	*	35 2	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	35 0	34 8	36 5	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 5	11 5	12 1	10 12	10 12	11 5	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* Not sold.

† Eight pies per bundle.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF APRIL AND 1st HALF OF MAY 1884 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 792, 793, 840, 841, 882 AND 883 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 10th AND 24th MAY AND 7th JUNE 1884.

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, Verageo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verageo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verageo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.
	1st half of April 1884.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Mysore	Bangalore	11 10	10 14	11 13	12 11	12 0	12 12	10 0	10 6	10 2	11 11	11 10	11 2	28 7	26 9	30 14	...	...	...	35 10	35 0	33 5	31 5	29 2	35 1	108 0	96 0	96 0	12 4	12 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 12
	Kolar	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	11 2	12 0	12 0	12 15	14 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 0	40 0	37 2	32 0	32 0	40 12	192 0	192 0	172 6	12 4	12 4	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 3
	Túmkúr	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 0	43 0	44 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Mysore	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	14 4	12 14	12 14	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	31 0	27 0	27 0	35 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 4	10 9	12 0
	Shimoga	15 12	13 10	14 11	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 10	12 10	18 14	18 14	16 13	42 0	42 0	37 13	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	37 4	33 10	37 13	34 10	480 0	480 0	480 0	11 0	...	11 9	10 8	10 8	10 8
	Kadur	10 0	10 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	36 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0
	2nd half of April 1884.																																	
Mysore	Bangalore	12 0	11 10	12 2	13 0	12 11	12 15	10 3	10 0	10 2	11 3	11 11	11 2	25 2	28 7	30 5	...	...	...	35 4	35 10	32 5	29 9	31 5	34 7	96 0	108 0	96 0	12 4	12 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 12
	Kolar	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 2	12 0	12 0	12 15	14 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 0	42 0	37 2	32 0	32 0	38 7	192 0	192 0	172 6	12 4	12 4	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 3
	Túmkúr	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	44 0	34 0	36 0	40 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Mysore	10 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	13 0	12 14	12 14	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	29 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	10 4	10 8	9 0	9 12	10 4	8 8
	Shimoga	14 11	15 12	14 11	...	...	15 12	12 10	15 12	12 1	16 18	18 14	14 11	42 0	42 0	36 12	...	...	...	37 13	42 0	37 4	33 10	33 10	29 6	480 0	480 0	480 0	11 0	11 0	11 9	10 8	10 8	10 8
	Kadur	10 0	10 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	34 0	26 0	26 0	31 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0
	1st half of May 1884.																																	
Rajpootana	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	23 12	22 8	18 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 4	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	37 8	30 0	...	...	...	R a. p. 3 9 0 per md.	...	...	R a. p. 11 4	11 4	12 8
	Partábgarh („)	19 1	18 7	15 7½	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 0	11 14	12 8	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 11	30 0	20 15	...	...	...	2 4 0	...	...	17 13	17 10	18 1
	Bikaneer	12 5	11 14	11 2	...	...	...	3 11	3 9	3 8	6 11	6 8	6 8	...	.	...	15 5	15 1	19 4	...	...	...	16 9	17 10	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1884-85 UP TO 30th APRIL 1884.

Canal Division.	Water Distributed during April 1884. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full Supply.	Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, Cubic Feet per Second. Estimated full Supply.	Gross Consumption, Cubic Feet per Second. Actual Average throughout.	Navigation Return, Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land Irrigated (Approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	Rainfall. During Month.	Chief Crops (Approximate). Name.	Area in Acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	3·91	3,073·60	1,183	...	...	Gurdáspur	4,459	0·8	0·2	Cotton	3,286	On the Bári Doáb Canal the area irrigated to end of the month is very nearly the same as that of last year The sugarcane area is less so far, but it is too early to forecast in any way.
Bari Doab Canal. 2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	2·70		581	...	...	Amritsar	6,636	0·9	0·1	Rice	31	
Bari Doab Canal. 2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·35	2·20		354	...	...	Lahore	7,912	0·8	0·3	Sugarcane	6,791	
Bari Doab Canal. Passed through Escapes	...	...	...	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	Others	8,899	
Total Bári Doáb Canal	...	...	3,073·60	2,255	...	...	...	19,007	...	...	...	19,007	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073·60	2,726	...	...	...	19,397	...	...	...	19,397	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	3·77	2,546	609	313,173 cubic feet 1st and 2nd class timber, and 8,849 cubic feet fuel.		Umballa	364	0·29	...	Cotton	1,570	On the Western Jumna Canal the supply was generally equal to the demand during the month. Prospects for kharif appear to be favourable.
Western Jumna Canal. Delhi do.	5·70	4·39		537			Karnál	4,448	0·90	...	Rice	...	
Western Jumna Canal. Hánsi do.	9·00	6·65		724			Delhi	5,476	0·30	...	Sugarcane	14,519	
Western Jumna Canal. Do. Balla Head	8·80	6·96		231			Rohtak	4,814	0·30	...	Others	1,653	
Western Jumna Canal. Passed through Escapes	...	...	...	40			Hissar	1,679	0·60	...	...	...	
							Jind	930	0·20	...	...	...	
							Bikaner	...	...	...	...	...	
							Kalsia State	31	...	...	...	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	...	2,546	2,141	...	313,173	...	17,742	...	...	...	17,742	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	2,665	...	142,190	...	15,701	...	...	...	15,701	
Sirhind Canal. Main Line	8·0	2·78	4,500	571	...	...	Ferozepore	249	0·08	...	Cotton	61	
Sirhind Canal. 3rd Division, Abohar Branch	6·4	2·68	1,500	506	...	...	Sirsa	101	0·45	...	Rice	...	
Sirhind Canal. 4th „ „	6·0	3·39									Sugarcane	1	
Sirhind Canal. 5th „ „ Feeders	7·5	0·91	1,500	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	Others	288	
Total Sirhind Canal	...	...	...	571	...	...	...	350	...	...	...	350	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	...	...	...		...	Commencement of irrigation retarded owing to low level of the rivers.
Inundation Canals. Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	...	4·45	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	
Inundation Canals. Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	12,250	0·30	...		...	
Inundation Canals. Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Gházi Khan	...	0·23	0·16		...	
							Muzaffargarh	...	...	...		...	
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,250	...	...	...	12,250	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,450	...	...	...	3,450	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,099	...	...	...	37,099	
Do. corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,098	...	...	...	35,098	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1884, UP TO 30th APRIL 1884.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during April 1884: Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet. Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
					Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges. Northern	10·00	8·41	850	350	24,629	13,743
Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr	7·00	5·62	1,100	787	29,423	18,127
Upper Ganges. Meerut	8·10	7·05	850	690	39,666	30,384
Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·20	6·60	900	610	28,678	24,269
Upper Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	5·14	1,200	968	34,011	24,496
Total Upper Ganges Canal	. .	. .	4,900	3,405	156,407	111,019
Lower Ganges. Narora	9·00	4·98	1,000	264	4,604	3,017
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	7·00	3·27	700	317	11,425	6,651
Lower Ganges. Cawnpore	8·20	2·80	1,300	366	24,131	23,355
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	5·80	2·67	1,050	772	28,216	18,992
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	7·00	4·37	1,050	558	19,706	8,913
Total Lower Ganges Canal	. .	. .	5,100	2,277	88,082	60,928
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·74	3·81	1,300	906	43,308	33,529
Agra Canal	8·50	5·64	1,300	603	9,897	4,888
Rohilkhand Canals	. .	. .	. .	. .	11,203	3,307
Bijnor Canals	. .	. .	. .	. .	658	152
Dún Canals	. .	. .	. .	. .	919	940
Jhánsi Lakes	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	12
Hamírpur Lakes	. .	. .	. .	. .	9	50
Total	. .	. .	. .	. .	310,485	214,825

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate): Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rain-fall: Total from 1st to end of April 1884.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.
Saháranpur	15,166	702	64	. .	143	63	1,024	17,762	. .	0·33
Muzaffarnagar	35,332	3,762	86	8	49	147	2,798	42,182	. .	0·55
Meerut	55,892	14,152	52	19	72	385	997	71,569	. .	0·56
Bulandshahr	3,657	31,639	. .	. .	187	. .	256	35,739	. .	0·12
Aligarh	230	23,479	. .	14	46	18	247	24,034	. .	0·11
Muttra	243	3,515	. .	24	6	22	169	3,966	. .	0·05
Agra	413	4,045	. .	. .	. .	1	154	4,613	. .	0·10
Etah	680	11,276	. .	1	54	28	756	12,795	. .	0·09
Mainpuri	1,234	17,895	. .	. .	31	4	195	19,359	. .	0·11
Fatehgarh	1,453	6,605	. .	. .	25	. .	148	8,231	. .	0·08
Etáwah	1,884	24,168	. .	. .	3	. .	130	26,185	. .	0·03
Cawnpore	2,208	26,895	7	. .	109	. .	374	29,593	. .	0·12
Delhi	. .	9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	9	. .	0·05
Gurgaon	105	1,115	. .	390	. .	38	9	1,357	. .	0·12
Dehra Dún	507	. .	188	. .	. .	. .	224	919	. .	1·03
Bijnor	658	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	658	. .	0·46
Tarái	571	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	571	. .	0·13
Pilibhit	2,172	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,172	. .	0·25
Bareilly	8,460	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	8,460	. .	0·17
Jhánsi	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1	2	. .	0·11
Hamírpur	1	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	7	9	. .	0·01
Total	131,467	169,247	398	456	725	706	7,486	310,485	. .	. .
Total for the same period last year	101,272	105,170	361	65	996	292	6,669	214,825	. .	. .
Increase	30,195	64,077	37	391	. .	414	817	95,660	. .	. .
Decrease	. .	. .	. .	. .	271	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

Remarks.

		Cubic feet per second.
Supply—		
Entering head of Ganges Canal		5,254
„ of Lower Ganges Canal		1,164
		6,418
Expended—		
Ganges Canal	3,405	
Lower Ganges Canal	2,277	
	5,682	
Escaped—		
Anúpshahr Division, Ganges Canal	47	
Meerut ditto ditto	204*	
Mainpuri ditto, Lower Ganges Canal, Bewar Branch	5	
Cawnpore ditto ditto	82	
Percolation from Main Canal, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal	197	
Percolation from Bewar Branch, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal	46	
Percolation from Cawnpore Branch, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal	50	
Percolation from Bhognipur Branch, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal	105	
	736	
	6,418	

* Passed down to supplement the Agra Canal supply.

Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, reports—All rabi crops have been cut. Outturn irrigated, crops, good. Snow water came down on the 21st, and all demands for water have since been met. The increase is due to all crops having been sown with the aid of canal-water.

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, reports—There was a fair demand for water during the month. The area under sugarcane is satisfactory, considering the late date on which paleo commenced in this division, viz., 25th February.

Executive Engineer, Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal, reports—Steady demand throughout the month for water, chiefly for indigo paleo. All rajbahas had to be tatiled to put up a high gauge at tail of the division.

Executive Engineer, Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal, reports—The demand for kharif paleo was very strong after the 10th of April.

Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports—Fatehgarh Branch closed in tatil for a fortnight and ran short supply for an additional week. Hence the small area irrigated.

Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports—Strong demand for water throughout the month; supply available, however, much below requirements. Increase compared with last year due almost entirely to more accurate recording of the irrigation done.

Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal, shows an increase of 756 acres as compared with last kharif.

Executive Engineer, Etawah Division, Lower Ganges Canal, shows an increase of 9,224 acres as compared with last year.

Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports an increase of 6,100 acres of sugarcane due to early planting, and 2,200 acres of indigo partly due to the spread of the crop. The water supply was sufficient; the demands moderate, but distributed over the whole division.

Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports Notwithstanding the very low supply, the area irrigated during the month is nearly double that returned for April of last year. This is due partly to an earlier harvest, and partly to a great extension of indigo operations.

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports—The rabi is all harvested; water in great demand for 2nd and 3rd waterings of sugar and for early rice, indigo, and vegetables. There was rain varying from ¼" to ¾" at the different rain-gauge stations on the 3rd May, but is not enough to have much effect on the demand.

Allahabad,
The 16th May 1884.

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

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1884.

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						
Gram			875		875	
Rice						
Paddy or dhán						
Bejhar or mixed grain						
Dál—						
Urd						
Múng						
Arhar						
Masúri						
Juár						
Bajra						
Maize or Indian-corn						
Barley						
Total			875		875	
Cotton						
Oil-seeds						
Salt						
Metals						
Building materials	1,800		70		1,870	
Miscellaneous goods			4,425		4,425	
Firewood						
Bamboos						
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber			2,300		2,300	
Karis and squared timber						
Logs						
Miscellaneous timber						
Live-stock						
Grand Total	1,800		7,670		9,470	
Total during corresponding period of last year	400		8,400		8,800	
Increase	1,400				670	
Decrease			730			

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1884.	1883.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	348	323
Ton mileage	32,923	10,206
Value of goods	R 17,488	20,125
Number of passengers	2	*Nil*

Allahabad,
The 16th May 1884.

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

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1884.

GRAINS.	UPPER GANGES CANAL.								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.		Total up and down.	Up.		Down.		Total up and down.	Up.		Down.		Total up and down.	Up.		
	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Mds.	Nos.	
Wheat	1,556		3,450		5,045											5,920		
Gram	824				824											1,969		
Rice																198		
Paddy or dhán																		
Bejhar or mixed grain																		
Urd						7		7										
Dál { Múng	189				189											1,513		
Arhar	317				317											357		
Masúri																2,711		
Juár	112				112											56		
Bájra																112		
Maize or Indian-corn																		
Barley																		
TOTAL	3,037		3,457		6,494											12,836		
Cotton																921		
Oil-seeds																3,664		
Salt	322				322											2,224		
Metals	37,245		10		37,255											49,396		
Building materials	66,593		28,485		95,078											151,917		
Miscellaneous goods	991		2,114		3,105											23,054		
Firewood	2,350		22,395		24,745											51,274		
Bamboos			60,594	1,211,880	60,594	1,211,880										61,509	1,230,180	
Timber { Poles and unsquared timber.			11,661	14,451	11,661	14,451										11,786	14,701	
Karis and squared timber.	442	589	8,480	8,555	8,922	9,144										8,922	9,144	
Logs	490	24	152	8	642	32										6,42	32	
Miscellaneous timber	420	840	2,830	5,660	3,250	6,500										4,216	8,432	
Live-stock																		
GRAND TOTAL	111,880	1,453	140,178	1,240,554	252,068	1,242,907										382,361	1,262,489	
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.	59,518	584	130,824	1,501,334	190,342	1,501,918										313,123	1,547,954	
INCREASE	52,372	869	9,354		61,726											69,238		
DECREASE				260,780		259,011											285,465	

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local).		Lower Ganges Canal (local).		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).		Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	6,991	9,260	2,978	3,431	1,355	1,533	11,502	14,046
Ton mileage	353,624	521,597	753,398	58,074	2,506,492	77,423	1,184,240	3,086,163
Value of goods ... R	1,10,706	45,202	2,22,565	7,934	1,07,197	65,205	3,98,470	6,38,571
Number of passengers	141	374	11	44	61	11	163	479

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

ALLAHABAD,
The 21st May 1884.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. VIII OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 26TH MAY 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 24TH MAY 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 26TH MAY 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 24TH MAY 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
31st May 1884	Eastern Bengal(a)	172	86,572	503	176	65,721	373	7,50,277	545	5,30,678	391	. . .	2,19,599
24th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,35,385	248	547	1,23,688	226	11,50,632	263	10,19,997	242	. . .	1,30,635
31st ditto	Sind, Punjab, & Delhi	741	2,25,419	304	754	2,10,198	279	18,25,648	310	17,91,787	308	. . .	33,861
24th ditto	Madras	861	1,33,275	155	861	1,27,638	149	10,69,108	155	10,24,215	154	. . .	44,893
ditto	South Indian	655	85,911	131	654	83,732	128	6,30,025	120	6,85,195	136	55,170	. . .
31st ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	10,35,248	710	1,458	8,75,510	600	83,02,170	712	72,85,887	648	. . .	10,16,283
24th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	3,41,605	741	461	3,37,414	732	25,29,927	686	26,66,369	750	1,36,442	. . .
	TOTAL	4,895	20,43,415	417	4,911	18,23,901	371	1,62,57,787	416	1,50,04,128	396	. . .	12,53,659
	State.												
7th June 1884	East Indian	1,509	11,06,405	733	1,509	9,39,841	623	85,56,905	709	73,73,800	633	. . .	11,83,105
31st May 1884	Calcutta and South-Eastern	56	8,433	151	56	5,249	94	48,117	123	45,033	104	. . .	3,084
31st ditto	Nalhati	27	1,584	58	27	1,323	49	13,541	62	10,771	51	. . .	2,770
31st ditto	Northern Bengal	230	45,316	197	249	40,260	162	3,31,945	180	2,91,159	155	. . .	40,786
31st ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	1,960	61	32	2,237	70	16,841	66	20,054	81	3,213	. . .
31st ditto	Tirhoot	166	20,733	125	193	21,685	112	1,40,715	109	1,76,604	118	35,889	. . .
7th June 1884	Patna-Gya	57	8,082	142	57	7,306	128	86,503	190	69,673	158	. . .	16,830
7th ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	11,054	80	206	16,924	82	89,527	81	1,13,668	71	24,141	. . .
31st May 1884	Dildarnagar-Ghasipur	12	1,402	117	12	1,616	135	10,759	112	10,625	115	. . .	134
31st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,95,739	265	1,119	2,60,500	233	22,49,390	252	23,73,027	275	1,23,637	. . .
31st ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	89	12,901	145	140	19,300	138	43,132	61	1,45,232	134	1,02,100	. . .
31st ditto	Wardha Coal	45	24,115	536	45	14,341	319	1,40,482	390	1,11,288	321	. . .	29,194
31st ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	51,035	343	149	46,457	312	3,90,074	327	3,77,476	328	. . .	12,598
31st ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	32,867	204	208	44,467	214	3,04,329	236	3,88,280	242	83,951	. . .
31st ditto	Sindia	75	5,635	75	75	7,684	103	53,228	89	64,209	111	10,981	. . .
31st ditto	Punjab Northern	422	58,756	139	447	55,665	125	5,02,238	149	4,69,816	137	. . .	32,422
31st ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,65,967	251	660	1,39,825	212	10,52,067	199	11,41,975	224	89,908	. . .
31st ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	. .	51	2,976	58	. . .	. .	24,153	62	24,153	. . .
	TOTAL	3,436	7,45,578	217	3,726	6,87,806	185	54,72,891	200	58,33,046	203	3,60,155	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
31st May 1884	Bengal Central	35	2,390	68	126	10,804	86	17,178	61	65,028	70	47,850	. . .
24th ditto	Assam	. .	. . .	. .	70	3,190	46	. . .	. .	26,797	67	26,797	. . .
31st ditto	Southern Mahratta	. .	. . .	. .	41	1,562	38	. . .	. .	19,698	62	19,698	. . .
24th ditto	Bengal & N.-Western	. .	. . .	. .	73	2,900	40	. . .	. .	(b)15,132	27	15,132	. . .
	TOTAL	35	2,390	68	310	18,456	60	17,178	61	1,26,655	57	1,09,477	. . .
	Native States.												
24th May 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	30,746	159	193	39,935	207	2,60,444	169	2,88,255	193	27,811	. . .
31st ditto	Jodhpore	19	833	44	19	1,030	54	6,718	44	9,109	62	2,391	. . .
24th ditto	Nizam's	121	15,941	132	121	18,406	152	1,23,599	128	1,71,642	184	48,043	. . .
24th ditto	Mysore	86	5,665	66	86	5,871	68	40,718	59	44,511	67	3,793	. . .
	TOTAL	419	53,185	127	419	65,242	156	4,31,479	129	513,517	159	82,038	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL	10,294	39,50,974	384	10,875	35,35,249	325	3,07,36,240	374	2,88,51,146	344	. . .	18,85,094
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	1,38,31,308	168	1,32,71,527	158	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	1,69,04,982	206	1,55,79,619	186	. . .	13,25,313

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway. | (b) Total receipts from 2nd April to 24th May 1884.

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

SIMLA,
The 21st June 1884.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROPOSED RAILWAY FROM UMBALLA TO KALKA, WITH POSSIBLE EXTENSION TO SIMLA.

No. 520 R.C., dated 24th June 1884.

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

Read the following :—

No. 1441, dated 18th March 1884.

FROM—The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department,

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

I am directed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to submit the following documents and plans for disposal by the Government of India.

Revised estimate for a line of broad gauge railway from Umballa to Kalka, aggregating Rs. 32,34,169. Two books of plans and one tracing accompany.

Report on barometrical reconnaissances between Kalka and Simla with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of a mountain line of railway between those places. Four tracings accompany.

2. The above have been prepared by Mr. Morris, C.E., Executive Engineer, who for some time was assisted by Mr. LeMaistre, Assistant Engineer. As soon as the former had advanced the Kalka Railway project to such a point that his personal attention was not absolutely necessary, it was thought advisable to give him an assistant so that he might be able to devote his whole time to the remainder of the out-door work.

3. As regards the first work, Mr. Morris has carried out the instructions contained in Mr. Molesworth's note of the 14th July last, which was forwarded with Government of India No. 665R.C. of the 26th idem. Mr. Molesworth's anticipations have been more than realised, the original estimate having been reduced by nearly 14 lacs of rupees. The revised one now submitted aggregates —

	Rs.
Direct charges	29,59,749
Indirect charges	2,74,420
Total ...	32,34,169

No provision has been made for rolling stock, so the probable expenditure required for the construction and working of the line will probably be 38 lacs at the least.

4. When weighing the financial prospects of the line, Mr. Morris has used the following hypotheses :—

(*a*) That the goods traffic will realise an average rate of one pie per maund per mile.

(*b*) That third class passenger traffic will bring an average of four pies per head per mile.

(*c*) That first and second class passenger traffic, parcels and mail, will bring in about Rs. 840 per mile.

(*d*) Military transport Rs. 500.

(*e*) That the working expenses will amount to 60 per cent. of the gross receipts.

5. The rates to be charged for passenger and goods traffic from which items (*a*) and (*b*) are deduced, contrast favorably with those now levied for existing modes of transport. They are, however, considerably in excess of those current on the adjoining Sind, Punjab and Delhi line. It is believed the actual receipts on that line for goods do not average much beyond ¼ pie per maund per mile, while the 3rd class passenger rate is only about 2½ pies per mile. Unless specially high rates be accordingly levied, Mr. Morris' estimate of the gross receipts at Rs. 9,997 per mile per annum would fall to about Rs. 7,000, while the allowance of 60 per cent. for working expenses, on a line with a terminal section such as that from Chandigurh to Kalka may, with greater prudence, be increased to 70 per cent. Working on these figures, the returns would be somewhat under 2 per cent. on a capital expenditure of 38 lacs of rupees.

6. No doubt the traffic has greatly increased since the period when it was registered, *viz.*, 1878-79, but the returns made on that occasion do not command confidence. The traffic in malt liquors was greatly underestimated, but other items may equally have been returned in excess of actuals. Should it be desired, the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to arrange, on behalf of the Government of India, for a further registry of the traffic on this line.

7. As regards the barometrical reconnaissance Mr. Morris' conclusions are, His Honor considers, such as the configuration of the country renders most probable. No remarks appear

called for, beyond that there appear to be no reasons why the construction of the line should be abnormally costly. Mr. Morris appears to have done a great deal of work, and to have performed the duty allotted to him in a satisfactory manner.

Memo. by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, dated 25th April 1884.

Respecting the line between Umballa and Kalka, I have but little to add to my previous note.

In that note I expressed the opinion that by certain alterations in the gradients, alignments, and designs of bridges, which I indicated, a sum of more than 12 lakhs of rupees might be saved. Mr. Morris has now revised the estimates in accordance with the remarks contained in my note, and he finds on going into details, the original estimate can be reduced by nearly 14 lakhs of rupees.

Under these circumstances there is every reason to believe that the Railway, if made, will be financially successful, and as it is important in a military point of view, there seems to be little doubt that it ought to be made.

I am strongly of opinion that this line ought not to belong to an independent company, but should form a portion of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway; and as the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway will shortly pass into the hands of Government, I think the line should be constructed by the State, and handed over to whatever management the Government may entrust the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway whenever it may become the property of the State.

My reasons for advising that this line should be a branch of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, are that no independent company can work the Umballa and Kalka line so economically as the Manager of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway; because the busy time on the Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway is the slack season of the Umballa-Kalka Railway and *vice versâ*. The surplus staff and rolling stock of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway can therefore be beneficially utilised in the Kalka Branch. It is, moreover, very inexpedient that a line belonging to one company should be worked by another management, in which the interests are not identical.

Such a course is necessary in some cases, but it is always unsatisfactory and extravagant in practice; whilst to work the branch as an independent line would be simply ruinous.

I would advise an alteration in the junction of this line with the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway at Umballa City Junction, so as to bring the junction points as near as possible to the entrance points of the station—and save one-fourth of a mile in the through distance—as shown in the plans the junction is more than a quarter of a mile from the entrance points of the Umballa City Station. I have marked the proposed alteration on the plan.

I propose to defer any remarks on the Kalka-Simla reconnaissance until I have personally examined a few points on the ground, which I hope to do in the course of next week or the week after.

GUILFORD L. MOLESWORTH.

Memo. by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways on the Extension to Simla of the proposed Umballa-Kalka Railway, dated 12th May 1884.

The general direction which Mr. Morris has recommended, for a line of railway, if made between Kalka and Simla, is judiciously selected; though I think that in places some modification is necessary in the details of his recommendations.

Starting from Kalka the line runs up as recommended by Mr. Morris with a gradient of 1 in 35, leaving Kalka at a reduced level of 2142 and tunnelling through the two ridges at Dharampore at a reduced level of 4500 feet. I am doubtful, however, whether this is practicable; the length of a railway would necessarily be shorter than that of the road and to rise from 2142 to 4500 with a gradient of 1 in 35 would require nearly 16 miles, whilst the section only shows about 15¼ miles. I think it will probably be necessary to round the first ridge on which the Dharampore Dâk Bungalow stands, in order to gain more length and to tunnel through the ridge about ¼ of a mile on the Kalka side of the Toll Bar. I think also it will be necessary to rise to the level of about 4700 feet before tunnelling through the ridge, this should give a tunnel of about 220 yards, whereas, by keeping the lower level of 4500, a tunnel of about 800 yards would be necessary.

After passing through the Dharampore ridges, Mr. Morris proposes to drop with a falling gradient of 1 in 50 for about 2½ miles; looking, however, to the fact that at some times in the year the down traffic will be heavier than the up traffic, I think it will be desirable to eliminate this gradient; its elimination will necessitate somewhat increased length at that part, but this addition will be repaid by the saving in working. The only other portion at which there is an adverse gradient in down traffic is at Solon where Mr. Morris shows a gradient of 1 in 100; but I think it doubtful whether by the line he proposes it would not be necessary to insert a mile of 1 in 50. I should advise, however, that this gradient should be altogether eliminated by passing round the other side of the cantonments.

It seems to me to be unnecessary for the line to be carried as far as Sabathu,—I should rather be disposed to surmount the ridge opposite to the 5th mile from Sabathu where I have found a gap about 5000 feet in elevation; the line could be carried by an easy gradient to this gap, and thence the gradient would be nearly level to Solon, by crossing the ridge at this gap a saving of about 9 or 10 miles would be effected in the length of the line. Sabathu has not a good reputation as a healthy place, and it is not very large. The tendency of any extension or new sanitaria on this ridge would be rather above than below this gap, and I do not think it would be desirable to add 9 or 10 miles to the through mileage to Simla for the purpose of bringing the railway *quite* to Sabathu. At all events a branch might be made hereafter from the gap to Sabathu should it be deemed of sufficient importance. From Solon to Khundaghât the gradient would be easy; but from Khundaghât the line rises with a gradient of about 1 in 46 to a little beyond Kiarighât, it then would keep near the road at Kathlighât, afterwards curve round so as to avoid a steep gradient, it would join the cart road about a mile on the Simla side of Ghalighât. It would then keep the cart road as far as Badhaighât and would thence curve round below the cart road to the terminus.

I think the first site for the terminus would be either at "Innes own" or else on the ridge below "Merlin Park." I do not think that separate branches to Kasauli and Jutogh will be required.

I have marked in yellow on the Simla and Kalka Road Survey, the line, I think, it probable that a railway should take. It will be observed that the line would be excessively tortuous and that very little use could be made of the existing cart road. It would be necessary to have recourse to exceptional curves and special rolling stock in this line. The line would pass through very rough and disintegrated rock, and the cost of construction and maintenance would necessarily be very heavy, as in the rains the slips would be numerous. I annex a rough section which will afford an approximate idea of the probable gradients on such a line. It will be observed that the line is somewhat shorter than the length given by Mr. Morris, for there would be a considerable saving in length by avoiding Sabathu, but on the other hand, this would be counterbalanced to some extent by the additional length necessary to reach the higher level at Dharampore, and the greater length necessary for eliminating the adverse gradient from the Sabathu Valley up to Dharampore. It is impossible to give anything like a reliable estimate of the cost of such a line without detailed estimates, but the cart road would not be utilised to any very great extent, and the cost of such a railway and the heavy maintenance would scarcely be justified by the amount of traffic that would probably be carried on it.

Besides the through Simla traffic and the traffic with the interior, it is probable that a considerable traffic in firewood, lime and building stone would spring up both for Simla and the plains.

GUILFORD L. MOLESWORTH.

Observations.—The detailed report by Mr. Morris submitting the revised project for the Umballa-Kalka Railway is attached to this Resolution; and so also is his report on the reconnaissance for an extension of the line to Simla.

2. The further investigation into this project has shown that the cost of constructing a railway from Umballa to Kalka was originally overestimated to the extent of about Rs. 14 lakhs. This reduction is very satisfactory. The results of the registration of the traffic during the present season on the Umballa-Kalka road will furnish a more reliable basis for the calculation of the probable earnings of the proposed railway than the figures of so old a date as 1878-79, and will probably also place the project in a still more favorable light. The Government of India will await with interest the report of the Punjab Government on this subject.

3. The reconnaissances between Kalka and Simla prove that a railway between these two places, which will serve all the military stations in the locality, can be constructed with less cost and difficulty than has hitherto been supposed. The Punjab Government will be requested to have plans and estimates of Route B, and of the alternative suggested by Mr. Molesworth, as also statistics of the probable traffic, prepared during the current year.

Order.—Ordered, that this Resolution and appendices be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

W. S. TREVOR, Col., R.E.,
Secretary.

Appendix A.

REVISED REPORT ON THE UMBALLA AND KALKA RAILWAY PROJECT.

PART I.

Trade Statistics and Revenue Prospects.

Traffic Returns called for by Government of India.

Referring to the Report of the Committee appointed in 1868 to collect statistics and information regarding certain proposed railways in the Punjab, the Government of India, in a letter addressed to the Punjab Government (No. 2962R, dated 24th August 1877), requested to be

furnished with statements showing the traffic between Umballa Cantonment and Kalka for 1875 and 1876, in view to an estimate being made of the probable traffic that would offer for carriage on a railway constructed between those places.

Arrangements made by Financial Commissioner for registration of traffic.

2. Such statistics as were available were, in due course, submitted to the Government of India; meanwhile the necessary arrangements were adopted by the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, for the more complete and systematic registration of traffic, for which purpose he instructed the Civil Officers of the Umballa District to entertain an adequate establishment of Muharrirs to be stationed at Lalru (11 miles from Umballa on the Kalka Road) and Kalka.

Period during which registration was carried on.

3. The registration of traffic was carried on from the 1st July 1878 to the end of June 1879, and the result duly communicated by the Financial Commissioner to the Punjab Government (*vide* Appendix No. 6).

Early history of the Kalka Railway project, Lahore Committee's Report.

4. Before dealing with the trade statistics above referred to, it will be useful to give the following extract from the Lahore Committee's Report, descriptive of the history of the Kalka Railway project and its prospects of success.

"In April 1866 the Vakíl of the Mahárájah of Patiála intimated to Government a desire on the part of that State to construct, at its own expense, a line from Patiála to Kalka crossing the Delhi Railway at Rájpura.

"In reply, the Punjab Government expressed its willingness to receive, and favorably consider, any proposition of the Patiála State on the subject.

"In September of the same year the Deputy Consulting Engineer, Major Warrand, R.E., who had previously been in communication with the Mahárájah's Agent, forwarded to Government a detailed scheme of the line, in which he proposed, amongst other things, that the survey of the proposed line should be carried out at once under the superintendence of Mr. W. C. Furnivall, District Engineer of the Delhi Railway. A rough estimate of the line was appended, which amounted to about £4,500 per mile, exclusive of the rolling stock and the pay of the Native Muharrirs employed. A further report from Major Warrand, in December 1866, informed Government that the line had been surveyed and marked out by Mr. Furnivall, as proposed, and another from the Agent of the Lieutenant-Governor, Cis-Sutlej States, in the early part of the following year, intimated that the Patiála State, after paying the expenses incurred in the survey, was not prepared to go any further with the project.

"This decision of the Mahárája naturally put a stop to all further action on the part of Government.

"This branch, as at present surveyed, being part of the direct line from Patiála to Kalka, leaves the Delhi Railway near the village of Rájpura, passing by the villages of Bannúr, Chuth, Manimájra, and Pinjór, to Kalka, being altogether about 34 miles in length. Should, however, Government ever undertake the construction of the line, it will be, as stated in Mr. Furnivall's report, a matter of consideration whether a direct line from Umballa would not be preferable. This latter would entail a second bridging of the Ghaggar river; at the same time this extra expense would be, in some measure, compensated by the saving in the cost of the bridge over the Sukhna Nullah."

Unreliable nature of the statistics on which the Lahore Committee based their estimate of probable earnings.

5. Referring to the statistics given in the appendices of their report, on which are based their estimate of probable revenue, the Committee say "they are very imperfect and perhaps not very reliable." However, for the purpose of arriving at an approximate estimate of what the goods traffic was likely to be, they accepted the "outside estimate" of the Deputy Commissioner (based on no sort of registry), amounting to 102,603 maunds, both up and down inclusive. It may be here noted, as an illustration of the growth of traffic, that the present trade returns on the Umballa and Kalka Road show an up and down traffic of 994,112 maunds annually, and there are good grounds for believing they are under estimated, and that a railway would get a much larger quantity to carry.

6. Under the head of Passenger receipts the Committee's report says—

Passenger receipts per mile estimated by Lahore Committee in 1868.

"Perhaps Rs. 1,500 per mile of open line is the utmost that could be hoped for from passenger traffic."

Passenger receipts based on present returns.

Here again, as might be expected, the estimate based on present traffic shows a much higher result, being Rs. 4,719 per open mile.

Comparative results of passenger and goods traffic.

7. For the purpose of comparing the results arrived at by the Lahore Committee in 1868 with those now estimated and based on actual registered traffic, the following comparative statement is given :—

How calculated.	Gross Receipts per Open Mile per annum.		
	Passenger.	Goods.	Miscellaneous.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
As calculated by the Lahore Committee in 1868 for the Rájpura-Kalka line based on rough returns of traffic on the Umballa and Kalka Road ...	1,500	235	75
As at present calculated from actual registered traffic returns of Financial Commissioner ...	4,319	5,178	Not taken into consideration.

Expansion of traffic.

8. From the above statement it will be seen how widely the results arrived at 16 years ago differ from those based on registered traffic of the present time, nor is it surprising that the Committee, from the unreliable statistics they had to work upon, should have arrived at an unfavorable conclusion regarding the financial prospects of a railway to Kalka.

Mr. Furnivall's estimate for the Rájpura-Kalka line.

9. Mr. Furnivall's detailed estimate for the Rájpura-Kalka line is not forthcoming, but from the report of the Lahore Committee it would appear that the probable cost per mile, exclusive of rolling stock, amounted to Rs. 86,500.

Approximate estimate for alternative line.

10. For the purpose of comparison with the detailed estimates of the Umballa and Kalka Railway, herewith submitted, an approximate estimate of probable cost of the alternative line *viâ* Rájpura, amounting to Rs. 87,680 per mile, has also been prepared.

Prospect of direct line from Umballa to Chandigarh.

11. The history of the Rájpura project, being thus briefly recorded, we now pass on to the consideration of the prospects of a direct line from Umballa which, it will be remembered, both Mr. Furnivall and the Lahore Committee suggested for consideration.

Unreliable nature of the Financial Commissioner's traffic returns.

12. The Financial Commissioner's returns of traffic on the Umballa and Kalka Road (on which are mainly based the estimated earnings of the proposed railway) can only be accepted as approximately representing what the traffic really is. In the item of liquor alone they are conspicuously inaccurate as the following figures will show :—

Down traffic in Liquor from Kalka to Umballa.

As per Lálru returns.	As per Kalka returns.	Down traffic certified to by the two firms of Messrs. Meakin and Dyer for same period.
Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
17,288	1,544	145,000

13. It would appear then from the foregoing statement, that two firms alone despatched liquor for Umballa *viâ* Kalka and Lálru to the extent of more than eight times the quantity shown in the returns of the latter station. The Kalka returns are even more inaccurate, and record only a ninety-fourth part of the brewery traffic. It may be mentioned that Messrs. Meakin and Dyer's returns of their down traffic may be accepted as perfectly accurate, having been communicated by those gentlemen themselves, in reply to an official application. The firm of Meakin and Company who are the larger exporters of liquors of the two, state that their down traffic during the current year will be "half as much again." It is evident, therefore, that registration of traffic on this line of road is not altogether reliable for the purpose of basing an estimate of the receipts likely to accrue to a line of railway.

14. The following abstracts of maundage are given for the purpose of showing the fluctuations in traffic at different seasons of the year :—

TABLE A.

Quarter.	Up.		Down.	
	Kalka.	Lálru.	Kalka.	Lálru.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
March	135,815	72,213	14,044	53,266
June	184,576	155,697	25,955	118,919
September	109,811	26,000	16,989	10,422
December	120,120	21,128	45,362	36,556
Total ...	550,622	278,038	102,350	219,163
Per Quarter ...	137,655	69,509	25,587	54,791

15. The traffic in jute, hides, leather, timber (in logs), &c., is excluded from the above table, as the maundage is not recorded in the returns forwarded by the Financial Commissioner.

The number and value, however, are given as follows :—

TABLE B.

During the year.	Up.		Down.	
	Lálru.	Kalka.	Lálru.	Kalka.
Number	16,739	9,691	20,416	48,863
Value in rupees	28,649	15,160	82,656	57,816
Value per Quarter ...	7,162	3,790	20,664	14,454

Taking each rupee in value as representing a maund in weight, the average quarterly traffic for all classes of goods enumerated in Appendix No. 6 will stand as follows :—

TABLE C.

Quarterly.	Up.		Down.	
	Lálru.	Kalka.	Lálru.	Kalka.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
As per Table A	69,509	137,655	54,791	25,587
Ditto B	7,162	3,790	20,664	14,454
Total Quarterly Traffic ...	76,671	141,544	75,455	40,041

16. In a preceding paragraph it has been shown how unreliable these traffic statistics are, and how considerably they fall short of the actual traffic in the single item of liquors alone, from which it may reasonably be inferred that other items of traffic have also been defectively registered. It is therefore impossible to arrive at anything like an accurate estimate of what the traffic receipts on the proposed Railway will be, but one thing is certain, namely, that they will largely exceed the result arrived at from calculations based on present traffic, however accurate those returns may be.

Unreliable nature of the traffic returns.

17. The Chief Engineer has decided that the Kalka returns are to be taken for the purpose of showing what the probable earnings of the line will be, but these statistics, however reliable for up traffic, are obviously unreliable for the down trade, being little more than one-half that registered at Lálru. Again, the returns of the latter station are deficient in one item alone by over 100,000 maunds.

The Chief Engineer's orders with reference to traffic returns.

18. However, taking the Kalka returns for up traffic, and supplying the omission shown in paragraph 13 of the Lálru returns for down traffic, we have the following result on which an approximate estimate of earnings in goods traffic may be based :—

Data for estimate of goods traffic.

	Mds.
Annual Up traffic	564,580
„ Down traffic	429,532
Total ...	994,112

19. Assuming the rate for this quantity of goods to be one pie per maund per mile the gross goods receipts per mile under this head, amount to Rs. 5,178.

Gross goods receipts per mile.

20. As the gradients on the Upper Section of the proposed railway are steep, it is necessary to assume somewhat higher average rate per maund per mile for the carriage of goods than that obtaining on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi and other trunk lines, but it is considerably lower than the actual rates charged at present from Umballa to Kalka by the Government Bullock Train and Native Carriers as the following statement will show :—

Rates for carriage of goods.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Government bullock train rate per maund from Umballa to Kalka	0	9	6
Country cart-rate during the dry weather and slack season ...	0	4	6
Ditto during the rainy weather and Simla season, *viz.*, 15th March till 15th November	0	8	0
Proposed rate—			
By Railway	0	3	0

21. *Estimate of Passenger Traffic.*—The following table shows concisely the total passenger traffic both Up and Down during each quarter of the year :—

Period.	Up.		Down.	
	Lálru.	Kalka.	Lálru.	Kalka.
March quarter	21,887	29,107	14,994	18,142
June „	30,871	36,712	19,308	19,482
Sept. „	5,545	5,643	6,638	10,123
Dec. „	10,039	11,781	24,866	36,001
Total ...	68,345	83,243	65,808	83,748
Quarterly Average ...	17,086	20,811	16,452	20,937

22. The results are low for an important line of communication like the Umballa and Kalka Road, and are probably under-estimated. However, taking the passenger traffic as registered at Kalka as representing approximately the number that would be carried by the Railway, for certain, we arrive at the following result:—

	Rs.
Up passenger traffic per annum	83,243
Down ditto ditto	83,748
Total ...	1,66,991

Gross earnings per mile for 3rd class passenger traffic.

23. Taking the above number of passengers as travelling over each mile of railway per annum, and assuming the rate per 3rd class passenger per mile to be four pies on a line of this nature, the gross earnings per mile under this head will be Rs. 3,479.

The following statement will show how the rate assumed for 3rd class passengers traffic from Umballa to Kalka compares with that now charged by Government Bullock Train and Ekkas.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1 seat in an Ekka from Umballa to Kalka during dry weather and slack season	0	13	0
1 seat in an Ekka from Umballa to Kalka during rains and opening and close of Simla season	1	10	0
Government Bullock Train rate	1	12	0
Proposed rate by railway	0	11	9

Gross earnings per mile for 1st and 2nd class passenger traffic.

24. The probable receipts per mile for 1st and 2nd class passenger traffic and carriage of mails are approximately arrived at from information received from the Postal Department of the number of mail ordinary and express carriages despatched during the year ending 31st October 1883 from Umballa to Kalka and *vice versâ*, and amount at railway rates to Rs. 840 per mile.

Military transport.

25. Military transport costs approximately at present (*vide* paragraph 37) Rs. 21,536 per annum, the receipts under this head, making allowance for decreased cost by railway, may fairly be assumed at Rs. 500 per mile per annum.

Total gross earnings per mile.

26. The total gross earnings per mile based on existing traffic may therefore be taken approximately as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Goods	5,178	0	0
3rd class passenger	3,479	0	0
1st and 2nd class passenger parcels and mails ...	840	0	0
Military transport	500	0	0

Net earnings per mile and percentage on Capital outlay.

27. Deducting from the above amount 60 per cent. for working expenses, the net earnings per mile amount to Rs. 3,999, representing a return of 4·39 per cent. on the Capital outlay including both direct and indirect charges, or 4·79 per cent. if direct charges alone are taken into consideration. This result, it will be borne in mind, is based on existing traffic; future expansion of trade has not been taken into consideration, although a liberal allowance might reasonably be made for such a contingency. The Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, basing his opinion on the recorded increase in traffic on the Umballa and Kalka Road within the last 15 years, arrives at the conclusion that with the increased facilities for transit afforded by a railway and bridging the Ghaggar river the traffic would be more than doubled.

Resolution of Government of India with reference to population and revenue per square mile.

28. In Resolution No. 1054 of the Government of India, dated 3rd December 1867, on extension of railways in India, it is stated that in order to provide a reliable standard in estimating the probable prospects of a railway, it will be useful to supply a statement of the average population and revenue per square mile of the portion of each district traversed by it. This statement is given in Appendix No. 21.

Actual receipts on neighbouring lines.

29. The Resolution goes on to say "so far as it is possible from these data, and by the help of the actual receipts on neighbouring lines in existence, an estimate should be formed of the probable income of the proposed railway; such an estimate will commonly be more trustworthy than one based on any attempt to register the traffic."

Passenger and goods traffic at stations on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.

30. Appendix No. 11 is an abstract from the returns of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway for the year ending 31st December 1880, and shows fully and accurately the passenger and goods traffic, both outwards and inwards, at each of the stations in the vicinity of Umballa.

Principal articles of export and import.

31. Appendix No. 10 gives the description and quantity of principal articles of export and import at each of those stations, and Appendix No. 9 shows the expansion of the traffic within the last seven years.

Summary of working for Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway during 1880.

32. It may be useful to give the following summary of general results on the year's working of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, deduced from the Revenue Account Review for 1880:—

	Rs.
Gross earnings per mile (goods)	9,399
Ditto ditto (passengers)	7,333
Total ...	16,732
Percentage of expenses to earnings	52
Ditto of profits on paid up capital	3·98
Ditto of profits on cost per mile of railway	5·28
Cost per mile of open line	1,52,140

Comparison of above results with those calculated for the proposed railway from Umballa to Chandigurh.

33. For comparing the above actual results on "neighbouring lines in existence" with those calculated for the proposed railway, based on existing traffic statistics, the following statement is given:—

Name of Railway.	Gross earnings per mile annually. Goods.	Gross earnings per mile annually. Passengers.	Percentage of expenses to earnings.	Percentage of profits on paid up Capital.	Percentage of profits on cost of Railway.	Cost of Railway per mile.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.	9,399	7,333	52	3·98	5·28	1,52,140	Compiled from actual returns for 1880.
Proposed Umballa and Kalka Railway.	5,178	4,319	60	...	4·39	90,847	Goods and passenger receipts are based on existing traffic statistics.

34. Judging, therefore, from these comparative results, the following conclusions are arrived at:—

Conclusions arrived at.

1st.—That the calculated gross earnings per mile of the proposed railway, based on existing traffic statistics, are misleading, and far below what the actual earnings are likely to be.

2nd.—That a calculated return of 4·39 per cent. on a capital outlay per mile of Rs. 90,847 is low in comparison with the actual results on a neighbouring line of 5·28 per cent. on a cost of over Rs. 1,52,000 per mile.

Length of proposed line in British, Patiála, and Kalsia territories, respectively.

35. *Population and Revenue per square mile.*—The length of the proposed railway from Umballa City to Kalka is 35¼ miles, of which 15 miles are in British territory, 13 miles 5 furlongs in Patiála, and 6 miles 7 furlongs in Kalsia. The population and revenue statistics will be found in Appendix No. 7, but the following summary may be convenient for ready reference and comparison:—

Territory.	Area in square miles.	Population per square mile.	Revenue per square mile.	Revenue per head of population.
British (Umballa District)	2,570	411	427	1·04
Patiála	7,500	196	630	3·22
Kalsia	150	450	1,090	2·42
British (Simla District)	67	637	2,150	3·37
Municipality (Simla)	6	2,171	26,110	12

Prospects of local traffic and other considerations.

36. Although the success of the proposed railway will mainly depend on through traffic between the Umballa Railway Station and the hills, and *vice versâ*, yet it will be seen from the above table that the prospects of local traffic, viewed from the population and revenue per square mile of the districts traversed, are encouraging. It has been shown beyond doubt that the line will, even in the beginning of its career, prove amply remunerative, and there are reasonable grounds for believing that traffic will rapidly increase when railway communication is provided. Clearly, then, as the commercial view of the project is sufficiently promising, other important considerations, admitted by all, of imperial utility and convenience to the public, should tend to a decision in favor of constructing the line, and thus, by reducing the road journey by 38 miles and bridging the Ghaggar river, render Simla and the outlying Cantonments of Kasauli, Dagshai, Sabathu, Solon and Jutogh more accessible. From information received from the Post Master General, Punjab, it has been ascertained that the cost of the Mail Cart Passenger Service and Bullock Train establishment between Umballa and Kalka amounts to Rs. 94,344 annually. The construction of the railway would, of course, under the maintenance of this costly establishment, no longer be necessary and the Mail Service would be much accelerated. A large saving would also accrue to the Public Works Department in the maintenance of the Umballa and Kalka Road now reported to cost a sum of Rs. 30,000 a year. A railway from Umballa to Kalka would also facilitate the movement of troops and enable Government to locate more men in the hills during the hot season, this in itself is an important consideration and it may be here mentioned as enhancing the value of the project herewith submitted, that the feasibility of extending the railway system to Simla and all outlying Cantonments has been satisfactorily established.

Number of troops and cost of transport.

37. A return of the number of troops of all arms stationed at Simla and outlying Cantonments on the 30th June 1881 is given in Appendix No. 15, and the following statement communicated by the Commissary-General to Government of India shows the cost of transport of troops and stores between Umballa Cantonment and Kalka during 1878-79 :—

Transport of	By Tonga or Government Bullock Train.			By Carriage supplied by the Commissariat Department.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Officers	3,992	9	0	248	9	10	4,241	2	10
Soldiers	6,236	12	0	3,103	12	0	9,340	8	0
Clerks in Military Department	2,023	13	0	...	...	...	2,023	13	0
Stores	4,490	14	0	1,440	3	6	5,931	1	6
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,536	9	4

T. B. MORRIS, M. Inst., C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Umballa and Kalka Railway, Survey Division.

PART II.

Engineering.

Revised project.

1. The project herewith submitted has been carefully revised and the rates thoroughly reconsidered in compliance with orders contained in Secretary to Government of India's letter No. 665R.C., dated 26th July 1883, and in accordance with Mr. Molesworth's Note on the original project submitted by the Government of the Punjab in September 1882.

Saving of over 14 lakhs of rupees.

2. The modifications proposed by the Consulting Engineer chiefly affect the Ghaggar river and Jhajra Nulla bridge designs; also the ruling gradient between Chandigarh and Kalka which is now 1 in 40 instead of 1 in 45, as originally proposed. These modifications, together with the reduction in earthwork rates on the upper section (owing to reduced height of embankment) result in an estimated saving of nearly fourteen lakhs of rupees.

Description of line finally staked out.

3. The line therefore finally staked out, and to which the detailed plans and estimates herewith submitted refer, commences by a junction with the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway near the Umballa City Station, and terminates at Kalka. Length 35½ miles.

Difference of level.

4. It will convey some idea of the nature of the country through which the proposed railway will pass to mention that the difference of level between Umballa and Chandigarh, a distance of 27 miles 3 furlongs, is 429 feet, whilst between the latter place and Kalka, a distance of only 8·61 miles by the proposed railway, there is a difference of 852 feet. The gradients therefore on the latter section are of course steep, and will entail extra working expenses.

Extracts from Mr. Furnivall's report on the line surveyed by him in 1867.

5. Before entering into a detailed description of the present project it will be useful to quote from Mr. Furnivall's report on the line surveyed by him in 1867 from Rájpura to Kalka. This line is shown on the Index Map accompanying the project, and described as alternative line No. 1. It is also indicated on the sketch map attached to this report.

Mr. Furnivall says—

"The line leaves the Delhi Railway station at Rájpura with a curve of 40 chains radius, and proceeds to Bannúr, which at one time was a place of considerable importance, but is at present much dilapidated, not more than half the number of houses being inhabited. The Patiála nullah is again crossed near Bannúr where a bridge would be required of three 30 feet spans.

"The average gradients of this section are given in five lengths, in order to show the different points where the inclination of the country changes. From Bannúr the first rise towards the hills becomes apparent. Up to the Sukhna Nullah, the average rise is 1 in 420 from Bannúr. The Sukhna Nullah is a hill torrent which takes its rise in the Sewalik range near Mani-Májra; the bed is composed of sand with occasional boulders of small size and coarse gravel; the fall in the bed of the stream is nearly 20 feet per mile. The stream is, of course, a rapid one, although never very deep, not exceeding 5 or 6 feet. It was estimated that a bridge of three 75 feet openings with foundations on wells, and protective works, such as training banks and spurs would be required. The Sukhna Nullah discharges itself into the river Ghaggar near the village of Bassi.

"A short distance beyond the Sukhna the Chouk Nullah is crossed; a stream with a bed consisting of boulders; a bridge of 75 feet span would be here required.

"At 21 miles 40 chains the large village of Mani-Májra is situated, about a mile to the north-west of the line of survey. Between the Chouk Nullah and the Kassullia Nullah no drainage of importance is met with.

"The object of estimating the cost of the line of railway in a section from Rájpura to the **Kassullia Nullah was that the Kassulia Nullah is the point at which the really heavy gradients commence, so that, were it deemed advisable that the line should be constructed from Rájpura to that point only, the estimated cost would be known.**

"It was proposed to put two stations *en route*, one at Bannúr and one at Mani-Májra, besides that at Kassullia Nullah.

Section Kassullia Nullah to Kalka.

"From the appearence on plan, a conclusion would be drawn that it would be better to avoid crossing the Kassullia Nullah at all in order to reach Kalka; that the best route would be round the right bank; but this is not the case. The river is a hill torrent with a great declivity of bed, falling about 100 feet in a mile. The direct course of the stream impinges on the Siwálik Range, almost in a perpendicular direction, and cuts away portions of the hill at every flood, so that a precipice of from 50 to 100 feet in height is formed, which would necessitate either protective works of considerable magnitude or a tunnel into the hill side, either of which plans would cost more than bridging the line twice. In order to decrease, as much as possible, the gradients, the right bank of the river was followed for some distance up to the 30th mile, where a fair place for a bridge was found. The bed of the stream is entirely of boulders, some of which are of large size. The river is again crossed 33 miles from Rájpura. The estimated amount of water-way required is 160 feet in each bridge. The gradients of this section are very heavy, being on an average 1 in 40 for 6¼ miles, the heaviest being 1 in 27, and the lightest 1 in 99."

Apparent insufficiency of water-way provided for in the 1867 estimate.

6. The experience of recent years on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and the conclusions arrived at from actual inspection of the line of country between Rájpura and Chandigarh, tend to show that the bridging, generally, both major and minor, indicated on the original plans and sections of this line prepared in 1867, is inadequate in point of water-way, but especially so in the case of the most important line of drainage crossed, *i.e.*, the Sukhna at 19 miles 3 furlongs.

Declivity and velocity.

7. From levels and measurements recently taken it has been ascertained that the declivity in the bed of the stream above and below the crossing is 17·45 feet per mile, and the calculated velocity in flood is 11 feet per second.

8. The most reliable flood level of the Sukhna recently taken is that indicated on cross section No. 4, two miles below the crossing selected by Mr. Furnivall. The natural water-way in flood is here 3059 square feet, and the mean velocity due to declivity of bed 10·8 feet per second; the discharge is therefore, 3059 × 10·8 = 33,337 cubic feet. Mr. Furnivall proposes to pass this flood through three openings of 75 feet.

Flood level and discharge.

9. The rise of water above ordinary flood level, caused by this obstruction, would be 8·36 feet, and the velocity through the openings 27 feet per second.

Rise of water and velocity due to obstruction. Drainage area and water-way.

The river should therefore be bridged from bank to bank, as the natural velocity is too great to admit of any contraction of the water-way. The drainage area of the Sukhna is about 75 square miles.

10. Cross section No. 4, two miles below Mr. Furnivall's crossing, is a better site for a bridge, the banks being steep, well wooded, and the flood level clearly defined. To bridge this place from bank to bank would require nine spans of 60 feet.

Suggested site for bridge.

11. The line recommended by the Consulting Engineer in his memorandum already referred to is the green dotted one marked A A on accompanying Index Map. It is practically the same, as far as Chandigarh, as that surveyed by Mr. Furnivall in 1867 except, perhaps at Bannúr, 9 miles from Rájpurah, where it keeps more to the north-west and between two and three miles away from the town.

Line proposed by Consulting Engineer.

12. Bannúr is in Patiálá territory, and a place of some importance even now, containing, according to the last census returns, 6671 inhabitants. There are good fruit gardens in the neighbourhood, and carpet weaving is carried on.

Description of Bannúr.

13. The approximate cost per mile of the line suggested by the Consulting Engineer would be about the same as that laid out by Mr. Furnivall, *viz.*, Rs. 87,833.

Cost per mile of Consulting Engineer's line.

14. **The second alternative line is that starting from Sembho, a station on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, about midway between** Umballa city and Rájpura, indicated on accompanying Index Map in red, and marked alternative line No. 2. The Sembho junction was advocated by the Chief Engineer, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway in a letter addressed to the Agent, dated 12th May 1880, copy of which was forwarded by the latter officer to the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department.

Alternative line No. 2 from Sembho.

The Chief Engineer says—

"If the junction of the proposed railway with our line is to be east of the Ghaggar, I agree with you in the opinion that the line marked A A (springing from Umballa Cantonment) is the best, subject to the provision that it must not interfere with our stores yard. I would suggest (as a route which might be tried) a line running from Sembho, leaving Bannúr about 3 miles to the east, and thence curving gradually round for the Kalka gap. It appears to me likely that this line would encounter less difficulty in flood time than any other."

15. Little can be urged in favor of this line over that *viâ* Rájpura, except perhaps that it would be more direct for the Calcutta side. In the absence of the necessary surveys, its cost cannot be estimated with accuracy, but there is no reason to believe it would be less expensive than the Rájpura route, as it crosses a good deal of drainage, and its length to Chandigurh is the same from the point of junction. The Sukhna crossing is common to both.

Cost of Sembho line per mile would probably be the same as that *viâ* Rájpura.

16. The opinion expressed by the Chief Engineer of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway in his memorandum just quoted, as to this line been likely to encounter "less difficulty in flood time than any other," would be a strong argument in its favor, but unfortunately there are some grounds for doubt on this point, as the embankments of such a line would naturally intercept some of the drainage that now flows freely into the Ghaggar, possibly causing damage, not only to the proposed line, but to the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway as well.

Objections to the Sembho line.

17. In forwarding instructions to Mr. Wallis, Executive Engineer, with reference to the line of country he wished that officer to examine, the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, in his No. 1714, dated the 8th April 1880, remarks—

Orders of the Chief Engineer to Mr. Wallis.

"An intimate acquaintance with the drainage lines of the Umballa District enables the Chief Engineer to say that the whole country on the right bank of the Ghaggar River is subject to the spill from which the left bank is free.

"There is, besides, a very large amount of drainage drawn into the Ghaggar on that side. At present, as this is unchecked, it is not remarked; but should a bank be formed, this flow will be intercepted, massed, and become dangerous. It will then have to be let through the bank of the proposed railway, or the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway bank, or a mixture of both, and the Chief Engineer believes this will cost quite as much as a new Ghaggar bridge.

"If a good route or line cannot be found between the Ghaggar and Tángri, the Chief Engineer would recommend a line from Rájpura, on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway *viâ* Bannúr, Mani-Majra to Pinjore, which line would keep tolerably close to the watershed, and be popular with the Patiála officials. This line has, it is believed, been already surveyed in 1868, and endeavour is being made to get at plans," &c.

18. A line starting from Sembho would traverse pretty closely the route surveyed by Mr. Clarkson in 1875 for a new road. The following extracts from that officer's report confirm the conclusion arrived at by the Chief Engineer as to the liability of the country on the right bank of the Ghaggar to flooding.

Line of road surveyed by Mr. Clarkson. Extract from his report.

Mr. Clarkson says—

"Up to this point (Khannúr) the whole country through which the line runs is more or less seriously affected by the extreme floods of the Ghaggar.

"The ruling consideration in the selection of the line for the first 13 miles has been how best to avoid the maximum floods of the Ghaggar which, as appears from the information gathered at numerous points, must cover nearly the whole of the first seven miles of the line of the present Bannúr road, and for about half that length to a depth of five feet and upwards.

"The highest recorded flood is that of 1871 which at the Railway bridge reached a level of 5½ feet higher than any subsequent one. *This flood extended in one continuous sheet for 4½ miles along the railway* (i.e., 1½ *mile east of the Ghaggar bridge and 3 miles west of it.*)"

19. Although the Sembho route might be so aligned as to keep clear of some of the flooded land referred to in the above extracts, yet, on the whole, it would be a difficult and expensive line to deal with, so far as drainage is concerned. Apart from engineering difficulties, other objections exist, inasmuch as there is no direct communication between Patiála and Sembho. This in itself is a strong point against the line **and worthy of consideration in the interests of the Patiála State, through which territory a portion of the line would pass, whether the junction be at Rájpura, Sembho or Umballa.**

Other objections to the line with reference to the Patiála State.

20. The following extracts from a letter by **Lála Nának Bakhsh, Patiála, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Civil Department,** dated 25th February 1880, is herein given as evidence of the views of the officials of that State with reference to the point of junction of the proposed line to Kalka with the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway:—

Extract from letter of Lála Nának Bakhsh, Patiála.

"I am desired by the State officials to represent as follows in connection with the proposed construction of the railway line from Umballa to Kalka.

"If it is contemplated to commence the line from Umballa City and Cantonment, and extending it to Kalka, crossing the Ghaggar river, well and good; but if it is proposed to commence it from any intermediate small station like Sembho, between Rájpura and Umballa, I am to beg in that case that Rájpura may be preferred for commencing the line to any other small station."

21. The direct route *viâ* Umballa (for which detailed plans and estimates are herewith submitted) has the following distinct advantages over the Rájpura line, *viz.*:—

Arguments in favor of the direct line from Umballa.

(*a*) It is shorter by 13 miles for down-country traffic.

(*b*) It follows the established route and thus secures the main traffic as well as that now drawn to the metalled road from the east and west.

(*c*) It passes through a more thickly populated district, and would accommodate more important towns.

(*d*) It affords more direct communication between Umballa and the foot of the hills, an important consideration from a military point of view.

(*e*) It runs alongside a bridged and metalled road, which would tend materially to the speedy and economical construction of the line, and admit of its being opened for traffic, section by section, if found desirable.

(*f*) It traverses a country the drainage lines of which are more clearly defined and more easily dealt with.

22. As regards traffic there is every probability that if the junction for a railway to Kalka were placed at Rájpura instead of at Umballa that country carts and ekkas would continue to ply along the present Umballa and Kalka Road and carry goods and passengers at lower rates over the 38 miles than would be possible on a circuitous railway route of over 53 miles. On the other hand, it is tolerably certain that the direct line from Umballa would absorb nearly all the present road traffic.

Arguments against Rájpura line.

23. The Ghaggar crossing has always been looked upon as the strong point against the direct line from Umballa to Kalka, and for the sole purpose of avoiding it, other lines (such as those from Rájpura and Sombho) have from time to time been proposed when railway communication between Umballa and the hills has come under consideration.

The Ghaggar crossing safer than the Sukhna.

It is not at all certain, however, that by avoiding the Ghaggar and crossing the Sukhna instead, a better line from an engineering point of view can be had. There is no doubt the Sukhna at first sight appears a much easier river to bridge than the other, but further consideration will show that the advantages in favor of the former are more apparent than real. The velocity of the Sukhna has already been discussed. It amounts, even in its natural state, and at the best site for a bridge, to nearly 11 feet per second. Even bridging this place from bank to bank, as the rough estimate now made provides for, a certain amount of obstruction is inevitable owing to the piers, which would increase the velocity to a point difficult, if not impossible, to deal with. On the other hand, the Ghggar has a natural mean velocity of only 5·73 feet a second, and even when bridged, the velocity through the openings will be considerably less than that of the Sukhna, flowing in an unobstructed channel. The conclusion, therefore, is sufficiently obvious, that of the two rivers, the Ghaggar, although involving a much longer bridge, is far the safer crossing owing to its being less liable to scour.

24. On the whole, therefore, the arguments of the case are strongly in favor of the direct line from Umballa as laid out, and for which plans and estimates are herewith submitted.

On the whole the arguments are in favor of the line from Umballa.

25. Although the direction and levels of the proposed line are fully indicated on the accompanying plans and sections, and all necessary information with reference to water-way, curves, gradients, &c., supplied in prescribed Forms A to M, yet a general description of the alignment, together with some remarks on other incidental matters, are also required, in order to convey a clearer idea of the nature of the project and the grounds on which are based the Ghaggar bridge designs.

General description of the alignment, curves, gradients, &c.

26. The proposed railway commences by a junction with the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway at a point 700 yards, or thereabouts, to the north-west of the Umballa City Station, then diverges, in a northerly direction, by a curve of 3,000 feet radius, on an ascending gradients of 1 in 1032, through cultivated ground, until it reaches the Grand Trunk Road to Lahore which is crossed on the level.

27. About ¼ of a mile from the junction, the unmetalled road leading to Patiála is met with, whilst about four furlongs further on, two other unmetalled roads are crossed. For these three roads two 2nd class level crossings, with gatekeepers' huts, are provided. The Sultánpur road will be diverted.

28. Between the junction and Grand Trunk Road, a distance of 1 mile 1½ furlongs, the line is in about 8 feet of embankment—accumulation of surface drainage is guarded against by culverts and drains aggregating 33 lineal feet of water-way.

29. A 1st class level crossing, in accordance with Drawing No. 18, is provided for the Grand Trunk Road, the level of which is unaltered.

30. Passing the Grand Trunk Road, the line continues by easy gradients in 8 feet embankment, through cultivated land, as far as 2 miles 3 furlongs, where it curves slightly to the north, close to the villages of Lohgarh, Dangehrie and Sádánpur, for which cattle crossings are provided.

31. A minor stream is crossed at 3 miles 6½ furlongs, for which one span of 30 feet (plate girders) is provided, Drawing No. 1. This drainage passes the road at present by a culvert consisting of 3 spans of 8 feet. The same stream is again crossed a little further on, but the necessity for bridging it is avoided by making a short diversion of the channel. Near this point, the direct road (unmetalled) from Umballa city joins the Trunk Road (from Cantonments to Kalka).

32. The alignment continues in embankment and easy gradient on the western side of the metalled road and parallel to it until it reaches the 7th mile, where it is proposed to place a third class station for Lálru close to the serai and encamping-ground.

33. The Choa Nullah is crossed at 4 miles 5 furlongs by a plate girder bridge, Drawing No. 2, consisting of 3 spans of 20 feet. The water-way provided for this stream on the metalled road close by is only half of this, an allowance insufficient for the railway, owing to the position of the embankment. A 2nd class Level Crossing, with Gatekeeper's hut, is provided at the 5th mile.

34. Beyond the station the line curves slightly to the east and then takes a straight course on a gradient of 1 in 500 to the 8th mile, where it skirts the town of Lálru, passing between it and the metalled road. A 2nd class Level Crossing with Gatekeeper's hut, is provided opposite the Lálru encamping-ground, and affords access between the town and Trunk Road.

35. Lálru is in Patiála territory, and contains 7,011 inhabitants. A little to the east of the road near the 12th mile from Umballa Cantonments, there is a Public Works rest-house.

36. Beyond the 8th mile, the course sweeps more to the west by a curve of 1800 feet radius and crosses the Lálru Nullah at 8 miles 6½ furlongs by a bridge of 4 spans of 30 feet plate girder (Drawing No. 4).

37. This stream has a calculated ordinary flood discharge at the centre line cross section of 2652 cubic feet and a velocity of 5·85 feet per second. The bridge is designed to discharge to cut-water level, an assumed extraordinary flood, rising 2 feet higher than that recorded on the cross sections, with a velocity of 7·11 feet per second. The bottom of the girders are placed 5 feet clear of such a flood. The present road bridge about 100 yards above the proposed railway bridge has three openings of 33 feet.

Lálru Nullah bridge.

38. From the Lálru Nullah the line rises by a gradient of 1 in 500 and continues in a direction parallel to the Trunk Road (and close to it) to Bassi, a town in the Kalsia State, containing 4,917 inhabitants. The steepest gradient in this section is 1 in 250. A second class Level Crossing is provided at 12 miles 6 furlongs to meet the requirements of the villages in the neighbourhood.

Description of alignment continued.

39. A little unavoidable broken ground is crossed near the village of Mukarpur on the 15th mile, for which a single span of 30 feet plate girder and a 10 feet culvert are provided. The same drainage is passed under the Trunk Road, about ½ a mile higher up, by two spans of 10 feet. Gradients easy throughout.

40. A Level Crossing (2nd class) with Gatekeeper's hut, is provided at 15 miles 3 furlongs, or thereabouts, for the Bassi and Banúr Road.

41. At 15 miles 5 furlongs the Bassi Nullah is crossed. This stream rises in the ridge to the east of Chandigurh and flows into the Ghaggar opposite the town of Chuth. About a mile above its junction with the main stream, it is joined by the Dhabi, which also helps to drain the ridge referred to, and is crossed by the proposed railway at the 16th mile.

Bassi Nullah bridge.

42. For each of the above streams, a single span of 40 feet (plate girders) is provided (Drawing No. 7). The existing bridges through which the Bassi and Dhabi waters pass the Trunk Road about ½ a mile higher up have respectively 2 spans of 12 feet and one of 30 feet, the stream having the greater discharge being provided with the smaller water-way.

Bridge provided for the Bassi and Dhabi Streams.

43. Of the two, the Bassi branch has by far the larger discharge, amounting to 2394 cubic feet, with a velocity of 4·26 feet per second. It has not been considered advisable, however, to provide less water-way for the Dhabi, although perhaps less might suffice, but the saving would be insignificant and unadvisable. A 40 feet span, as designed for these streams, will discharge a flood of 2956 cubic feet, with a velocity of 7·39 feet per second, and leave a clear space of 8 feet between the bottom of the girders and the surface of the water.

Discharge of the Bassi and Dhabi. Alternative design for the Bassi.

44. At 16½ miles, on the high ground between the Dhabi Nullah and the left bank of the Ghaggar river, the Mubárakpur Station is placed, close to the encamping-ground, about ¾ of a mile to the south-west of the village of the same name and a mile to the north of the town of Bassi.

Description of alignment continued. Position of Mubárakpur Station.

45. Mubárakpur is situated on the left bank of the Ghaggar, and contains, according to the last census returns, about 2500 inhabitants. There is a Public Works Department rest-house on the opposite side of the road; also a supply house and thánnah.

Population of Mubárakpur, &c.

46. At 16 miles 6½ furlongs the alignment bends more to the north by a curve of 3000 feet radius and 1295 feet in length, then crosses the Ghaggar on the straight in a direction parallel to the present road and about ½ a mile lower down the river.

Description of alignment continued.

47. It is proposed to bridge the Ghaggar by fifteen spans of 60 feet for the main channel and three spans of 30 feet for the minor stream on the right bank (*vide* Drawings Nos. 8 and 9).

The intervening space across the island, between the main and minor channels, will be embanked and pitched with boulders to 2 feet above highest known flood level.

48. Should the line be constructed, it will probably be found better to change the site of the bridge, as indicated on accompanying plan, to a point higher up-stream, near the present road crossing, where the main channel of the river is more clearly defined, and the ground between it and the smaller stream, on the right bank, higher, less sandy, and less liable to be overtopped by floods. Tradition has it, however, that this ground was under water 40 years ago; but whether this be true or otherwise, it is now covered with grass and patches of cultivation, and bears no evidence of recent submersion.

Bridge site would be better higher up-stream, main road crossing.

49. The change in alignment suggested in the foregoing paragraph, although in no way affecting the estimate, would, it must be mentioned, interfere with the present encamping-ground of Mubárakpur, and thereby necessitate its being abandoned and another site substituted if required. This would be a matter of no difficulty, as there is ample space for the purpose between the proposed railway and the present line of road.

The new alignment would interfere with the encamping-ground.

50. The question of the Ghaggar river discharge will be dealt with further on; also the main considerations affecting the design and water-way. Meanwhile the description of alignment may be continued.

Ghaggar river discharge and bridge design.

51. Having crossed the Ghaggar, the line continues in embankment, on the level past the villages of Nugla and Gházipur, crossing the unmetalled road leading to Chuth and Bannúr, at 18 miles 1 furlong, where a 2nd class Level Crossing is provided. At the 19th mile the Trunk Road is intersected by the alignment, and will be diverted as indicated on the plan. From mile 13½ to 18¾ the formation level of the proposed railway will be horizontal.

Description of alignment continued.

52. The course continues in a direction nearly due north to the 21st mile, and then bends eastward by a curve of 3000 feet radius and 2270 feet in length, on a gradient of 1 in 141. The unmetalled road leading from the Trunk Road to Mani-Májra is intersected at mile 21, and is provided for by a 2nd class Level Crossing with Gatekeeper's hut.

53. In the 23rd mile the alignment again sweeps to the north by a short curve of 2500 feet radius, on a gradient of 1 in 100, in 18 feet of embankment, and crosses another unmetalled road leading to Mani-Májra at the 24th mile, for which a 2nd class Level Crossing is required. Mani-Májra is a town in British territory containing, according to the recent census returns, about 5000 inhabitants. It lies about 2 miles to the west of the line and 4 miles from Chandigurh.

Position of Mani-Májra and population.

54. In the 25th mile the Choa Nullah, draining a portion of the eastern slope of the Siwálik Range, is crossed twice, for which two bridges with 40 lineal feet of water-way each are provided (*vide* Drawing No. 12). The stream has only a small drainage area, not exceeding 2 square miles, but the velocity is too great to admit of the natural water-way being contracted. The nullah is again crossed in the 26th mile, but will be diverted as indicated on plan.

Description of alignment continued. Choa Nullah.

55. The line continues in embankment on a gradient of 1 in 100 (and straight) to Chandigurh, running parallel to the Trunk Road, and about 200 yards to the west of it.

56. Chandigarh is reached at the 27th mile. The station will occupy the site of the present encamping-ground adjoining the village. It is proposed to provide a 3rd class Station for this place (*vide* Drawings No. 36 and 38). Mr. Molesworth in his note on the original project suggests that the station should be level instead of on a gradient of 1 in 500. This has been provided for.

Class of Station at Chandigarh.

57. Chandigarh is a village in British territory containing 1000 inhabitants. It lies between the Siwálik Range and right bank of the Ghaggar, and contains a thánah, supply-house and road bungalow. It is 31 miles from Umballa Cantonment by road and 7 miles from Kalka.

Position of Chandigarh and number of inhabitants.

58. Above Chandigarh the alignment bends slightly to the west crossing the Umballa-Kalka road twice in the 32nd mile. This double crossing is unavoidable and necessitates a road diversion about a mile and a quarter in length.

Road Diversion.

59. In the 29th mile the course sweeps more to the north-west striking along the right bank of the Jhajra Nullah which is crossed at 30 miles 2 furlongs by a bridge of two spans, triangulated girders, 90th on the square, *vide* Drawing Nos. 15, 16 and 16A.

Jhajra Nullah bridge, lower crossings.

60. Having crossed the Jhajra on the level the line curves slightly westward on a gradient of 1 in 40 for about half a mile, the ascent is then eased to 1 in 54·5.

Gradient of 1 in 40.

61. At 31 miles 1 furlong the alignment is carried close to the village of Manikpur then ascends in a north-easterly course on a gradient of 1 in 41·5 for two miles and three quarters. The Umballa and Kalka road is crossed at the 33rd mile and will be diverted as shown on plan.

Gradient of 1 in 41·5 Division of Umballa and Kalka Road.

62. The Jhajra Nullah is crossed a second time at 33 miles 7 furlongs by a plate girder bridge of two spans of 52 feet on the square (*vide* Drawing No. 18). The water-way provided for these bridges will be discussed further on in this report.

Jhajra Nullah bridge, upper crossing.

63. From the upper crossing of the Jhajra the alignment is carried on a gradient of 1 in 40 by two reverse curves of 1320 feet radius respectively (with an intervening length of straight of about 350 yards) as far as Kalka crossing the metalled road three times. The road will be diverted as shown on plan and a 1st class Level Crossing provided at the 35th mile.

Gradient from Jhajra Nullah to Kalka, Diversion Umballa and Kalka Road.

64. A second class station together with Engine-shed, Goods-shed, &c., are provided for at Kalka (*vide* Drawings Nos. 35, 37, 39 and 41).

Class of Station.

65. The Kalka Station is level for 2500 feet and located in a convenient position below the encamping-ground in accordance with the proposals made by Mr. Molesworth in his note on the original project.

Location of Kalka Station.

66. The town of Kalka contains 2500 inhabitants and is 2183 feet above sea level. It contains a Post Office, Telegraph Office, and ample accommodation for both European and Native travellers. Its position at the foot of the hills on the road to Simla, Kasauli and outlying Cantonments renders it a place of some importance and considerable trade. The water-supply for the Kalka Station will be obtained from the Jhajra stream, a culvert under the road in connection with irrigation channels already exists and ample arrangements are provided in the project for passing the water used for irrigation purposes under the railway.

Town of Kalka.

67. Having now given a brief general description of the line from its junction with the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway to its terminus at Kalka, it will be necessary, before proceeding any further, to enter into the question of the proposed Ghaggar bridge water-way and design.

Water-way and Ghaggar bridge design.

68. The Ghaggar rises in the high ground between the Kasauli ridge and Dagshaie, draining the eastern and western slopes of those hill-sides respectively. It receives numerous affluents from the east and west, and has a drainage area, above the site of the proposed bridge, of about 250 square miles.

Drainage area of Ghaggar above Mubárakpur.

69. A little below Mubárakpur (the proposed crossing) it is joined by a considerable stream, called the Sukhna, rising in the Siwálik Range, and then flows due south until it crosses the Grand Trunk Road, about 2 miles to the north-west of Umballa city. The course then changes generally more to the south-west, chiefly through Patiála territory, passing near the towns of Ghannúr, Massigarhi, Goeluh, Akálgarh, Tohanuh, Fatahábad, Sirsa, Fatahgarh, and further on, after a course of over 250 miles, it loses itself in the desert of Bíkanir, the waters eventually finding their way into the Sutlej.

Course of Ghaggar.

70. For the purpose of ascertaining the probable discharge at site of proposed bridge, five cross-sections of the river-bed were taken, *viz.*:—

Steps taken to ascertain the probable discharge.

Cross-Section No.	I	...	...	...	One mile above centre line.
Do.	II	...	...	...	½ a mile do.
Do.	III	...	...	...	In centre line.
Do.	IV	...	...	...	½ mile below do.
Do.	V	...	...	...	One mile do.

A longitudinal section of the river-bed for one mile above and one mile below the crossing was also taken, and the fall per mile ascertained to be 6·14 feet (*vide* Drawing No. 11, cross-section of Ghaggar river).

71. The following table shows the flood area of each cross-section, together with the calculated velocity and discharge :—

Discharge.

Cross-Sections.	Flood area in square feet.	Mean velocity in feet per second.	Discharge in cubic feet per second.
No. I	6,229	5·8	36,130
„ II	6,189	5·6	36,793
„ III	7,385	5·5	41,000
„ IV	5,017	4·7	23,8[illegible]8
„ V	5,717	4·6	2[illegible],306
AVERAGE ...	6,167	5·2	32,817

72. The detailed calculations for each cross-section are given in Appendix No. 4 and are worked out according to the formula :—

Formula used.

(*a*) Hydraulic mean depth $= \frac{\text{Flood area.}}{\text{Wetted Perimeter.}}$
(*b*) Surface velocity $= \sqrt{}$ Hydraulic mean depth × Fall in 2 miles.
(*c*) Mean do. = ·9 Surface velocity.
(*d*) Discharge = Mean velocity × Flood area.

73. For the purpose of determining the necessary amount of water-way for the proposed bridge, the *maximum result alone* of those now obtained (as shown in the above table) is taken into consideration, *viz.*, cross-section No. III, discharge 41,000 cubic feet.

In determining water-way, maximum discharge is alone taken into account.

74. Many other calculations for the Ghaggar flood discharge at Mubárakpur have been made from time to time by different observers; but it does not appear from a perusal of the papers that any of those results are based on more reliable data with regard to flood level than that now obtained, *viz.*, the testimony of natives in the neighbourhood.

Calculations of discharge based on native testimony.

75. The flood levels indicated on the accompanying cross-section are also based on information received from residents on the banks of the river; but, as such floods occur only once or twice perhaps in a generation, and leave no permanent record of their height, such evidence may be very misleading, and is only useful in enabling us to make an approximate estimate of the discharge. It may be noted, however, that the flood level of the cross-sections showing the largest discharge (No. III) was checked by an independent observer (Mr. Egerton, Assistant Engineer), whose result differed only by a few inches from that indicated on the cross-section. Mr. Egerton obtained his information as to highest flood level from one of the oldest and most intelligent inhabitants, who informed him that such floods are of rare occurrence, although once, and once only within his memory, the water rose higher, fully forty years ago, when the river flowed in a much narrower channel.

Flood levels as previously ascertained by a Native Surveyor checked by Mr. Egerton, Assistant Engineer.

76. Preparatory to entering into the question of water-way, it will be useful to note the results arrived at by different observers from time to time with reference to the Ghaggar River discharge at Mubárakpur.

Previous observation of discharge of Ghaggar River at Mubárakpur.

77. The first observations appear to have been made many years ago by Colonel Dumbleton, who based his calculations on a cross-section with a flood level which, to quote the late Mr. Login, Superintending Engineer, would have flooded the country almost as far as Umballa. There is no direct record of Colonel Dumbleton's calculations; but from other reports it would appear that he arrived at a maximum discharge of 84,855 cubic feet per second.

Colonel Dumbleton.

78. Mr. Cregeen (now Superintending Engineer, Railway Branch) also appears to have turned his attention to the subject when Assistant Engineer in charge of the Hill Roads Sub-Division. His calculations are based on a flood level actually observed by himself and result in a discharge of 34,249 cubic feet per second.

Mr. Cregeen.

79. Next, in order of date, come Lieutenant Manderson's calculations. He took four cross-sections of the river near the present road crossing, and arrived at the following results :—

Lieutenant Manderson.

Cross-Section No.	1	... ...	55,303 cubic feet per second.
„	2	... ...	31,555 „ „
„	3	... ...	48,273 „ „
„	4	... ...	48,895 „ „

80. Colonel Campbell, Superintending Engineer, also appears to have made some calculations. He obtained his result of 64,314 cubic feet by taking a mean between Colonel Dumbletons

Colonel Campbell.

and that calculated by Dickens' formula for a drainage area of 200 square miles.

81. Colonel Campbell regarded Colonel Dumbleton's flood level as uncertain, and seems to have attached more importance to results based on drainage area. In acknowledging Colonel Campbell's letter, the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, pointed out that these latter results are also unreliable when the slope of the country is not taken into account.

Colonel Campbell regarded Colonel Dumbleton's flood level as uncertain.

82. The drainage area was subsequently calculated by Lieutenant (now Major Manderson) at 245 square miles, which, by Colonel Dickens' formula, gives a discharge of 53,000 cubic feet per second "for a country of moderate slope and average soil."

Drainage area calculated by Lieutenant Manderson.

83. The results arrived at by other observers may be disregarded, as the data on which their calculations are based are doubtful, and, in some instances, obviously erroneous.

Results arrived at by other observers doubtful.

84. It has been shown that the discharge calculated by Colonel Dumbleton is based upon an almost impossible flood level, still, for safety sake, it may be taken into account in arriving at a mean result on which to base a reliable estimate of the probable amount of water-way required, we have therefore :—

Mean discharge.

Colonel Dumbleton	84,815
Colonel Campbell	64,314
Colonel Dickens	51,682
Major Manderson	46,000
Undersigned	41,000
Mr. Cregeen	34,249,
MEAN ...	53,677 cubic feet per second.

85. To discharge this flood the following water-way is proposed (*vide* Drawing Nos. 8 and 9) :—

Water-way proposed.

Main channel (left bank) 15 spans of 60 feet.
Minor channel (right bank) 3 spans of 30 feet.

86. Taking 7574 square feet as the sectional area of river unobstructed and in flood, the afflux due to the obstruction caused by contracting the water-way, as above, will be ·371 of a foot and the velocity through the openings 8 feet per second.

Velocity and afflux due to contracted water-way.

87. The bridge is therefore capable of discharging the following flood :—

Bridge discharge.

Left bank bridge	15 × 60 × 10 × 8 =	72,000	cubic feet per second.
Right do.	3 × 30 × 10 × 8 =	7,200	do.
Total ...		79,200	

The above figures only take into account the water-way to cut-water level, *i.e.*, 5 feet below bottom of girders in the large bridge over main channel, and 6½ feet below bed plates of the small bridge over the minor channel.

Briefly then, the proposed bridge can discharge with ease (leaving a clear headway of between 5 and 6½ feet) a flood exceeding in volume by 28 per cent. the mean result arrived at in paragraph 83. It is, in undersigned's opinion, improbable that such a flood will ever occur.

88. From the above remarks it may appear that more water-way than is necessary has been provided; but bearing in mind the question of velocity, it will readily be acceded that any further contraction would be unadvisable.

Further contraction of waterway unadvisable.

89. To guard against scour, a flooring of loose boulders has been provided for in accordance with the suggestion of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India in his note on the original project.

90. The design consists of 15 spans of 60 feet *clear* with roadway carried on the upper flanges of plate girders, in accordance with Drawing A 260 referred to in enclosure of Director General's Circular No. 2 of the 28th April 1880. Quarter inch web bracing, with iron stiffening pieces, has been substituted for the diagonal arrangement shown in the ferrotype received from Director General. Strain calculations will be found in Appendix No. 5.

91. The superstructure is carried on piers 66½ feet, centres resting on wells, filled with concrete, sunk to a depth of 34½ feet below bed of river.

Superstructure of design No. 1 carried on piers.

92. The bottom of the girders are fifteen feet above bed of river, and five feet above the highest possible flood.

Height of bottom of girders above flood level.

93. The river bed consists, according to a diagram prepared by the Executive Engineer, Umballa Division, of one foot of fine sand under which coarse gravel is found to a depth of nine feet, then clay to a further depth of five feet. Beyond this depth (fifteen feet) the diagram furnishes no information, but Mr. Rose adds a note to the

Description of strata forming bed of Ghaggar river.

effect that the "clay" met with at ten feet is pronounced by General Pollard to be silt and exceedingly treacherous stuff for foundation. Borings of the river-bed, taken in connection with the Umballa water-supply project, show "red clay" and "stiff red clay" at depths varying from sixteen to thirty feet. They also indicate a greater depth of sand above the gravel than that shown in the diagram above referred to. The average depth of this material may be taken as three feet.

Subsidiary bridge and pitched embankment.

94. A subsidiary bridge of 3 spans of 30 feet over the minor channel on the right bank is proposed and boulder pitching across the island between the two bridges.

Water-way of Jhajra Nullah.

95. There is only one other important water-way that needs description, *viz.*, the Jhajra Nullah, crossed twice between Chandigurh and Kalka.

Drainage area and flood discharge.

96. The area in square miles drained by the Jhajra Stream at the upper crossing is 10 and that of the lower crossing 19, the declivity in bed per mile being in the former case 129·72 feet, and in the latter 68·98 feet, giving a resulting maximum velocity, based on flood areas, of 28·6 and 13·5 feet per second respectively. The flood discharge in cubic feet are 7507 and 4620 cubic feet per second.

Water-way provided.

97. As regards water-way, it may be mentioned that the bridges as designed are capable of discharging below cut-water level a flood considerably in excess of the maximum result arrived at, but when the declivity of bed per mile and consequent velocity are borne in mind the liberal margin of safety provided will, perhaps, not be deemed unadvisable. It may be noted too, that the single arched bridge carrying the Kalka-Simla road across this stream at a point two miles above the upper crossing of the proposed railway has a clear span of 52 feet and the water-way does not by any means appear excessive, this being admitted, there is sufficient reason to justfy a more liberal provision lower down where the drainage area is of course greater. It may also be mentioned that Mr. Furnivall proposed two spans of 80 feet for the Jhajra crossing at a point where the drainage area did not exceed twelve square miles.

List of bridges, water-ways, &c.

98. A complete list of bridges and culverts is given in Appendix No. 2, and all required information regarding water-way, cost, &c., thereof, will be found in Forms No. 130D. E. and F.

Prescribed forms appended.

99. The following forms are appended to this report :—

Form No. 130 (A) List of Curves.
" " (B) " Gradients.
" " (C) " Ballast.
" " (D) " Important Water-way.
" " (E) " Abstract of Water-ways.
" " (F) " Cost of large Bridges.
" " (G) " List of Stations.
" " (H) " Station Machinery.
" " (I) " " Buildings.
" " (J) " Staff quarters.
" " (K) " Articles required from England.
" " (L) " Tools and Plant.
" " (M) " Establishment.

Level Crossings and Cattle Crossings.

100. The positions of Level Crossings and Cattle Crossings are indicated on the longitudinal section. Level Crossing gates, opening across the railway, will be supplied with safety signals in accordance with Type Drawing No. 18A. Indian State Railways.

Level Crossings.

101. There are three Level Crossings of the 1st class proposed, one for the Grand Trunk Road near Umballa, the second for the Umballa and Kalka road in the 33rd mile, and the third in the 36th mile at Kalka.

102. Second class Level Crossings, in accordance with Drawing No. 19, are provided for unmetalled roads and the more important village communications. There are Crossings of this class. Third class or Cattle Crossings, Drawing No. 20, are required for the less important village roads.

Station arrangements and buildings.

103. The Station arrangements are based on State Railway Type Sketches altered to suit local circumstances (*vide* Drawing No. 32). For Station Buildings the designs prepared by Mr. Kirby for the Amritsar and Pathánkot Railway have been adopted.

Line will be Single-road gauge-steel rails.

104. The line will be single throughout (except at stations) on the broad gauge, laid with 62lb. steel rails of State Railway pattern, resting on bearing plates spiked to Deodar Sleepers 9′ × 10″ × 5″, (3′ 1″ centres except at joints where the sleepers will be 2′ 1″ centre to centre). The quantities per mile of permanent-way materials are taken from enclosure No. 1 to Director General of Railways' Circular No. 5, dated 7th June 1881, and the cost, landed at Karachi, has been ascertained from Director of State Railway Stores.

Ballast.

105. The line will be ballasted with broken brick for the first 17 miles, and with broken stone for the remaining 13¼. Ballast will be spread fifteen feet wide at bottom and twelve at top. It will be eight inches deep below under surface of sleepers.

Fencing.

106. Fencing will consist of a ditch and mound, of the form and dimensions shown in Drawing No. 23. Surmounting the mound will be a two strand galvanized wire fencing with undressed posts of kikar and stiffening posts. Straining posts of wrought-iron are provided.

Supply of materials.

107. Building Stone of good quality is not procurable along the lower section of the proposed line, it will therefore be necessary to burn bricks for bridges, culverts and station buildings. On the Upper Section building stone is obtainable.

Building materials.

108. Good brick clay exists at various points along the line and bricks of excellent quality can be turned out at reasonable rate; adequate arrangements can be made for lime-burning near Chandigurh, and it may be here noted that a considerable trade in this material alone is likely to spring up by the opening of the railway, as the traffic in lime between Chandigurh and Umballa is already considerable.

Sleepers.

109. Deodar sleepers may be obtained in any quantity, and of the very best quality from either Rúpar on the Sutlej, or Abdullapur, (Jagádhri) on the Jumna.

Signals.

110. Station and Distant Signals will be in accordance with the detailed drawings prepared by Messrs. Saxby, Farmer & Co., of London, for Indian State Railways. Blood's patent Levers for Distant Signals will be provided.

Staff quarters, &c.

111. Staff quarters for Europeans and native officials, as per Form No. 130J., herewith attached, are included in the estimate, and temporary quarters for the construction staff are also provided.

Index Map.

112. On the accompanying Index Map will be found diagram sections of both the direct line from Umballa to Kalka and the alternative line (No. 1) *viá* Rájpura.

Method of marking out the line compensation.

113. The centre line is marked out by pegs driven (in straight portions of the line) at intervals of 500 feet and 100 feet apart in curves. Pillars of brick-work set in lime mortar are provided at springing points of curves and at the end of each mile. The alignment passes for the greater part of the way through cultivated land. In dealing with the question of compensation, the average value per acre, deduced from information received from the Civil Officers of the Umballa District, has been taken. Provision has been made, separately, under this head for wells, trees, &c.

Designs based on State Railway type drawings.

114. Designs for Girders, Permanent-way, Station arrangements, Station Machinery, &c., are based either on State Railway type drawings or recent ferrotypes supplied by the Director General.

Principal towns on the proposed line of railway and number of inhabitants.

115. The following are the principal towns situated on the line of the proposed railway with their population, according to the recent census returns :—

		Population.			Population.
Umballa City	...	26,159	Mubárakpur	...	2,442
Lálru (Patiála)	...	7,011	Chandigurh	...	1,023
Bassi (Kalsia)	...	4,997	Kalka	...	2,447

Principal towns situated near the proposed line of railway and number of inhabitants.

116. The following towns are situated near the line of railway, or would be accommodated by it :—

		Population.			Population.
Umballa Cantonment	...	40,686	Kasauli	...	2,807
Simla	...	12,305	Sabathu	...	2,329
Raipur	...	10,181	Panjokhra	...	2,108
Bannúr	...	6,671	Kotaha	...	1,966
Dagshai	...	6,574	Ramgarh	...	1,916
Mani-Májra	...	4,908	Pinjóre	...	1,223
Kharar	...	4,265	Jutogh	...	953
Naraingarh	...	2,837	Solon	...	579

The position of the town of Pinjóre precludes provision of a Railway Station.

117. There is a place of some importance in route of which some mention may be made, namely, Pinjóre. The town is situated in the territory of the Maharaja of Patiála, and the road from Umballa to Kalka passes through it. It contains a tahsil, and is well known for its picturesque gardens. The Patiála Government have always been desirous, in the event of a railway being made to Kalka, to have a station at Pinjóre, but unfortunately its position precludes the possibility of meeting their wishes; this is a matter for regret, as there is no doubt a railway station at this town would be regarded as a great boon: but when it is considered that the distance from Pinjóre to the proposed railway terminus at Kalka is only three miles, and that a good metalled road exists connecting the two places, it will, no doubt, be readily conceded that but little inconvenience, if any, is likely to be felt.

T. B. MORRIS, M. Inst., C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Umballa-Kalka Railway Survey Division.

UMBALLA AND KALKA RAILWAY.

UMBALLA TO KALKA 35·6 MILES.

REVISED GENERAL ABSTRACT OF PROBABLE COST.

Part I.—Direct Charges.

Main head.	Sub-head.	Reference to detailed drawings.	Reference to detailed estimates.	Section I. Umballa to Chandigurh. No.	Quantity.	Rate. @	Rate. ₱	Amount Rs.	Section II. Chandigurh to Kalka. No.	Quantity.	Rate. @	Rate. ₱	Amount Rs.	Total for complete line, Umballa to Kalka. No.	Quantity.	Rate. @	Rate. ₱	Amount Rs.	Total Rs.	Rate per mile of line Rs.
PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.	1 Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	45,000	45,000	1,264
	2 Plant																			
	3 Establishment																			
LAND	1 Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,112	...	...	...	...	23,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Wells, houses, &	...	1	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	64,112	...	...	...	...	24,998	...	...	...	...	89,110	89,110	2,503
				c. ft.			ft.		c. ft.			ft.								
EARTH-WORKS ...	1 Cutting	...	...	...	1,602,594	4/	1,000	6,410	...	7,279,484	4/	1,000	29,118	...	8,882,078	4/	1,000	35,528	...	...
	2 Embankment	...	2	...	33,102,526	4/	1,000	1,32,410	...	11,090,719	4/	1,000	44,361	...	44,193,245	4	1,000	1,76,774	...	...
	3 Turfing and dressing side slopes ...	...	...	...	4,562,093	/8	100	22,811	...	3,097,396	/8/	100	15,487	...	7,659,489	/8	100	38,308	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,61,631	...	...	...	...	88,969	...	...	...	...	2,50,600	2,50,600	7,040
MINOR BRIDGES ...	Minor Bridge	...	3	...	...	...	...	87,517	...	...	...	...	50,589	...	...	...	...	1,38,106	1,38,106	3,880
	1 Ghaggar Bridge	8,89A9	...	...	...	...	...	1,73,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Lálru	4	...	...	...	...	...	16,724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Bassi	7	...	...	...	...	...	16,653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Dhabee	7	...	...	...	...	...	16,653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MAJOR BRIDGES ...		Miles. Feet.																		
	5 Choeea Nullah	3 6½	1	...	...	...	...	4,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6 „ „	4 5	2	4	...	...	...	4,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7 Nullah	14 2	6	...	...	...	...	9,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8 Choeea Nullah	24 2	11	...	...	...	...	3,960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9 „ „	24 3½	12	...	...	...	...	4,228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 Jhajra	30 2⅔	15, 16, 16A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11 „	33 6½	18, 8A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	2,49,957	...	...	...	...	93,818	...	...	...	...	3,43,775	3,43,775	9,656
LEVEL CROSSINGS HUTS.	1 Level Crossings 1 C.		23	5	1	...	758	each	758	2	...	758	each	1,516	3	...	758	each	2,274	...	...
	2 „ „ 2 C.		24	...	11	...	305	„	3,355	2	...	305	„	610	13	...	305	„	3,965	...	...
	3 Cattle Crossings		25	...	12	...	254	„	3,048	6	...	254	„	1,524	18	...	254	„	4,572	...	...
	4 Gatekeepers' Huts				12	...	638	„	7,656	4	...	638	„	2,552	16	...	638	„	10,208	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	14,817	...	...	...	...	6,202	...	...	...	...	...	21,019	590
FENCING ...	1 Fencing, including excavation inside ditches		28	6	...	28 Miles	1,579	mile.	44,212	...	9 miles	1,579	miles	14,211	...	37 miles	1,579	mile	58,423	58,423	1,641
MILE AND GRADIENT POSTS.	1 Mile posts erected	47	7	108	...	1·7	each	183	32	...	1·7	each	54	140	...	1·7	each	237	...	...
	2 Gradient			20	...	5	„	100	10	...	5	„	50	25	...	5	„	150	387	11
		...	...	...	...	...	...	283	...	...	...	...	104							
ROAD DIVERSION ...	1 Road diversion	...	8	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	12,125	...	...	...	...	17,125	17,125	481
BALLASTING ...	1 Ballasting	...	9	...	c. ft. 3,042,600	...	°/°	2,43,408	...	9,64,910	5	°/°	53,254	...	41,07,510	...	...	2,96,653	2,96,653	8,332
LAYING PERMANENT-WAY.	Laying permanent-way	...	10	...	29 miles	830	miles	25,520	...	10·5 miles	880	mile	9,240	...	39·5 miles	880	mile	34,760	34,760	977
PERMANENT-WAY ...	1 Rails	26	11	...	29 miles	16,006	mile	4,64,174	...	10·5 miles	16,006	mile	1,68,063	...	39·5 miles	16,006	„	6,32,237	...	...
	2 Sleepers				55,500	3/8	each	1,94,250	...	19,425	3/8	each	67,987	...	74,925	3/8	each	2,62,237	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	6,58,424	...	...	...	...	2,36,050	...	...	...	...	8,94,474	8,94,474	25,126

UMBALLA AND KALKA RAILWAY—concld.

Main head.	Sub-head.	Reference to detailed drawings.	Reference to detailed estimate.	Section I. Umballa to Chandigurh. No.	Quantity.	Rate. @	Rate. ₹	Amount Rs.	Section II. Chandigurh to Kalka. No.	Quantity.	Rate. @	Rate. ₹	Amount Rs.	Total for complete line, Umballa to Kalka. No.	Quantity.	Rate. @	Rate. ₹	Amount Rs.	Total Rs.	Rate per mile of line Rs.
Station Buildings	1 Second Class Station at Kalka		35										14,365							
	2 Platform for Ditto												7,827							
	3 Third Class Station at Lálru, Mubárakpur and Chandigurh.		36	12 3		7,589	each	22,767												
	4 Platforms for Ditto			3		12,513		37,539												
	5 Goods Shed, Kalka		41										18,173							
	6 Platform												9,177							
	7 Engine Shed		39										20,776							
	8 Ashpits		46	3		1,123		3,369	1				3,353							
	9 Pointsmens' Huts			6		105	each	630	2		150	each	240							
	10 Latrines		45	3		350	,,	1,050	2		350	,,	700					1,30,635	1,39,738	3,924
								65,353					74,281							
Staff Quarters	1 European Quarters		43	2		13,700	each	27,400	2		13,700	each	27,400							
	2 Native Clerks		44	13 6		1,453	,,	8,718	2		1,453	,,	2,906							
	3 ,, Servants			4		3,294	,,	13,086	2		3,294	,,	6,588							
	4 Out buildings, &c.			3		1,000	,,	3,000	1		1,000	,,	1,000							
								52,294					37,894					90,188	90,188	2,533
Station Machinery	1 Masonry Tank			3		2,116	each	6,348												
	2 Waterboist		32A	3		1,218	,,	3,654	1		1,218	each	1,218							
	3 Wells		32	14 4		1,000	,,	4,000												
	4 Machinery as per Form H (erected)		31					16,000					20,000							
								30,002					21,218					51,220	51,220	1,410
Temporary Quarters for Construction Staff.	1 For Executive Engineer		46						1		1,850	each	1,850							
	2 ,, Sub-divisional Officer			3		1,436	each	4,308	1		1,436	,,	1,436							
	3 Lower Subordinates			8		100	,,	800												
	4 Coolies			20		50	,,	1,000												
	5 Out-offices			1 set				500										9,894	9,894	278
								6,608					3,286					24,80,460	24,80,460	69,676
	General Contingencies calculated at 8 per cent.																	1,98,440	1,98,440	
	Plant ... ... 4 ,,																	99,220	99,220	
	Establishment ... 1 Direction 2½ ,,																	62,013	1,81,629	
	Establishment ... 2 Construction as per Form M																	1,19,616	...	
																		29,59,749	29,59,749	83,139
	Grand Total																			

T. B. MORRIS, M. I., C.E.,

Executive Engineer,

Umballa and Kalka Railway Survey Division.

UMBALLA AND KALKA RAILWAY.

UMBALLA TO KALKA, 35·6 MILES.

REVISED GENERAL ABSTRACT OF PROBABLE COST.

Part II.—Indirect Charges.

(Vide *Circular No. XX, Government of India, dated 7th March 1881.*)

MAIN HEADS.	Amount.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
Capitalisation of abatement of land revenue ...	31,500	Calculated on the total quantity of permanent land required 25 years' purchase at Rs. 2 per acre.
Charges for exchange on English payments calculated at 1*s.* 8*d.* per rupee.	82,574	
Leave and Pension allowances calculated at 20 per cent. on the provision for salaries.	41,956	
Interest on money to be provided during construction, calculated at 4 per cent.	1,18,390	
Total ...	2,74,420	

T. B. MORRIS, M. I., C.E.,

Executive Engineer,

Umballa and Kalka Railway Survey Division.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF A RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY FOR A LINE OF RAILWAY FROM KALKA TO SIMLA.

No. 167, dated 29th February 1884.

From—T. B. MORRIS, Esq., C.E., Executive Engineer on Special Duty,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the results of the barometrical reconnaissance of the tract of country between Kalka and Simla with a view to railway extension called for by the Government of India in paragraph 4 of letter No. 665 R.C., dated 26th July 1883 to your address. The sketch map and sections marginally noted are also submitted.

(1) Sketch map (shewing routes examined).
(2) Diagram Section, Route A.
(3) Do. do. B.
(4) Sections Eastward of Sabathu.

2. In the letter just quoted, it is stated that the value of the Umballa and Kalka Railway project would be very greatly enhanced, both to Government and in the eyes of private promoters, if it could be shown that an extension to Simla was possible. Such an extension to be of value in either aspect, should of necessity serve the three Military Stations of Dugshai, Sabathu, and Jutogh.

Military stations to be served.

3. The routes suggested for examination in the first instance, by the Government of India are—(*a*) one running up the Kassullia river from Kalka to a point 4000 feet high, just below Dharumpore and Dugshai, and thence to tunnel through the saddle which connects them and emerge at the same height in the valley down

Routes suggested for examination by the Government of India.

which the Sabathu road runs, and so on to the latter place. From Sabathu two routes are suggested, one turning back eastward round the hills and passing below the Kiarighât bungalow to the narrow saddle about 5 miles from Simla and so on round Prospect Hill to Jutogh, the other continuing past Sabathu, crossing the Dabar river with as little loss of level as may be, and then working up some one of the valleys in the direction of Haut or even Erki, and so round to Jutogh. The Government of India add, that if the feasibility of such a line with even a ruling gradient of 1 in 30 and a length of 50 to 57 miles, were established, it would improve the character of the whole project, and might eventually, after the line to Kalka was at work, be found not financially impracticable.

4. The Government of the Punjab was accordingly requested to arrange for a barometrical reconnaissance of the routes referred to, and to report the result to the Government of India. The necessary field operations were, under your instructions, commenced by me in November, and completed early in January; some 90 miles of route surveys were made with the chain and prismatic compass and numerous barometrical observations taken for altitudes. Before, however, entering into a description of the routes examined, it may not be out of place to describe briefly the position and physical features of the various stations it is considered necessary the railway should serve, and to add a short descriptive account of the cart road from Kalka to Simla.

Barometrical reconnaissance of the routes ordered.

5. Kalka (where it is proposed to terminate the broad gauge railway from Umballa and to commence the narrow gauge line to Simla) is a small town in British territory situated on the right bank of the Jhajra stream, where it debouches from the hills. It is 38 miles from Umballa Cantonment and 57½ from Simla. The height of the place above sea level is about 2,183 feet.

Position of Kalka.

6. Simla is situated on the ridge dividing the waters of the Jumna river from those of the Sutlej. Its highest point above sea level is 8048 feet and the average level of the station may be taken as 7220 feet. It is connected with Kalka by a metalled road 57½ miles in length. This road may fairly be described as practically following the natural watershed, and is actually carried along the ridge itself in four or five places. The alignment is in many places extremely tortuous, and gradients from 1 in 14 to 1 in 20 occasionally occur. The chief obstacle is the Baroghât ascent, in the 22nd mile from Kalka. This ridge is crossed at a level of 5841 feet, and the road is then carried towards Simla by descending gradients, some as steep as 1 in 18 **for over four miles. From Solon in the 28th to Khandaghât in the 37th mile from Kalka, the approach to Simla is again a descent, but with easy gradients averaging 1 in 120.**

Position of Simla and description of Cart Road.

7. From Kandaghât to Badaighât in the 53rd mile (where the road gains the ridge at a height of 6070 feet) the ascent is tolerably steady, and the gradient generally speaking easy. From Badaighât to Simla the average ascent is 1 in 24, but gradients as steep as 1 in 14 are met with.

8. Dagshai is the most important military station between Kalka and Simla. It occupies a commanding position above the cart road, 18 miles from Kalka and 39 from Simla. Its highest point above sea level is 6087 feet. The next largest is Sabathu, situated on a ridge, about 12 miles by road to the north-west of Dagshai. The highest point, within cantonment boundary, is the site occupied by the hospital 4534 feet. The general level of the station is 500 feet lower. From Sabathu to the toll bar on the 17th mile of the Kalka-Simla Road, there is an unmetalled road, 10 miles in length; there is also a bridle road connecting Sabathu with Solon, another military station situated on the Cart Road, 27 miles from Kalka and 30 from Simla. The highest point on the ridge within the Cantonment boundary of Solon is 5165 feet.

Description of the Military Stations of Dagshai, Sabathu and Solon.

9. Jutogh may be described as the Cantonment of Simla. It lies about 5 miles due west of the latter station. The highest point is 6775, but the general level of the inhabitated part of the station is some 400 feet lower.

Description of the Military Station of Jutogh.

10. The Convalescent Depôt of Kasauli is not mentioned in the letter of the Government of India as one of the military stations which the proposed railway must of necessity serve, but as it will be shown further on that it may, if considered desirable, be included in the scheme, the position of the place and its height may as well be stated. Kasauli is situated on an outer ridge of the Himalayas, 9 miles north of the town of Kalka by the bridle road. The highest point of the ridge is 6322 feet above sea level, and the general level of the station itself is about 6000 feet.

Description of the Convalescent Depôt of Kasauli.

11. I will now describe the first route suggested for examination by the Government of India, *viz.*, from Kalka *viâ* Kassullia River, Sabathu, Haut, and Jutogh, to Simla. It is indicated on accompanying sketch map by a red dotted line and referred to as Route A. A diagram section of it is also submitted, showing at a glance, the length of line, nature of gradients, position of proposed stations and tunnels (*vide* Diagram section A).

Description of Route A.

12. The line commences by a junction with the proposed Umballa and Kalka Railway at Kalka, then winding round the base of the Ramgarh hill, strikes in on the right bank of the Kassullia River which it ascends by a gradient of 1 in 40. At 14½ miles a height of 4000 feet is reached, and here the station for Dagshai would be placed on the level.

13. At 15th mile the tunnel under the Dharumpore-Dagshai ridge begins and emerges two miles further on in the valley (Kothar) down which the road to Sabathu runs. The tunnel is graded to drain both to the north-west and south-east, and may be worked, during construction, from both ends (as well as by shafts).

Position of proposed station for Sabathu.

14. Down the valley of the Kothar River (from 17 to miles 25½) the gradient is 1 in 39. A level stretch of 2000 feet is here provided at a height of 2850, for the Sabathu station.

15. Passing the Sabathu station, the line continues to descend, on a gradient 1 in 38 till the narrow rocky ridge between the Kuthar and Gumbar Rivers is reached. This is proposed to be pierced by a tunnel 500 yards in length, the line emerging at 28½ miles on the left bank of the Gumbar River, just below the junction of the Dabar River, and near the suspension bridge carrying the old road from Kalka to Simla across the former stream.

16. Crossing the Gumbar by three spans of 40 feet each, the line would run on the level along the right bank, for about 600 yards as far as the point where the Kuniar (or Haut) River joins the Gumbar. Here the ascent to Jutogh and Simla would begin by an easy gradient of 1 in 58 along the right bank of the Kuniar stream to the town of Haut mile 35¼.

Town of Haut (in Kuniar).

17. Haut is the chief town in Kuniar territory and the residence of the Thakur of that State. There appears to be a considerable quantity of grain produced there, and the quality of the ata from that locality is said to be much appreciated in Simla.

Position of proposed station for Jutogh.

18. From Haut the line ascends, on a gradient of 1 in 44, passing in low cutting through the ridge at the head of the Kuniar River where it (Route A) enters the valley of the Kuni River, and ascends the left bank on the same gradient, *viâ* the villages of Sutrol and Kupradi, to the Erki road ridge (on the north side of Jutogh) through which it passes by a tunnel 300 yards long. The alignment would then be carried along the northern slope of Jutogh as far as 62 miles 1 furlong, to the spur on which the village of Dhenda is situated. This would be a good site for the Jutogh station, being only 150 feet below the general level of cantonments.

Position of terminus at Simla.

19. From Jutogh the ascent to Simla would be on a gradient of 1 in 10. The alignment passing along the northern slope of Prospect Hill (below the road) and tunnelling through the ridge (under the Boileaugunge Bazar) emerges below the cart road at the height of 6460 feet. The line would then continue on the same gradient *viâ* Merlin Lodge and below Dovedell to Glen Hogan, where the Simla station would be placed at a height of 6749 feet above sea level. Total length of line 67 miles.

Modification in Route A.

20. The route just described, although practically one of those suggested for examination by the Government of India, does not, it will be seen, cross the Dabar River at all. This modification was necessary owing to the nature of the ground, which would not admit of that line of drainage being crossed with tolerably good gradients and then working up any of the valley in the Haut direction.

Route A not recommended for adoption.

21. Although Route A is a good one in point of gradients and in affording direct communication between Jutogh and Simla, I do not recommend its adoption on the following grounds.

Grounds for objection against Route A.

22. In the first place four tunnels (aggregating 3 miles in length) would be required, one of which, under the Dharumpore-Dagshai ridge, *being two miles long*. Again heavy rock, cutting would be unavoidable where the line passes below Jutogh. The cost of these works would alone be very great, sufficiently so in my opinion to render the adoption of the route prohibitory. The low level on which the Dagshai and Sabathu stations would be placed is another serious objection. The former would be 1750 feet below the general level of Dagshai Cantonment, and the latter 1150 feet lower than the Sabathu Parade-ground, and 1650 below the Hospital.

Alternative Route *viâ* Erki abandoned.

23. As a modification of the Kuniar route (A) that *viâ* Erki has also been suggested, but I find, after a careful examination of that part of the country, that the drainage lines of the Goge River flowing from the north into the Gumbar, would render railway communication between that place and Simla exceedingly difficult, I have therefore abandoned that route.

Description of Route (B) recommended for adoption—continued.

24. The second route suggested by the Government of India for examination, *viz.*, turning back eastward from Sabathu and passing below Kiarighât and so on *viâ* Budaighât to Jutogh and Simla, is that with certain modifications, which to my mind, most strongly recommends itself for adoption in every important consideration, such as economical construction, easy gradients, and serving all military stations *en route*. It would be necessary, however, instead of striking off from Sabathu in a direct course eastward as suggested, to take over more to the south-east in the direction of Solon and thereby head the lines of drainage instead of crossing them. A glance at the two sections C and D, herewith submitted, will convey some idea of the physical features of the country eastward of Sabathu and show how unsuitable it is for a railway one, (C) is a section of the existing bridle road from Sabathu to Kathlighât on the 46th mile of the cart road, and the other, (D) a section taken along the line of country from the same place, to Wakanaghât on the cart road.

Description of Route (B) recommended for adoption. Position of proposed Stations for Dagshai and Dharumpore.

25. The route therefore recommended for adoption, as in every way the best, is that indicated on accompanying sketch map in green dotted lines and referred to as Route B. A Diagram section of it is submitted showing the nature of the gradients, stations served, and length of line. It commences by a junction with the proposed Umballa and Kalka Railway at Kalka and striking up the right bank of the Kassullia Nulla, on a gradient of 1 in 35, gains a height, in 15½ miles, of 4500 feet. Here there would be a tunnel, about 500 yards in length, through the Dharumpore spur, the line emerging on the level, south of the toll bar ridge near Barakhar, a good and convenient site for the Dagshai and Dharumpore station.

26. The line would continue on the level (and straight) as far as 16 miles 3 furlongs, passing under the cart road, near the toll bar by a tunnel 300 yards long, and entering the valley of the Kothar river at a height of 4500 feet. Then descending by a gradient of 1 in 50, the alignment would strike in on the Sabathu-Dharumpore Road at 18¾ miles from Kalka and continue along it, on the level as far as Sabathu.

Description of the Route (B) recommended for adoption. Position of proposed station for Sabathu.

27. The Sabathu station would occupy a site near the Roman Catholic Chapel, about 200 feet above the parade-ground and 254 feet below the level of the Station Hospital.

28. From Sabathu the alignment would take a south-easterly course, on an ascending gradient of 1 in 84, *viâ* the Dabar and Blini Rivers and join the Simla cart road near the 26th mile post from Kalka. A fair bridle road already exists along the portion of the route, but a fresh alignment would be required for railway purposes.

Description of the Route B recommended for adoption. Position of proposed station for Solon.

29. From mile 35½ the line would follow the cart road (with slight deviations) on a gradient of 1 in 39, to Solon where a station would be placed on the level (just below Cantonments) at a height above sea level of 5000 feet.

30. From the 37th mile (Solon) the line would descend by gentle gradients for 8½ miles to the ridge at Khandaghât where the waters of the Jumna and Sutlej Rivers divide. Between Solon and Khandaghât, the rails might (with slight deviations here and there) be laid along the cart road, strengthening (or constructing new bridges) wherever necessary.

31. From Khundaghât to Shalighat (46½ mile of cart road and 58th mile of railway) a new alignment on a gradient 1 in 50 would be better than keeping to the cart road, as the gradients of the latter are, in places, unsteady, and the course of the road itself is more or less tortuous. The new alignment (*vide* accompanying Diagram section) would pass below the present road and through the Kiarighât spur by a tunnel 100 yards long.

32. At (or near) Shalighât the line would again strike in on the cart road and continue along it (with occasional deviations,) as far as the Badaighât ridge (52 mile post of cart road and 62 of Railway). The gradients and the section are very easy, the steepest being 1 in 79.

Description of the Route B recommended for adoption. Position of proposed terminus at Simla.

33. At Badaighât (6073 feet) the branch to Jutogh would strike off, the main line ascending to Simla, by new alignment below the cart road, on a gradient of 1 in 34. The Simla Station would be placed on the level, at a height of 6749 feet above sea level, and would occupy the same site as that described for route (A), *viz.*, Glen Hogan just below the old cemetery and about 200 yards to the south of new Secretariat Buildings of the Government of India. One or two houses would have to be purchased on the station site. Total length of line from Kalka *viâ* Sabathu, 67 miles.

Description of the Route B recommended for adoption. Position of proposed terminus (Jutogh Branch).

34. The Jutogh Branch would be on an ascending gradient of 1 in 55, and its length from the junction with the main line at Badaighât, 2 miles 3 furlongs. The station would be placed on the level at an elevation of 6300 feet in a convenient situation between two roads about 200 yards to the south-west of the Artillery Mess.

Description of the Route B recommended for adoption. Kasauli Branch.

35. In describing the position of Kasauli, I have already mentioned that the station does not appear to be one of those which the Government of India considers it a *sine quâ non* to serve, but in case it may be deemed necessary, at some future time to connect it with the Railway system, I have shown that a branch to that place 4 miles in length from Dharumpore (*viâ* Sanawar) may be constructed on a gradient of 1 in 30.

Description of the Route B recommended for adoption. Position of proposed station for Kasauli.

36. The Kasauli station might be placed at an elevation of 5204 feet on the open ground near Ghurkal about ½ a mile to the east of the Dâk Bungalow.

Lengths of Routes A and B. Considerations of cost, &c.

37. The length of Route (B) from Kalka to Simla, is, it will be seen, the same as that of route A, *viz.* 67 miles, but taking the Jutogh Branch into consideration, the former would be longer than the latter by 2 miles 3 furlongs. Notwithstanding this increased length of line, Route

B would be by far a cheaper line to construct than the alternative Route (A) *vid* Kuniar. There would be no expensive bridging on the former route as it heads the drainage as much as possible, and is in fact, a ridge line in several places; but it is in the costly operation of tunnelling that Route B stands out distinctly in a more favorable light than the rival route, the total length of tunnels on the former being only 1100 yards against 5200 yards on the latter.

Important advantages in connection with Route.

38. Apart from the main consideration of cost, which I have shown is clearly in favor of Route B, it also possesses the important advantage of serving not only Dagshai, Sabathu and Jutogh, but *all* military stations between Kalka and Simla. The railway station moreover, for the two most important cantonments, *viz.*, Dagshai and Sabathu, would be placed at a much higher level and in a position more fully meeting requirements than in Route A. It may also be pointed out, as regards Solon (which would be served by Route B and altogether excluded in the other route) that there is a Brewery established there, in connection with which a considerable amount of traffic might be expected.

Extensions beyond Simla.

39. Again it is a distinct argument in favor of Route B that it admits of the Convalescent Depôt of Kasauli being served by a shorter and less expensive branch than would be possible from Route A, as the point of junction in the former case would be 500 feet higher than in the latter.

40. It does not, I understand, come within the scope of my instructions to discuss the feasibility of extensions beyond Simla. I will merely remark therefore that, if, in course of time, owing to the growing importance of Simla the requirements of the station for increased facilities in the supply and transport of building materials and fuel call for it, that an extension to Mashobra and down the spur to Naldera in the direction of the timber depôt of Suni on the Sutlej is possible at a reasonable cost.

Traffic question not entered into. Financial success.

41. It would be premature in the absence of detailed surveys and estimates to enter into the question of probable traffic that would accrue to a line of railway between Kalka and Simla and to express an opinion as to *how far* the line will prove financially successful (nor have I been called upon to do so), but, in a general way knowing approximately what the annual maundage is, to and from the hills, and how many travellers pass up and down, also bearing in mind the success of the Darjeeling line and the importance that must attach to a railway connecting with the plains so many Military Stations and the summer capital of the Government of India, I have not the slightest doubt that the line economically constructed, would pay handsomely.

Proposed gauge. Description of *Darjeeling Line.*

42. The proposed railway would, as regards gauge (2 feet; weight of rail 40lbs.) and description of rolling stock, be similar to the Darjeeling line. From a report dated 22nd January 1882 by the late Mr. Dooley, Executive Engineer, on the general features of that line, I see that the gradients vary from 1 in 19 to 1 in 25, the sharpest curve is 48 feet radius, and the sharpest curve, on a steep gradient, is 70 feet radius, on a gradient, of 1 in 23. There are about 9 miles of a continuous ascent 1 in 19 to 1 in 20, and about 8 miles of 1 in 22, the remainder of the ascent is 1 in 28. This description refers to the line as at first constructed, but I understand it was found somewhat difficult to work, and the Directors have since raised additional Capital with a view to making the ruling gradient 1 in 28 and the minimum radius of curvature 70 feet. The goods rolling stock used is, I see by the drawings, provided with Clemenson's system of flexible wheel base designed to traverse a curve of 50 feet radius.

Minimum radius of curvature. Proposed gradients.

43. In the Simla Railway case the nature of the country would also necessitate the adoption of sharp curves, but I do not anticipate that the minimum radius need be less than 70 feet. As regards gradients the proposed line (Route B recommended for adoption) compares very favorable with the Darjeeling line, the steepest gradient on the former being 1 in 34 (and this only for a length, at the end of the line of about 4 miles) whilst on the remaining 63 miles the gradients are particularly easy for a mountain railway varying from 1 in 35 to 1 in 211.

Scope of report. Detailed Survey of Route B recommended.

44. This report only deals with the question of establishing the feasibility of a narrow gauge railway from Kalka to Simla, and is based, as I have already mentioned, on a barometrical reconnaissance, rough surveys, and existing maps. The important question of probable cost of the line cannot therefore be entered into. Should the Government of India desire information on this point, I would beg to suggest the advisability of having Route B actually staked out and detailed plans and sections prepared with a view to framing an estimate of probable cost.

Appendix. Barometrical Heights.

45. In the appendix to this report will be found a statement exhibiting the barometrical height of all the leading points of observation. These heights are worked out from Mackesy's Tables and are based on approxmiately simultaneous readings for pressure and temperature at the Quarter Master General's Office, Simla, and at the various places *en route*. The height of the Quarter Master General's Office above sea level has been, I understand, accurately determined to be 7016 feet and this is the datum assumed.

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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 JUNE 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen during the past week all over the Madras Presidency; but except in the districts of Ganjam, Kistna, Malabar, and Travancore, the fall has not been heavy. More rain is wanted. In Mysore slight rain has fallen throughout the province, and in Coorg it has been beneficial for agricultural operations. Rain has been general in the Bombay Presidency, but more is wanted in several districts to facilitate sowing operations. The Berars have received a fair quantity, but in Hyderabad the fall of the week has been insufficient for sowings. Showers have fallen throughout the Central India States and Rajputana, having been heaviest in the districts of Indore, Sutna, Neemuch, and Goona in the former, and in the districts of Abu, Meywar, Ajmere, Marwar, Kotah, and Jeypore in the latter. In the Central Provinces rain has been general, and in several districts very heavy. Rain has fallen in all districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but unequally and as yet insufficiently. In the Punjab good falls are reported from most districts, and prospects are said to have improved.

In Burma heavy rain continues to fall, and in Assam the fall, though below that of last week, has been fair.

In Bengal there has been good rain throughout the province; in Chittagong and Cuttack the fall was especially heavy.

The last weather report, dated 26th instant, of the Meteorological Department, shows a sudden cessation of rain in North-Western and Central India. In Southern and Western India there have been some insignificant falls of rain; but in Orissa, Ganjam, and at Patna and Lahore the showers have been heavier.

Agricultural prospects remain unchanged in Madras. *Kharif* operations are being actively carried on everywhere; sowings have commenced in Central India and Rajputana and are in active progress in Bombay, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces. In Bengal harvesting of early paddy, *mung*, and *cheena* (millet) is nearly over in places and prospects of standing crops are good. In Assam rice and sugarcane are doing well, but the prospects of tea are not very favourable in Cachar.

Prices are for the most part stationary.

The public health is generally good. In Tanjore and Dharwar the mortality from cholera has been heavy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(June 25th)		
Bellary ...	·13 (average)	Cultivation operations suspended from want of rain. Thirty-six deaths from cholera.
Kurnool ...	·70 (average)	Agricultural operations almost at a standstill from insufficiency of rain. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	2·32 (average)	Small-pox prevalent; cholera in one taluk.
Kistna ...	2·42 (average)	Small-pox and fever in places. Canal supply insufficient; river below anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·86 (average)	Standing crops fair, but want of rain felt in parts; harvest paddy, yield half; agricultural operations progressing. Small-pox prevalent; 2 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore ...	·35 (average)	Standing crops generally good, but *cholum* attacked by insects; harvest dry crops, outturn about average. Fever in two taluks; 2 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore ...	·20 (average)	Standing crops generally good; want of rain in parts; harvest paddy, cotton, and indigo, outturn below average. 540 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·03 (average)	Small-pox slight in parts; 3 deaths from cholera.
Malabar ...	7·61 (average)	Transplanting of paddy commenced in parts. Small-pox slight in nine taluks and fever in two; 5 deaths from cholera.
Travancore ...	3·97	Crops reviving; harvest early rice crop in one division, yield below average. Fever and small-pox in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(June 25th)		
Karachi ...	Rain during last week, average of four stations, ·99.	Strong monsoon winds. River at Kotri on 23rd, 13 feet 10 inches against 12 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Fever in four talukas and cattle-disease in three; a case of small-pox occurred in Karachi on 11th and proved fatal on 15th; no other cases since; disease also in seventeen villages in district; 9 fresh cases, 4 deaths, 30 remaining sick. *Rabi* 1,295—41,554 acres less than that of previous *rabi*; assessment Rs. 62,099 less; produce 13 annas in rupee, loss due to scanty rainfall and deficiency of water. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 30 and 32, in Kotri 30, 30 and 42, in Sakro 16, 28 and 36, and in Shahbunder 20, 36 and 34 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in six talukas, averaging 1·26.	River at Kotri on 23rd, 13 feet 10 inches against 12 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Small-pox in ten, fever in two, and cattle-disease in two talukas. Prices of grain steady.
Ahmedabad ...	1·49	Total rainfall 1·82. Manuring operations continue. Cholera in Parantij—27 cases, 7 fatal. Wheat 29 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Baroda ...	·88	Total rainfall 1·18. Cholera subsiding; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in mild form in Naosari. Sowing operations commenced in some places in Baroda and Naosari divisions. *Bajri* 32 and rice 23 pounds per rupee.
Surat ...	3·93	Total rainfall 4·29. *Kharif* sowings commenced; *juari* 30 and *nagli* 40 pounds per rupee.
Nasik ...	Rain everywhere	More rain wanted. *Kharif* sowings commenced in places. Public health generally good; small-pox in parts of Sinnar, Chandor, and Kalvan. Cattle-disease in Kalvan. Insects like locusts reported in Niphad; measures in progress to kill them. *Bajri* 28¼, wheat 31½, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain daily, except on 24th; heavy on 19th, 20th and 22nd. Total of week 8·39.	Total rainfall to date 13·06, being 4·64 below average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm to 3° cool; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind southerly on 19th, afterwards westerly.
Poona ...	Showery weather; maximum rainfall 2·19 at Khadkalla, minimum ·32 at Khed.	Sowing operations retarded for want of more rain. Prices—*bajri* 33 and *juari* 35; in Poona *bajri* and *juari* 26 pounds each.
Ahmednagar ...	1·60 in Parner; 1·38 in Rahuri; 1·29 in Sheogaon; 1·08 in Nevasa; slight in the other talukas.	Sowing of early *kharif* crops in progress in Sheogaon and Akola. No fresh attacks of cholera and no deaths. Slight cattle-disease in Nevasa. *Juari*—maximum 60 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 36 in Parner; *bajri*—maximum 48 pounds in Sangamner, minimum 36 in Parner.
Sholapur ...	·19 in Barsi; ·36 in Karwal.	*Kharif* sowings retarded for want of rain; *juari* 40 pounds 17 tolas and *bajri* 42 pounds 13 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain in most stations, varying from ·85 in Murgad to ·06 in Mundargi.	Heavy rain urgently required to enable rice and other early crops to be sown. Cholera is spreading, only two out of eleven talukas being exempt from it, and total deaths from it during the week 331; fever and small-pox also prevail. Scarcity of water experienced in certain villages of six talukas. *Juari* 51 to 77 pounds and rice 27 to 39 pounds per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 7·77; Kumpta, 13·18; Sirsi, 3·17; and Haliyal 39.	Total rainfall 20·27. Sowing operations continue. Common rice—Karwar 12 seers, district average 15 seers per rupee. Small-pox in Sirsi 5 cases, in Haliyal 2, in Kumpta 13 deaths, Bhatkal 5, Siddapur 1, and Supa 1.
Rajkot ...	7·78	Total rainfal 8·02. General health good. Weather cloudy. Fever in Nawanagar, Jetpur, and Manekrada. *Bajri* 31 and *juari* 39 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain throughout the presidency; more wanted for sowing operations in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Nasik, Dharwar, Satara, and Belgaum. Scarcity of drinking-water continues in a few villages in six talukas of Dharwar. Cholera in eight districts; cattle-disease in six; fever and small-pox in twelve.
Bengal—(June 25th)		
Chittagong ...	14·58	Incessant rain. Paddy being transplanted. Prices steady. Public health improving. Cattle-disease abating.
Dacca ...	3·35	Land being cultivated for *sali* and *rouchia* paddy; prospects of crops good. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	4·10	Cultivation of *amun* paddy progressing; recent rain has done much good; prospects of paddy and sugarcane favourable. Price of common rice stationary. Health good. Cattle-disease reported from Diamond Harbour.
Moorshedabad ...	·81	Weather showery and cloudy, with easterly winds. Standing crops generally doing well, but the light rain will check transplanting late paddy. Rivers low for the time of the year.
Rajshahye ...	1·39	Prospects of crops generally good. Health improved.
Burdwan ...	·88	Agricultural operations going on satisfactorily; prospects of crops good.
Rungpore ...	1·57	Weather cloudy. *Amun* paddy being transplanted in some places; prospects of crops favourable. Price of rice three to four rupees per maund. Public health fair.
Bhagalpur ...	4·07	Sugarcane, indigo, *murwa*, and indian-corn doing well; paddy being transplanted. Prospects continue hopeful. Rice 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah ...	1·19	*Mung*, *kaoni*, *cheena* yielded fair outturn; weeding brisk. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Health fair.
Patna ...	1·42	Ploughing and sowing of paddy going on. Prices stationary. Cholera still in Barrh and Behar subdivisions.
Durbhunga ...	1·09	*Bhadoi* crops doing well. More rain required for transplanting paddy. Prices fallen slightly. Public health good.
Hazaribagh ...	1·71	Weather seasonable. Ploughing and sowing going on. Prices of food-grains continue high. Small-pox and cattle-disease reported from certain places; general health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack ...	9·46	Weather cloudy. Sowing of paddy still going on; plants growing well in some places. Price of rice stationary. Cholera reported from parts of Kendrapara; otherwise public health good. Rivers rising.
		General Remarks.—The rains appear to have set in in many districts; there has been a good general rainfall during the week; the fall was heavy in Chittagong, Cuttack, and in some other districts. Agricultural prospects fair; harvesting of early paddy in Dacca and that of *mung* and *cheena* in Mozufferpore nearly over; in Purneah *cheena*, *mung*, and *kaoni* yielded a fair outturn; prospects of standing crops good. Prices almost stationary. Cholera and small-pox are still reported from some places; otherwise public health good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (June 24th)	1·6	Ploughing commenced. Cholera, small-pox, and fever in places. Prices steady.
Allahabad („ „)	Rain all over the district between 20th and 23rd, average 1·3.	Monsoon evidently commenced. Prices risen. Health good; cholera nearly disappeared.
Gorakhpur („ 23rd)	Heavy rain, apparently general on 23rd instant.	Easterly winds; weather cloudy. Rice sown. Health generally good. Prices easy.
Jhansi („ 24th)	Partial showers.	Heavy clouds throughout the week. Ploughing for *kharif* commenced. Prices rising. Cholera is reported from Margahasta, pargana Garotha. Scarcity of fodder and water continues.
Agra („ 23rd)	·1 to ·8 in four parganas.	Fever in one pargana; very little cholera in city and in two parganas. Prices steady.
Bareilly („ 24th)	General rain on 19th and 20th, averaging more than 1·0.	Ploughing everywhere progressing. Prices tend to rise slightly. Health of people and cattle remains good.
Meerut („ „)	2·1; Mowana, 4·5; Baghpat, 3·5; Ghaziabad, 1·3; Hapur, 1·8; Sirdhana, 2·1; Garmukhteswr, 1·4.	Ploughing commenced everywhere; *chari* already sown under irrigation. Health good. Supplies sufficient. Prices steady.
Kumaon („ „)	Rain all over the district.	General health good; cholera in Eastern Kumaun abating. Crop prospects good; weeding being done. Cattle-disease continues. Prices stationary.
Fatehgarh („ „)	3·5 throughout the night at Fatehgarh; Aligarh and Kanouj also reported rain yesterday.	East wind throughout the week. Health good. No cattle-disease. Prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	·9; Maliabad, ·3; Mohanlalgunge, ·5.	Weather continues cloudy. Ploughing and manuring in progress. Health of people generally good; 1 or 2 cases of cholera reported in the city. Condition of cattle good. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary.
Partabgarh („ 20th)	·13 rain fell at Sadr on 17th instant.	Prices almost stationary. Wind easterly; sky cloudy. Great scarcity of water. Sugarcane doing well; *makai* being transplanted. Small-pox decreasing.
Sitapur („ 24th)	·4 to 1·6 rain fell in district during week.	Agricultural work in progress everywhere. Prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	2·5 on 24th instant at Sadr.	Sugarcane coming on well. Markets well stocked; prices steady. Small-pox in three tahsils. Condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ 23rd)	2·9 rain at Sadr on 23rd instant.	Wind easterly. Cholera continues. Markets well stocked; prices remain steady.
Cawnpore („ „)	·1 rain at Bhognipur on 19th and ·8 on 23rd morning at Cawnpore.	Sky cloudy and every prospect of more rain. Cholera and small-pox still linger; otherwise health of people good. Slight cattle-disease in pargana Rasulabad continues.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in all districts, and the monsoon appears to have set in, but mildly and unequally. Ploughing and manuring for the *kharif* are in progress. Markets are well supplied; prices show a tendency to rise in a few districts, but are generally stationary. The condition of cattle continues on the whole good. Some cholera, small-pox, and fever continues, but in a diminished form in many districts. The general health is good.
Punjab—(June 24th)		
Delhi ...	6·70 up to 23rd	*Kharif* ploughing in progress. Prices stationary.
Hissar ...	.....	Health good. Sufficient rain having fallen generally, all lands will be sown. Prices steady.
Umballa ...	1·0	Health good. *Kharif* sowings commenced. Prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	2·80	Health good, except that there is small-pox in the villages of Jullundur and the Kartarpur thanas. Prices rising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Amritsar ...	.....	Prices stationary.
Sialkot ...	3·0	Small-pox still continues in city. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	3·70	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Lahore ...	0·90	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	0·60	Health good. Prices falling.
Mooltan ...	1·10	Health good. *Kharif* crops flourishing. Prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0·40	Health good. Prospects improving. Prices stationary.
Peshawar ...	0·20	Health fair. Prices almost stationary.
		General Remarks.—Good rain has fallen in most districts. Small-pox in the Jullundur villages and Kartarpur thanas; also in the Sialkot city; cholera continues in Kangra, elsewhere the health of the province is generally good. *Kharif* sowings in progress; prospects improved.
Central Provinces—(June 25th)		
Nagpur ...	1·87	Weather showery, with high wind at times. Prospects good. Cotton sowings begun. Small-pox and cattle-disease abating. More rain wanted. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	9·67	Rains commenced from 18th. Weather cloudy and rainy. Ploughing progressing fast; sowings commenced in some places. Health good. Wheat 27 and rice 12 seers per rupee.
Sangor ...	Heavy rain; 7·68 on 21st.	Cotton and *juari* sowings have commenced. Small-pox slight. Prices easy.
Seoni ...	13·09; heavy fall of 11 inches on 21st.	*Kharif* sowings commenced. Cattle-disease continues. Fever prevalent. Prices slightly risen.
Hoshangabad ...	4·13	Weather rainy and cloudy. Ploughing continues. Fever prevalent; small-pox—40 cases, 1 death. Wheat 22 and rice 9 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	5·49; heavy rain on 21st.	Sowings commenced. Three cases of cholera. Wheat 18, *juari* 24¼, and rice 12½ seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	11·17; heavy rain on 21st.	Rice sowings commenced. Public health good. Rice 23⅛ and wheat 30 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur ...	3·60	Weather rainy and cool. Prospects good. Public health good. Common rice 26¼ seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather cloudy and rainy. Health and prospects good.
British Burma—		
Akyab ..	14·98	Total rainfall 46·86. Ploughing commenced.
Rangoon ...	4·80	Total rainfall 24·72. Some small-pox and cholera in Rangoon town.
Bassein ...	3·37	Total rainfall 17·44. Slight small-pox in district.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	2·83	Total rainfall 28·90. Small-pox prevalent in two townships Ploughing progressing.
Thonegwa ...	4·69	Total rainfall 31·57. Cholera prevalent; slight small-pox.
Kyoukphyoo ...	13·68	Total rainfall 32·72. One death from cholera. Ploughing progressing
Sandoway (June 14th)	9·82	Total rainfall 22·73.
„ („ 21st)	6·60	Total rainfall 29·33. Ploughing progressing.
Hanthawaddy ..	.....	Cholera prevalent. Ploughing progressing.
Pegu ...	9·57	Total rainfall 27·40.
Tharrawaddy ...	6·90	Total rainfall 23·05. Slight cholera. Ploughing commenced.
Prome ...	4·22	Total rainfall 11·74. Slight cholera and small-pox.
Toungoo ...	4·30	Total rainfall 17·35.
Henzada ...	5·40	Total rainfall 20·31. Some small-pox and cholera.
Thayetmyo ...	2·57	Total rainfall 8·48. One death from cholera. Ploughing commenced.
Shwaygyin ...	9·23	Total rainfall 27·79.
Tavoy ...	4·05	Total rainfall 28·17. Slight small-pox.
Mergui ...	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Some cholera, chiefly in Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions. Ploughing progressing. Rainfall normal.
Assam—(June 24th)		
Gauhati ...	1·32	Weather hot. Crop being gathered and prospects favourable; sugarcane doing well; ploughing for *sali* just commenced; prospects of tea fair. Public health good.
Sylhet ...	5·33	Rice crop doing well; tea rather backward in some localities.
Cachar ...	2·44	Weather very warm. Reaping of *aus* and cultivation of *sail* and *asra* crops continues. Common rice 14½ seers per rupee. Prospects of tea not very favourable; red spider very general; yield much behind last year; results for June very poor. Cholera and small-pox abating.
Dibrugarh ...	1·74	Weather seasonable. Transplanting of *sali dhan* commenced.
Mysore and Coorg—(June 25th)		
Bangalore ...	·04	Crops generally in good condition; prospects favourable. Health good.
Mysore	·35; slight rain has fallen throughout the province—Tumkur, ·90; Chickgalur, ·51.	
Mercara ...	9·1	The seasonable rain is proving advantageous for agricultural operations; coffee prospects poor.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad—(June 25th)		
Amraoti ...	1·53	Weather cloudy and hot. Cotton sowings commenced. Wheat 20 and *juari* 30 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	3·86	Cotton sowings commenced in places.
Hyderabad ...	·47 (average)	Total rainfall from 1st January 4·24. Rainfall of the week insufficient for sowing operations. Cholera broken out in one taluka, in others general; health good. Prices—wheat 13½, coarse rice 11¼, white *juari* 15¾, yellow *juari* 20, and *tur* 20 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(June 25th)		
Indore ...	5·15	Total rainfall 5·7. Health and prospects good. Ploughing commenced. Weather much cooler.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	1·55	Total rainfall 2·48. Health good.
Sutna ...	2·26	Monsoon set in. Prospects and health good.
Neemuch ...	1·84	Weather cloudy and warm; more rain is expected to fall. *Kharif* sowings commenced. Public health good.
Goona ...	1·83	Weather cloudy and cold. Health good. Ploughing commenced.
Agar ...	.....	No report received.
Sehore ...	0·6	Total rainfall 2·1; weather cloudy. Prospects of crops and public health good.
Nowgong ...	1·36	Total rainfall 1·91. Weather seasonable. Public health fair; slight cholera reported in the Chhatarpur.
Manpur ...	0·95	Health and prospects good.
Rajputana—(June 25th)		
Abu (June 25th)	5·61	Seasonable wind; clouds dispersing.
Sirohi („ 22nd)	·60	A little water in tanks; wells fair. Health good. Ploughing and sowing commenced. High winds; weather cloudy.
Marwar („ 20th)	1·65	Fifteen days water in tanks. Health good. Ploughing commenced. Weather cloudy. Prices falling.
Meywar („ 22nd)	4·10	Tanks and wells fair. Health good. Ploughing about to commence.
Harowti („ 21st)	Deolee, 1·18; Tonk, ·99; Kotah, 1·75; Shahpura, 1·16.	Weather cloudy and cool. *Kharif* operations commenced. Health good.
Jhalawar („ 20th)	·32	Health good.
Ajmere („ 24th)	4·83	Rain has enabled ploughing which was impossible before. Health good
Jeypore („ „)	1·64	Cholera still reported from districts. Prices steady.
Ulwur („ „)	Average 1·50	Ploughing and sowing begun. Tanks filling. Health good.
Nepal—(June 20th)		
Katmandu ...	2·57	Weather hot and damp. Transplanting of rice in full progress.

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